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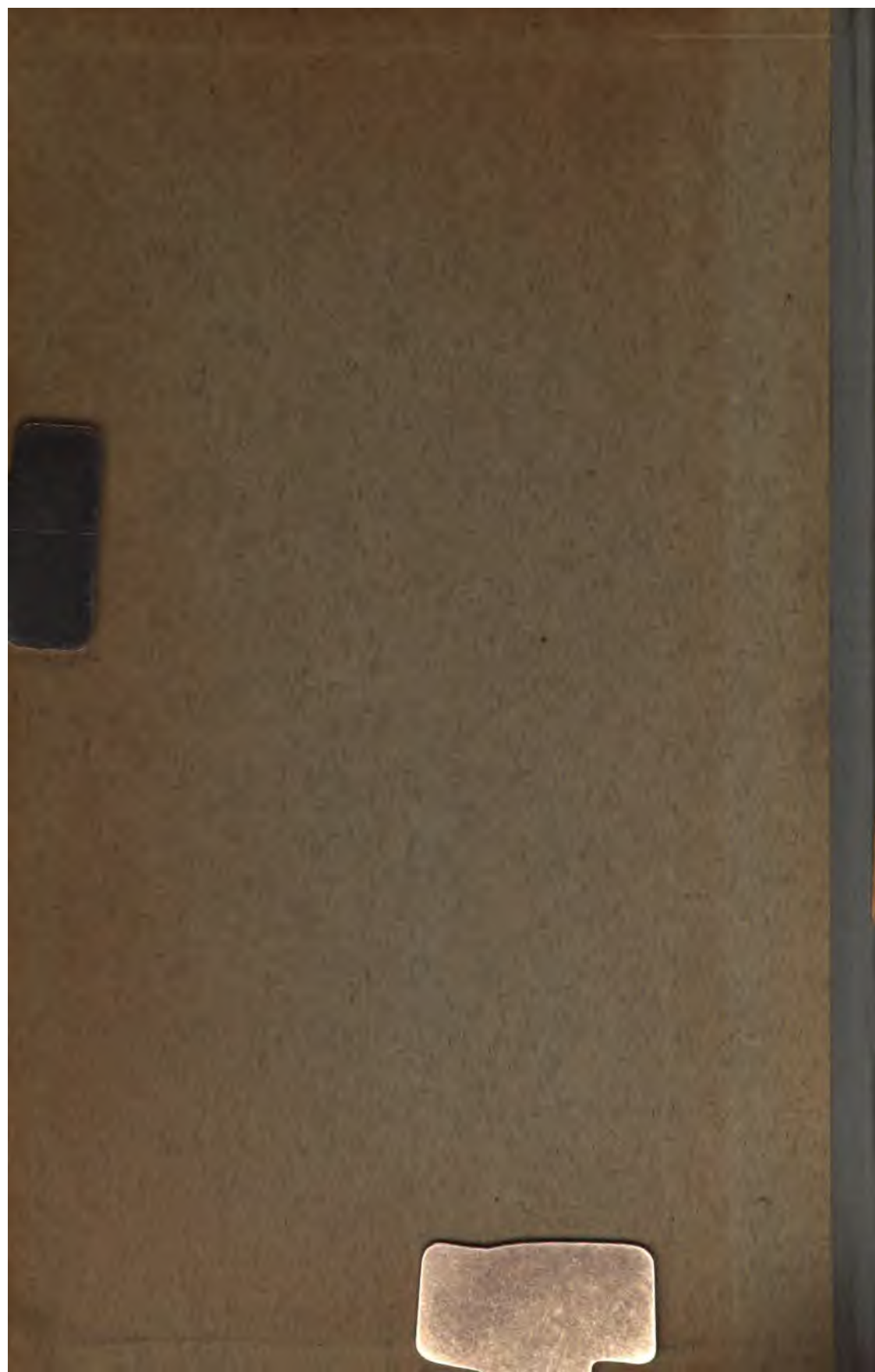
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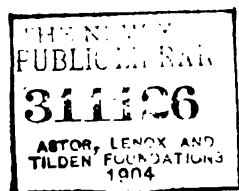
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# The Library Record

## of Australasia.

*The Official Organ of the Library Association of Australasia.*

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### INTRODUCTORY.

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THE Library Association of Australasia was founded at Melbourne just five years ago. Its members have since met formally in Sydney in 1898, and in Adelaide in 1900. On each of these occasions the advisability of publishing a Journal was affirmed, but the difficulties to be overcome were considerable. It was pointed out more than once that similar Associations in Great Britain and America had succeeded in establishing official journals, and that the "Colonies" of Australasia, as they then were, should follow suit. But the difficulties that had been successfully overcome in England and in the United States were almost greater in the thinly populated newer lands of the South. There were libraries in plenty, but the task of bringing them in touch was heavier than in the older countries. To some extent the Association has succeeded in that task. It can only succeed fully by means of such a journal as will obtain the sympathy and practical co-operation of the Australian libraries. "Every library with a fair experience can afford inestimable instruction to another in its novitiate." These are the axiomatic words of a famous American librarian, Justin Winsor. But how can this assistance be given to the newer libraries except by some such means as the circulation of a journal devoted to purely library matters. In Australia, as elsewhere, library experience has been dearly bought, because there were no means by which a would-be librarian could obtain the advice and instruction that he required. Every man who controlled a library was a law unto himself, and his work at best was more or less empirical. So indeed it was in the older countries until

the foundation of the library associations in the last two or three decades of the century. The proceedings and journals of these associations contain much valuable information, and the demand for greater knowledge in matters of library economy has led to the publication of many text-books on the subject in recent years. The older and larger libraries are more or less in touch with one another, and are in a position to learn from one another and to reap the benefits of the experience gained by others. But the newer and smaller libraries in Australia are not generally in a position to do this. To these especially the "Library Record" may be of use. Obsolete methods of classifying, cataloguing, and keeping library records of all kinds are still common. Books, too, are sometimes bought in a primitive way by merely sending an order to a city bookseller to supply so many pounds worth of *desirable* and *suitable* literature, mostly fiction. Our country towns are difficult of access, and they are generally peopled with busy, or, at least, with business, men. It is often said that we have no leisured class in Australia. We certainly have not as yet a cultured class with leisure to devote to the guidance of their less fortunate brothers in the choice of literature. So we frequently hear of people who want to know how to form a library, who want a catalogue, a basis on which to classify their books, a labour-saving system of issue and record. Information of this kind cannot be supplied, as is often supposed, by a few lines from some trained librarian. It can, perhaps, be done gradually by means of a library journal. At least, it can be tried, and such a journal can also give us notes as to the doings of kindred institutions, and library items of general interest. Its success depends entirely on the support that it may receive from the libraries of Australasia. Not monetary aid only is required; contributions in the shape of brief articles, reports, questions and answers are also wanted. The "Library Record of Australasia" is launched. Its purpose is to interest and help as far as possible all the libraries of Australasia. It is for the librarians and those interested in library matters to say whether it shall be the means of fulfilling that purpose.



### Editorial.

*THE LIBRARY RECORD will be sent post free to every Member and Associate of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.*

*COMMUNICATIONS on any matters of library interest will be gladly received by the EDITOR at the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MELBOURNE.*

*CORRESPONDENCE intended for publication must be signed, or if a pseudonym be used the writer's proper name and address must be enclosed.*

*The columns of the LIBRARY RECORD will be open as far as possible to all bonâ fide contributors. Neither the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION nor the EDITOR can, therefore, be held to indorse the views that may be expressed in letters or special articles.*

## Notes.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—We understand that the proceedings of the Adelaide meeting are now in the press, and that the volume will be ready for issue in about a month's time. The secretary regrets that he has been unable to publish the proceedings sooner, but several difficulties have arisen to delay the matter.

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DR. LUIGI FRATI, who was the subject of a congratulatory message from the Library Association of Australasia in October last, has written to the late secretary of the association expressing his warm appreciation of the compliment which the association paid him, and forwarding his portrait and a photograph of his library. It is proposed to insert the photographs in the association's minute book. Dr. Frati is the librarian of the Biblioteca Municipale of Bologna, Italy, which he has directed for forty-three years. He is now in his eighty-sixth year. "La Bibliofilia," Dicembre, 1900—Gennaio, 1901, contains a biographical notice of Dr. Frati, and alludes to the resolution of the Library Association of Australasia.

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THE practice of issuing *limited* editions has not a great deal to recommend it beyond the edification of the faddist. In exceptional cases something may be said for it. But are not these limited and special editions apt to be somewhat overdone? Book collecting that is to depend entirely on the length of a man's purse, and the keenness of his agent, is likely to degenerate into a somewhat vulgar craze.

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THE International Catalogue of Scientific Literature will test the possibilities of co-operative work to the utmost. This great scheme has been sufficiently perfected to enable the founders to promise the first volumes in July next. The work is a gigantic one, and will consist of a yearly volume for each of the following sciences, viz.:—Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Paleontology, General Biology, Botany, Zoology, Human Anatomy, Physical Anthropology, Physiology, and Bacteriology. Copies have been ordered for South Australia, Western Australia, and Victoria. Representatives of the Public Library of South Australia, the University of Adelaide, and the Royal Society of South Australia are to meet on an early date to consider and decide what shall be done with regard to cataloguing South Australian scientific publications. Two copies of the catalogue are to be supplied in Adelaide.

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THE Doves Press at Hammersmith will issue books remarkable for their beautiful typography, as were the Kelmscott Press publications of the late William Morris. A very beautifully printed edition of the authorised version of the Bible is contemplated. This will be published by subscription in five parts at about £3 each.

DR. FURNIVALL, the founder of the Early English Text Society, the Chaucer Society, and the New Shakespeare Society, has had an unique compliment paid to him in the presentation of a birthday book, "An English Miscellany." The book is edited by Professors Skeat, Napier, and Ker. It contains contributions by many literary men and scholars of note, amongst them being Professor Morris, of Melbourne, and is "Presented to Dr. Furnivall in honour of his seventy-fifth birthday." Dr. Furnivall is also to be presented with his portrait, painted by Mr. Rothenstein.

THE difficulty of determining what should be preserved in our public libraries is daily becoming greater. Last year the proposal of the British Museum trustees to disperse files of newspapers amongst different municipal authorities, and to destroy some matter that was held to be unworthy of preservation, had to be abandoned owing to the strong opposition shown to the bill for giving effect to the suggestion.

THE American Library Association held a successful meeting at Montreal, Canada, in June, 1900. The attendance numbered 450, being the largest meeting but one in the history of the association. A Canadian Library Association was formed at this meeting, and will be affiliated to the American association.

MR. T. C. WARD, in "The Academy" for the 12th January, submits the following fifty books as suitable "for the home of an intelligent man of the working or middle class":—

Dictionary	Adam Bede
History of England	Ball's Starland
Geography	Blackie's Self Culture
Atlas	Darwin's Origin of Species
Spon's Mechanic's Own Book	Smiles's Self Help
Inquire Within	Smiles's Thrift
Brewer's Phrase and Fable	Southey's Life of Nelson
Concise Cyclopædia	Farrar's Life of Christ
Lubbock's Pleasures of Life	Shakespeare
Lubbock's Use of Life	Longfellow
Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies	Tennyson
Ruskin's Frondes Agrestes	Scott's Poems
Ruskin's Readings in Fors Clavigera	Palgrave's Golden Treasury
Lorna Doone	Pilgrim's Progress
David Copperfield	Carlyle's Sartor Resartus
Pickwick	Carlyle's Heroes
Dombey and Son	Scott's Ivanhoe
Oliver Twist	Scott's Waverley
Vanity Fair	Scott's Kenilworth
Newcomes	Kingsley's Westward Ho!
Esmond	Kingsley's Hypatia
Treasure Island	John Halifax
Kidnapped	Uncle Tom's Cabin
Twain's Tom Sawyer	Last Days of Pompeii
Twain's Huck Finn	Shorter's Victorian Literature

(This would be a guide for future purchases.)

THE twenty-third annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Bristol in September last. The social functions were plentiful, and admitted on all sides to be admirable, but considerable dissatisfaction appears to exist that more attention was not paid to the business part of the meeting. The really practical papers were said to be very few, and the time allowed for discussion was far too limited.

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A RECORD price in the sale of rare books was recently obtained at Sotheby's. The "Evangelia Quatuor," a manuscript that formerly belonged to the Abbey of Lindau, was sold on behalf of the Earl of Ashburnham for £10,000. A remarkable feature of the binding of the volume was that it was set with more than 350 precious stones.

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THE American Library Association will meet in July, 1901, at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

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THE general meeting of the Library Association of Australasia for the current year will be held in Melbourne in October or November.



## LIBRARY NOTES.

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### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE thirtieth annual report of the trustees, for 1900, shows that the general collection of books in the Public Library of New South Wales now numbers 149,840 volumes, of which 6009 were added during the past year; 592,115 visits were paid to all branches of the library, the average daily attendance being 1946 on week days, and on Sundays (2 p.m. to 6 p.m.) 239. The lending branch was closed on Sundays, and in future the newspaper-room will also be closed on that day.

In the lending branch the borrowers numbered 8311, each of whom used on an average 12.7 books during the year. Fiction forms 15.9 per cent. of the volumes available in this branch, and 42.3 per cent. of the total issues, each volume of fiction having been used on an average ten times in the course of the year; 242 boxes of books, containing 10,973 volumes, were sent to 128 country centres for the use of schools of art and similar institutions, and whenever possible the trustees have lent books to individual students in country districts, 1015 volumes having been sent free to thirty-seven small groups and twenty-seven individuals, making a total of 721 persons.

The donations to the library amounted to 1285 volumes, 1 picture, and 8 medallions, of the estimated value of £340, and also 111 volumes of newspapers, comprising 14,292 single parts, valued at £84 5s. 6d., which were presented by the proprietors in Great Britain and the Australian States for current use.

Under the Copyright Act of the State 316 books and pamphlets, 5 photographs, and 4 maps, valued at £40, were received, together with 312 yearly issues of newspapers and magazines, comprising 24,677 single parts, valued at £209 19s.

The newspaper-room was supplied with 423 newspapers, numbering 38,969 single issues, of which 61 were received from the other Australian States, and 50 from Great Britain, India, South Africa, Canada, Fiji, Samoa, Japan, and the United States of America.

The arrears of subject-indexing for the 80,000 books received into the reference library during the years 1869-1895 having now been overtaken, the subject-index for the whole library is complete from its foundation to the end of 1900. The work entailed in the compilation of this subject-index has been very considerable, having necessitated about 300,000 individual entries under the 6000 subject-headings which have been adopted. This new supplementary index will make a volume of 800 pages royal quarto. The author catalogue is also complete, and all new additions are now both catalogued and indexed as received, and promptly made available for the public. During the year seven supplements to the catalogue of the lending branch for the years 1886-1898, comprising 16,000 volumes, have been combined together, a copious subject-index provided, and the whole printed in a volume of 777 pages royal octavo. The new Chivers indicator, which has been adopted at this branch, has proved very satisfactory; it greatly facilitates the work, and is daily growing in favour with the borrowers.

In August last a Select Committee was appointed by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to inquire into the working of the Public Library, and it is satisfactory to note that, in the opinion of this committee, their inquiry was found "to have served the very excellent purpose of having fully disproved the incorrect statements that were current in regard to alleged maladministration of the Public Library affairs by the trustees and the principal librarian." The committee further reported that "it is but fair to the principal librarian and his staff to add that your committee are satisfied that the very best use is made of the limited wall and floor space which they have at their disposal;" and they say: "Your committee feel it incumbent upon them to urge that steps be taken without further delay in the direction of providing a building capable of accommodating the accumulated literary treasures of the State."

In view of the crowded condition of the present reference library building, the trustees have again approached the Minister on the subject of new accommodation, and it has been officially intimated to them that the erection of a new Public Library, and the housing of the magnificent collection which Mr. D. S. Mitchell has expressed his intention of presenting, are now within measurable distance.

In pursuance of the powers vested in them by the Public Library and Art Gallery Act 1899, the trustees have made by-laws for the

government of the library, and have also had occasion during the past year to exercise their right of nominating persons for employment in the institution. The nominees, who had been selected after examination, were subsequently appointed by the Public Service Board.

The experiment of training well-educated girls as assistants has proved eminently satisfactory, and there are now six female assistants in the lending branch.

The income of the library during 1900 amounted to £9030 17s. 9d., and the expenditure to £8887 2s. 7d., which includes the cost of administering the registry of copyright, the Board for International Exchanges, editing the Historical Records of New South Wales, and printing the catalogues of the reference library by the library staff.

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THE library of the Newcastle School of Arts was founded in the year 1868, and for several years suffered many vicissitudes. In 1872 the building was totally destroyed by fire, and such books as were rescued were temporarily housed in another part of the city. The late Sir Henry Parkes laid the foundation stone of the present main building in 1874, and in 1875 it was opened. There were then 271 members, and the library contained less than 1000 volumes. At the close of 1900 the membership numbered 882, and there were 17,509 volumes in the library. For the past seventeen years the average expenditure in new books has been £138; the outlay on newspapers and magazines has averaged £119 during the same period. During the year 1900 the new books totalled 638. Books are purchased fortnightly, some being ordered in the usual way, but the greater part being selected from parcels submitted on approval. Suggestions for new books are made by members in a book kept for that purpose. Quarterly lists of books added to the library are printed under the names of the authors, and distributed gratis. The card catalogue, giving all additions since the last published catalogue, is kept at hand for the use of the staff. Members are allowed to select their own books by having direct access to the shelves, where works of fiction are arranged under authors, and other works according to their subjects, being strictly classified according to the decimal system of Dewey. The librarian is Mr. George Allen, who is sparing no pains to make his library one of the most progressive educational institutions in the State of New South Wales.

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THE Bathurst Mechanics' School of Arts has issued its annual report for 1900. The annual general meeting, held on the 11th February, was the forty-fifth meeting of subscribers. The report shows that the past year was a successful one, and the increase in the members' roll and in receipts was considerable. A new wing, comprising library accommodation for 25,000 volumes and offices, was erected during the year.



## NEW ZEALAND LIBRARIES.

IN New Zealand the development of libraries has proceeded on somewhat different lines from their development in the various States of the Australian Commonwealth. In this country there is no Sydney, or Melbourne, or Adelaide to draw to itself one-third of the population of the colony. On the contrary, the geographical conditions are such that settlement has taken place chiefly in four distinct regions—two in each island—and as a consequence four cities have grown up of nearly equal importance. Including both the urban and the suburban population, these four cities each contain from 45,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, while all four together do not contain much more than one-fourth of the people of the whole country. As a result, there has been established no great national library, like that of Melbourne or Sydney, or even that of Adelaide or Perth. Each of the chief cities of New Zealand has had to make provision for itself, without regard to any great central reference library in the capital of the colony. The plan adopted has not been the same in every case. The two chief cities of the North Island, Auckland and Wellington, have established rate-supported libraries, managed by their municipal corporations. As, however, the New Zealand "Libraries Act" of 1869 especially provides for a minimum charge of 5s. per annum for the privilege of borrowing books from a rate-supported library, these two libraries have a subsidiary source of income in the subscriptions charged for membership of the lending library. The Auckland charge is 10s., the Wellington 5s. per annum. At Christchurch there is a good library, supported partly by a subscription of 10s. per annum, and partly by a subsidy from the Board of Governors of Canterbury (University) College. Here, as at Auckland and Wellington, there is free admission to the newspaper-room and the reference library. At Dunedin there is an Athenæum or private-subscription library, with a very good lending department, but an insignificant reference library. The subscription charged is, I believe, a guinea a year.

In the matter of bequests Auckland and Christchurch have been more fortunate than Wellington. The first-named city has especial reason to feel grateful for the favours bestowed upon it. Sir George Grey enriched its library with a most valuable donation of books and manuscripts, while Mr. Samuel Costley made a bequest of the net value of £12,150. The interest derived from this endowment renders a rate of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ sufficient for the up-keep of the library. Within the last few years the Christchurch library has been fortunate in receiving two valuable bequests. The late Mr. James Gammack has left it an estate, which, when certain life interests expire, will yield the lending library a revenue of some hundreds of pounds annually, while the late Mr. A. Postle bequeathed to the library a sum of about £1500. The Wellington Public Library has not so far met with such good fortune, but it has not been altogether unfriended. It really owes its origin to an offer of £1000 for the purchase of books, made by the late Mr. W. H. Levin, if the city council would establish a free library. Mr. John Duthie, the then

mayor, supplemented this offer with £200, and, including these two sums, a total amount of about £3060 was raised by public subscription for the purchase of books. This amount was sufficient to purchase an excellent nucleus of a reference library of about 8000 volumes. Mr. Duthie has shown his continued interest in the library by just presenting it with £100 worth of books.

Of the four libraries already mentioned the Auckland library is, by reason of the Grey collection, the largest and most valuable. This splendid collection consists of about 13,000 volumes and pamphlets, more than 700 manuscripts, 24 incunabula (three being Caxtons), 3200 autograph letters, and other valuable items. There is no other such collection in the colony. Including the Grey collection, the total number of volumes in the library (counting 3000 pamphlets) is, I believe, above 34,000. The people of Auckland are justly proud of their library. It will attain its majority this year, having been originally opened in September, 1880, when its stock of books numbered 5000. The fine new building in which the library is now housed was opened in 1887.

The Wellington Public Library is a much younger institution, having been opened in February, 1893. It now contains about 20,000 volumes—about 11,000 in the reference library, and nearly 9000 in the lending library. There are 1100 subscribers to the latter department. The reference library, though not rich in items that appeal to the bibliophile, is, I think, more useful to the general reader and the serious student than any other in New Zealand. At present only half of the proposed library building is erected, and the cramped condition thus brought about interferes to some extent with the library's usefulness. Three years ago, also, the library rate was reduced from a penny to a half-penny in the pound, and two lean years followed. A year ago the rate was raised to three farthings. The city council has now engaged in a scheme of expansion, and has decided to establish a branch library at Newtown, about two miles from the central library, the building to be completed by May, 1902. This will probably necessitate the reimposition of the penny rate, when the library may be expected to show more rapid progress than it has done during the last three years.

The Christchurch Public Library is almost as old as the province of Canterbury, which has just celebrated its jubilee. The reference library, which contains many valuable books, consists of between 11,000 and 12,000 volumes, while the lending library, which has more than 1600 subscribers, is the largest in the colony, consisting as it does, of about 18,000 volumes. It will be seen, therefore, that the library contains about 29,000 volumes.

I am not able to give details of the Dunedin Athenæum. I may say, however, that an agitation has been going on for several years with more or less vigour in favour of the establishment of a free library.

The smaller towns and villages throughout New Zealand, almost without exception, have their Athenæums, or Mechanics' Institutes, or Public Libraries. Subscriptions range from 10s. to a guinea annually. In many cases small subsidies are granted by the local governing bodies, in return for which a free reading-room is made

available for the use of the public. Complete statistics of all these libraries will be obtainable after the holding of the forthcoming census.

I have not yet mentioned the largest library in the colony. This is the General Assembly Library, commonly called the Parliamentary Library. It numbers about 35,000 volumes, many of considerable value. Besides being at the service of members of Parliament, it is available to a comparatively small circle of readers. Its privileges were once more widely bestowed, but they have been greatly restricted during the last three or four years.

THOMAS W. ROWE,  
Chief Librarian, Wellington Public Library.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—During the past five years great improvements, which have been brought about to a large extent by the liberality of Mr. R. Barr Smith, have been effected in this library. Large and valuable purchases of books have recently been made, and Mr. R. J. M. Clucas, who was appointed librarian last year, is applying himself with zeal to the work of classifying and cataloguing the collection. The professors and students no doubt recognise that the system which has been introduced into the library lately is to their advantage, even if it now be necessary to go through certain formalities before a volume may be removed from the library. The additions to the library have been made with such rapidity that new presses capable of accommodating about 7000 volumes have been found necessary. These have now been filled, but their introduction into the library so seriously obstructed the light in several parts that the coloured windows have had to give place to plate-glass ones. The library is certainly better lighted thereby, but an architect would, perhaps, regard the change as an undesirable one.

Efforts are being made to avoid duplicating works which are in the Public Library as far as possible. The general public have not access to the University Library, but a bona fide student in any branch of science or literature, who may wish to refer to books which are not in the Public Library, but are in the University Library, will find that he may rely upon the sympathy and help of the University authorities.

To illustrate the way these two libraries work together, I may mention that the Public Library undertook to subscribe for the "Ibis" because the University Library purchased a complete set of the back volumes. The Public Library discontinued subscribing for "Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie," but agreed to complete its set of bound volumes because the University Library consented to continue the subscription. The University possessed a number of the monographs of Reeve's "Conchologica Iconica," and the Public Library, when purchasing others, carefully avoided duplicating those in the University Library. A member of the University Council has

since added to his private library the parts of this valuable work which were neither in the Public Library nor the University Library. A conchology student in South Australia can now refer to any part of this work which he may wish to look up with very little difficulty.

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**MOONTA MINES INSTITUTE.**—This library is located in a copper-mining district in a rather thickly populated town, and contains about 1800 volumes. Until recently there were only seventy members, but a reduction of the subscription from 8s. to 2s. per annum has led to the enrolment of a large number of new subscribers, who now total 600. The revenue of the institute has been materially increased by this influx of new members, but heavy expenses have also been incurred. Increased library accommodation and furniture became necessary, the gas bill became larger, a greater variety of books, periodicals, and newspapers were essential, while the wear and tear on the books already in the library was a serious item. These matters became a source of anxiety to the secretary and the committee, and through their representations several special donations of books, &c., have been made to the institute. The funds have been augmented also by means of concerts, continentals, lectures, &c. The manager of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines takes a great interest in the institution, which is fortunate in having an energetic and progressive committee, and a zealous and enthusiastic secretary, but the necessity for a larger supply of books continues to be a source of trouble. The Government is hardly likely to help, but there should be kindly disposed persons in the community who would assist in a matter of this kind.

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**THE CLARE INSTITUTE** contains about 4000 volumes, which are arranged upon the shelves in numerical order. The subscribers have recently expressed a wish to have the books arranged in alphabetical order according to authors, and the matter is now under consideration. The change suggested will be a troublesome one to carry out, and its necessity is not very great, for the books are catalogued under author and title entries, and all the books by a certain author which are in the library can be ascertained readily by referring to the catalogue. The change is desired probably in order to bring together on the shelves all the novels by one author, and assuming that this is so, it will be necessary to provide for some future expansion. The Cutter notation system would be particularly suitable in this case for dealing with fiction.

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**SUPREME COURT LIBRARY.**—This library, which contains 4700 volumes, representing a considerable sum of Government money, has been in an unsatisfactory state for several years. The periodical publications have necessarily been kept up to date, but for seven years no new reference books have been added to the library. The judges and members of the legal profession must find this state of things frequently embarrassing, and from the standpoint of the public the result of such parsimony may be very prejudicial. At the Public

Library no attempt is made to provide legal text-books, and though a few practitioners keep their private libraries well up to date, the great majority of them must be seriously inconvenienced by their inability to consult the latest editions of standard reference books. If the Government would restore the vote to the amount which was provided on the estimates prior to the year 1893, it would be conferring a benefit on the professional as well as on the lay members of the public, although even then it might also be necessary to make a special vote for first bringing the contents of the library up to date. The library is under the charge of the Master of the Supreme Court, Mr. Alexander Buchanan, who has been a consistent and loyal supporter of the Library Association of Australasia since the establishment of its South Australian branch. Mr. Buchanan took an active interest in country libraries before he filled the important position he now occupies.

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THE PORT ADELAIDE INSTITUTE has about 15,000 volumes on its shelves, and is the largest library outside of Adelaide. Like all South Australian institutes, it is a subscription library for the use of members only, with a public newspaper and magazine room. The members have increased from 240 in 1896 to 920 in 1900. Recently a separate room has been fitted up as a juvenile library. Here the walls are hung with maps and diagrams, and upon the shelves juvenile literature alone is provided. This is a decided step in the right direction, and the librarian and his committee are to be congratulated upon having initiated a phase of library work in South Australia which hitherto has been entirely neglected. Mr. F. E. Meleng has occupied the position of librarian of the Port Adelaide Institute for a few years only, but during that time he has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet, and by dint of his boundless energy and good business qualities, he has raised his institute to a position of importance of which he may well feel proud. He is always on the look-out for new ideas and fresh attractions for his members, and his success is in a large degree due to his enterprise in these directions. Mr. Meleng was a member of the organising committee of the Library Association of Australasia for the Adelaide meeting, and rendered valuable assistance in connection with the loan exhibition. He is also hon. secretary of the Institutes Association of Australasia.



## VICTORIA.

THE reference department of the Public Library of Victoria contains about 150,000 volumes. The number of visits paid to the library is about 1100 daily.

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DURING the year 1900 the Public Library received by gift 2021 volumes. Professor W. M. Flinders-Petrie presented some very valuable manuscripts and documents relating to Captain Flinders.

THE travelling libraries branch of the Public Library has recently been revised and brought up to date. The books in this section are intended for the use of country libraries, and are forwarded in cases fitted with shelves, so that they may be at once placed in position in the library. There is no cost to the borrowing library save that of carriage one way. Recent technical books for mining and agricultural districts have been largely added to the collection, and obsolete works have been discarded. Full particulars with regard to loans may be obtained on application to the Public Librarian.

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COUNTRY libraries in Victoria are reminded that the distribution of the Government grants to free libraries will be made during the month of August. Application for participation in the grant should be made early. Special forms for the purpose may be obtained from the Under-Secretary, Old Treasury Buildings, Spring-street, Melbourne. The grants are distributed under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, and the basis of allotment is in proportion to the money locally raised from all sources. The average allotment for some years past has been 8d. in the £.

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THE Geelong Mechanics' Institute library possesses an interesting literary relic of the early days in the form of a copy of the first printed catalogue of the books in the library on the 1st June, 1850. This little pamphlet of sixteen pages was printed by the late James Harrison, the founder of the "Geelong Advertiser," and is a valuable record of the literary tastes of the pioneers of the district. It is prefaced by a copy of the rules to be observed for the regulation of the library and reading rooms. Besides the leading colonial newspapers, the following English newspapers and magazines were available for members:—"Punch," "Illustrated London News," "Weekly Chronicle," "Athenæum," "Quarterly Review," "Blackwood's," and "Tait's"—a small, but sound collection. The 700 works catalogued are divided into ten sections under the following heads:—Geography; Voyages, Travels, and Descriptive Works; History; Arts and Sciences; Poetry and the Drama; Law, Politics, and Philosophy; Natural History; Novels and Romances; Religious and Ecclesiastical Works; and Miscellaneous Works. Novels and Romances contain the largest number of works (182); Natural History (19) and Religious and Ecclesiastical Works (20) are the smallest sections. Many of the books are still in the library, including a fine four-volume edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and a very old edition of Goldsmith's works. The old favourites, Cooper, Scott, Marryat, Bulwer Lytton, Lever, and Dickens are all represented by their finest works. Curiously enough the name of Dickens' great contemporary, Thackeray, is absent from the list.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE library movement in Western Australia is only of very recent growth, and consequently cannot show any results at all comparable with those of the Eastern States.

Up to the time that gold was discovered very little progress was made towards the establishment of libraries and reading-rooms, owing to want of means on the part of the Government and the absence of desire for such institutions on the part of the people. It must be admitted, however, that during the few years that have elapsed since the discovery of gold the Government has paid great attention to this means of educating the people. Growing literary and miners' institutes are now firmly established throughout the length and breadth of the State, and are greatly appreciated by those who are able to take advantage of them.

The oldest institute in Western Australia is the Swan River Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1851, and comprising reference library, lending library, and newspaper and reading room. It now contains about 7000 volumes, most of which are in the lending department. Next in importance comes the Fremantle Literary Institute, and then the various miners' institutes on the goldfields. These are all lending libraries supported by private subscriptions, aided by a small Government grant, and in some cases deriving further income from the municipal treasury. At the end of 1900 there were fifty-five institutions of this nature existing in the State, possessing a total of 36,500 volumes. This, of course, is exclusive of the State library, and the Supreme Court and Parliamentary libraries.

The State institution is the Victoria Public Library of Western Australia, which, though it has been only some twelve years in existence, is increasing in size so rapidly that in a very little time it will overshadow more than one similar institution in the other States.

The Legislative Council of Western Australia in 1886 agreed that the sum of £5000 should be expended on the celebrations in Western Australia of Her Majesty's Jubilee. As no decision was arrived at in the Council regarding the objects to which this money should be devoted, a commission was appointed, consisting of members of the Council and other gentlemen, with the then Governor, Sir Frederick Napier Broome, as chairman, to draw up a scheme for the erection of a fitting memorial in honour of the event. The commission met on the 21st December, 1886, and various propositions were made, but ultimately it was decided that £3000 of the amount should be devoted to the foundation of a Free Public Library to be established in Perth.

The recommendations of the committee were in the main adopted, and on the 21st June, 1887, the foundation stone of the institute was laid by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of representatives of all the public bodies of the colony. The Victoria Public Library Bill was placed before the Legislative Council soon afterwards, but although it was passed through all stages, it ultimately failed to become law.

A committee of management, consisting of Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G. (chairman), Septimus Burt, Esq., Q.C., J. W. Hackett, Esq., M.A., M. F. A. Canning, Esq., and F. J. Hickling, Esq., was appointed in May, 1888, and on the 26th January, 1889, the library was opened in leased premises with 1796 volumes on the shelves.

In May, 1896, a commencement was made with the present building in James-street, which cost about £20,000, and which was opened to the public in August, 1897.

During the first six years of its existence the progress of the institution was somewhat retarded by the lack of funds, the total amount spent on books during that period being only £1562 14s. 1d. Opening with 1796 volumes in 1889, at the end of 1894 the total on the shelves was about 5000. Since that date, however, rapid strides have been made; the discovery of gold, and consequent influx of population, made money more plentiful, and enabled the library authorities to develop and improve the collection, so that at the present time it numbers about 42,000 volumes, and is valued at about £15,000. The average yearly attendance of visitors is about 100,000. At the present time the State Library is purely a reference library, but from time to time the question has been raised of establishing a lending branch in connection therewith. In many ways this would be an advisable step, and it is hoped that in a little while provision for such will be made, but so far the committee have preferred to use both the energy and funds at their disposal in establishing a reference library that would be a credit to any State or country that possessed it.

The Parliamentary and Supreme Court libraries, as might be expected in a young country, are small, but the books have been carefully selected with a view of meeting the particular needs of those who use them.

And now one word about the visitors to our libraries in Western Australia. During my term of seven years as Librarian to the Public Library I have been impressed by the fact that the majority of readers use the books for purposes of study. The loafing class, though not altogether absent, is still so small that it scarcely counts, whilst the conditions of life in the State are such that very few need the library as a means of passing away the time. The great majority of those who have come to Western Australia since 1893 seem to have an honest desire to make some progress in life, and are evidently fully alive to the value of books as one means to that end.

JAS. S. BATTYE.



## Correspondence.

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### *The Editor "Library Record."*

SIR,—It has occurred to me that there is, perhaps, some scope for discussion on the broad question of the usefulness of our State libraries, and whether we can in any way extend the advantages conferred by them so that they may benefit even a larger proportion of the population than they do at present. I do not know that we are called upon to go to the radical lengths of some American libraries, but we might, I think, use some of their suggestions to liberalise the old English conservative idea of a library, so that our institutions may be more suited to the needs of a young and progressive nation like Australia.

One way in which good might be done is by the delivery during the winter months of each year of a course of lectures on some period of English or foreign literature, such lectures to be given at the library, and under the auspices of its authorities. There should not be much difficulty in procuring competent lecturers who would be only too willing to devote an occasional evening to this purpose, and thus reveal to many what up to that time might be "hidden treasures" of the library.

A further improvement might be made by the establishment of a children's department. The rising generation is not, as a rule, an object for the librarian's sympathy, but nevertheless the cry that we hear so loudly to-day, that the Australian public is not a reading public in the best sense of the term, is in some measure due to the fact that but few attempts have been made to induce the children to take an interest in acquiring literary knowledge. One means to effect that end is, I am sure, to be found in a children's room in our large public libraries. This should be stocked with literature suited to children of various ages, and be placed under the charge of a competent person, who would take a personal interest in the young people, and act as their guide, philosopher, and friend in any literary difficulties they might encounter.

Another means of usefulness, which applies only to those public libraries that have lending departments, is the establishment, in the various centres of population in the State, of stations for receiving and distributing books from the main lending library. In these days of rapid communication the delay would not be great, and the benefits accruing would far outweigh any disadvantages. Of course, some limits would require to be placed on the operations of these stations, so that they should not become merely distributing agencies for light literature. The cost of maintaining them could be reduced to a minimum, and would certainly not be comparable with the immense service they would be to students and others residing at a distance from the capital.

These are only one or two of the matters that are worthy the attention of our public library authorities. Many others will, I am

sure, suggest themselves to your readers, and I trust they will give them publicity through the medium of your columns, so that there may be some resultant permanent good.—I am, yours, &c.

JAS. S. BATTYE, Librarian.

Public Library, Perth, W.A., 6th March, 1901.



### Australia's First Library.

IN the "Evangelical Magazine" for 1809, the organ, I think, of the London Missionary Society, occurs an account of the erection, by subscription, of a chapel and school-house on the left bank of the Hawkesbury River, in New South Wales. The spot was called Ebenezer Mount. The church and the name have survived to this day. After referring to the success which had attended "The Portland Head Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge and the Instruction of Youth" (the somewhat ambitious name adopted by the founders), the article goes on to say:—

"Proposals have been circulated for instituting a lending library for the general benefit of the inhabitants of New South Wales. In that colony books of every kind are extremely scarce. It is therefore highly desirable that a Public Library should be formed, containing books suited to the poor settlers employed in agriculture, the soldiers, and the convicts.

"Those who have a disposition to improve their minds have at present scarcely an opportunity on account of the want of books. Treatises on divinity and morals, history, voyages, and travels, agriculture in all its branches, mineralogy, and practical mechanics, would be peculiarly acceptable. Donations for this purpose in money, books, or tracts, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, chaplain to the colony, at Mr. William Wilson's, No. 150 Fenchurch-street, London."

F. M. BLADEN,

Editor Historical Records of N.S.W.



### Hints on Bookbinding.

HEAVY works of reference should be bound with tight backs. The best way to sew a volume that is to have a tight back is to sew the sections on to stout cords without sawing the back (deep sawing weakens the binding); the cords will then form raised bands. This style of sewing makes the back very pliable. The back should be lined with leather instead of paper, as this will add to the pliability of the back, and will allow the volume to lie flat on the table when opened. The volume should not have a full gilt back, as the continual opening and closing of the book is liable to crack the gold-work. Tight backs are very suitable for lending library books, and others that receive rough usage.

F.S.B.

## Australasian Library Statistics.

BY J. R. G. ADAMS.

THE difficulty of comparing the state and progress of the library movement in the various Australian States and New Zealand must have impressed everyone who has had occasion to attempt the task. The call for an address in connection with the establishment of a new library, or on the occasion of a meeting of the Library Association, immediately suggests a series of comparisons. We desire to show what has been done in Great Britain and in America, and then to point to this continent and prove, if possible, that we are not neglecting a work which is so essential for the intellectual life and progress of the nation. It is not difficult to ascertain what has been, and is being done in the older countries, but we cannot obtain particulars under several important heads about Australian libraries, so far as I have been able to find. Steps should be taken without delay to remedy this defect, for the establishment of the Commonwealth will make such information more than ever necessary.

The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of South Australia, when delivering his presidential address at the Adelaide meeting of the Library Association of Australasia in October last, alluded to the difficulty he had experienced in obtaining information concerning the library movement in Australia. He had planned an address on certain lines, and believed that he could have stated some facts concerning Australia's enterprise in library matters that would have astonished as well as gratified his audience. He had been obliged to abandon the idea, however, because he found it impossible to obtain the figures he wanted from the different States in time for his purpose.

It is true that the States supply certain information about their libraries, but what is required is that information under a few headings shall be furnished by every State. The local requirements of each State may call for information of a nature that could be furnished for that State alone, but this fact need not interfere with particulars being collected under other divisions of general interest. It would be specially appropriate for this new order of things to commence with the first year of the present century, and the first year of the Commonwealth. But if this is to be done no time must be lost. A set of questions might be drafted by the executive committee of the Library Association of Australasia, and published in this journal, with a request that any suggestions for alterations and additions should be sent to the editor by a specified date. These suggestions should be considered by the executive committee in due course, after which a printed circular should be sent to the proper authority in each State, urging that a copy of the questions accompanying the circular be forwarded to each library in the State. Neglect to furnish the necessary information should carry a certain penalty, say, the withdrawal of the privilege to participate in a share of the Government subsidy. It must be remembered that the necessity to supply such information annually, engenders methodical habits,

and this element of the matter is not an unimportant one, for there is at present a total absence of method in the way the affairs of some country libraries are managed.

Country libraries in South Australia are required to furnish the Board of Governors of the Public Library, &c., of South Australia with statistical returns every half-year, and in due course the board supplies the necessary information for the Statistical Register. The returns sent in from the different libraries are always carefully compared with previous returns, and if any discrepancies arise, an explanation of doubtful points is promptly written for. One hundred and fifty-nine country institutes are affiliated with the Public Library of South Australia, and the collection of statistics involves a considerable amount of work and correspondence, but it is better that these records should be in the National Library than in the Government Statistician's office. A special statistical return was called for in 1900, the questions asked being of a searching nature and difficult to answer, but 150 of the institutes have supplied satisfactory replies, which will be published in the proceedings of the Adelaide meeting of the Library Association.

We ought to be able to show how much public money has been expended in libraries, buildings, and books in Australasia up to the end of 1900, how many volumes the libraries then in existence contained, and how many volumes per head of population the total volumes represent. These figures might be supplied in the Statistical Register for 1901 for each State, and if repeated in future issues, side by side with current statistics, it would always be a simple matter to take out the particular figures a person might be anxious to obtain.



### Concerning Small Country Libraries.

PERHAPS the subject of greatest general interest submitted to the Adelaide Conference of the Library Association was—"The relationship between the National Library and small country libraries." It certainly called forth a hearty discussion, emanating from an evident desire of the conference to advance country institutions.

I. A National or State Library consists of the best collection of the best editions of all classes of the best books a State can afford to provide and efficiently maintain once for all for the use of the population of the State as a whole. It is supported entirely by public funds, and is necessarily centralised for general convenience in the State capital. It would indeed be a splendid achievement if the public funds could provide and maintain high-class libraries, not only in provincial centres, but in country towns. That, however, is obviously impossible, and remains a legitimate call for municipal aid on a much larger scale than is at present provided within the Commonwealth of Australia. Compare, in this connection, Great Britain and America.

## II. Country libraries are supported in three ways:—

- (1) By vote from the municipal funds;
- (2) By distribution amongst country institutions of a special Parliamentary grant;
- (3) By subscription.

Take the third first. Subscription funds are apt to be spent on collections in which fiction, as compared with other classes of books in such libraries, threatens to beggar arithmetic by breaking through the unit and two cyphers that are generally recognised as the limits of percentage.

Of the municipal vote most, no doubt, is spent in maintenance, but any of it that may be left over, added to the quota from the Government grant, is, or should be, the amount available for purchasing books.

If country libraries were supported wholly by subscription, they would be shaped and controlled by the subscribers alone; if wholly by municipal vote, the control of the municipalities would be undivided; if wholly by Government grant, the control would be either immediately under the eye of the Government or in the hands of trustees appointed for that purpose. This last alternative suggests the one definite basis of relationship between the State library and country libraries; the former is supported wholly, and the latter are partly, by Government grant, the former being for general, and the latter for local use.

Yet it must not be forgotten that the trustees of the principal State libraries have instituted a system of travelling libraries—books purchased and equipped out of their own special grant for loan on certain conditions to country institution. Although, as an auxiliary which is largely drawn upon in New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, the travelling library serves a most excellent purpose, it is necessarily *travelling*, and the need for an annual grant remains, a grant of liberal proportions, for distribution amongst country free libraries in all the States.

So there is one question left. What of the funds available for placing books permanently on the shelves of country libraries? What of that £20, £10, or even £5 a year? Does Fiction only in this case, too, reach boiling point on the literary thermometer? I must not be taken as a detractor of fiction; the best works of fiction are without doubt amongst the finest of art; imaginative literature should all be fine art. In these latter days, when every course of the banquet of books is served up hot in the form of fiction—theological, psychological, and social problems, voyages and travels, history, science, politics—everything from Utopia to the last unsolicited testimonial in the medical column of the daily press, surely one may humbly ask: "What is knowledge?" The cognitive aspect of knowledge becomes obscured in the glamour of an avowedly sensational or emotional appeal to the imagination. To read fiction and nothing else is to become mentally dyspeptic, to devour without assimilation or nourishment, to apprehend much and to comprehend little, to "know

something of everything," and to understand nothing of anything; the world refuses to be ordered to a mind whose synthetic power has become atrophied through sheer disuse, and all at the expense of the sweet sanity of a truer culture.

My chief task, however, was to deal with the classification of small country libraries, numbering up to, say, 3000 volumes. Here is a scheme:—

1. GENERAL WORKS—
  - i. General Encyclopædias, &c. ii. Bibliography.
2. PHILOSOPHY—
  - i. History of. ii. (a) Ancient Philosophers; (b) Modern Philosophers. iii. Metaphysics. iv. Logic. v. Psychology. vi. Ethics.
3. SCIENCE (Proper)—
  - i. Exact: Mathematics. ii. Mathematical Sciences; (a) Astronomy; (b) Physics; (c) Chemistry. iii. Natural Sciences; (a) Geology and Mineralogy; (b) Palæontology; (c) Biology; (d) Botany; (e) Zoology.
4. SOCIAL SCIENCE—
  - i. Sociology (general works). ii. Law. iii. Political Science. iv. Political Economy; v. Business, Administration, &c. vi. Education.
5. APPLIED SCIENCE (USEFUL ARTS)—
  - i. Engineering. ii. Military and Naval Arts. iii. Medicine. iv. Mining. v. Building. vi. Manufactures, &c. vii. Agriculture. viii. Domestic Economy. ix. Recreations.
6. LINGUISTICS—Science of Language and Philology. (The Instrument of Literature.)
7. LITERATURE (Proper)—
  - i. History of Literature. ii. Collected Works. iii. Poetry. iv. Drama. v. Fiction. vi. Essays, &c. vii. Criticism.
8. FINE ARTS—
  - i. Drawing and Painting. ii. (a) Plastic Arts; (b) Architecture. iii. Music.
9. THEOLOGY—
  - i. History and Philosophy of Religion. ii. Biblical. iii. Systematic. iv. Ecclesiastical History. v. Non-Christian Religions.
10. HISTORY—
  - i. Universal. ii. Ancient (Chronologically). iii. Modern (Geographically). iv. Biography. v. Voyages and Travels.

N.B.—i. Divide the Books up into the ten great classes, in capital letters (first scrutiny); then

- ii. Place general works in each class or subdivision first in each such head, e.g., place general works of Science Proper before the special sciences—Mathematics, the Mathematical Sciences, and the Natural Sciences (second scrutiny); then place general works on Mathematics before special works on Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, &c. (third scrutiny); and so on through the scheme.

Limited as this scheme is, perhaps very few country libraries could make a large display under any of these heads, except fiction—a mere subdivision of one class. Of course, the number of works in some of these classes (philosophy, linguistics, fine arts) and subdivisions (law, medicine) must, for different reasons, always be small in country libraries. Next to fiction probably history (including biography and voyages and travels) and literature (that is not fiction) are best represented in country libraries.

The problem really seems to be not so much to provide a full scheme of classification, as to provide the books themselves under each of the heads of a limited shelf-classification. This is the direction the available funds of country libraries should take. A general would declare his campaign hopeless if he were not adequately equipped in all necessary arms, and no governing body of any library can hope to conquer with the mere ambulance corps of the novelists.

Now for a practical constructive suggestion. I propose, with the approval of the editor, and if no better plan presents itself, to go through this scheme from time to time (perhaps augmenting it), and, as best I can, to suggest, with occasional short appreciative notes, works that should be in every library of a public nature in Australia—not “the hundred best books,” but those relatively best for our purpose; “some few,” in the words of the Baconian Shakespeare, “to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.” Ruskin too: “You might read all the books in the British Museum (if you could live long enough), and remain an utterly ‘illiterate,’ uneducated person; but if you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter, that is to say, with real accuracy, you are for evermore in some measure an educated person.” So all libraries should have “some few” books, good, and their own, in each class of literature.

Perhaps others might take enough interest in this matter to forward recommendations to the editor for consideration. Of the books to be selected the equipment must be with veterans; not raw recruits, who have not yet smelt the smokeless powder of criticism; but rather an appropriate selection of those whose wounds run ichor—the blood of the immortals, who cannot die.

A.W.B.

## The Dewey Decimal System for Small Libraries.

UNDER this system all books are classed in one of ten main divisions. These divisions are represented by the figures 1 to 9, and books that cannot be classified in any division, such as encyclopædias, are marked 0. The ten divisions are sub-divided into nine sections, and the sections are again divided as far as necessary. The ten main divisions, with sub-divisions, so as to use three figures only, and provide for 100 headings in all, are well set out as follows in a little book by M. W. Plummer, entitled "Hints to Small Libraries":—

### 000 GENERAL WORKS—

- 010 Bibliography
- 020 Library Economy
- 030 General Cyclopædias
- 040 General Collections
- 050 General Periodicals  
(Periodicals on a special subject are put with that subject.)
- 060 General Societies
- 070 Newspapers
- 080 Special Libraries. Polygraphy
- 090 Book Rarities  
(Books about rarities, as well as books chiefly valuable for their rarity, go here.)

### 100 PHILOSOPHY—

- 110 Metaphysics
- 120 Special Metaphysical Topics
- 130 Mind and Body
- 140 Philosophical Systems  
(Discussions of the systems as such. Philosophical works themselves are put in 190.)
- 150 Mental Faculties
- 160 Logic
- 170 Ethics
- 180 Ancient Philosophers
- 190 Modern Philosophers  
(Their collected works only. Individual works are put with their subjects.)

### 200 RELIGION—

- 210 Natural Theology
- 220 Bible
- 230 Doctrinal Theology. Dogmatics
- 240 Devotional and Practical
- 250 Homiletic. Pastoral. Parochial
- 260 Church. Institutions. Work
- 270 Religious History
- 280 Christian Churches and Sects
- 290 Non-Christian Religions



## 300 SOCIOLOGY—

- 310 Statistics  
(Statistics too general to be included in any topic.  
Statistics of a special subject are put with that  
subject.)
- 320 Political Science
- 330 Political Economy
- 340 Law
- 350 Administration
- 360 Associations and Institutions
- 370 Education
- 380 Commerce and Communication  
(Railroads, &c. Desirability of Government owner-  
ship, control, &c. See also 650.)
- 390 Customs. Costumes. Folk-lore  
(The heads under 390 are for discussion by topic. The  
customs, &c., of a special country go in 913-919.  
Books on a special topic in a special country go  
here, as the grouping by topics is the more  
important.)

## 400 PHILOLOGY—

- (Put a dictionary of two languages with the less  
known language. A dictionary of several lan-  
guages with 410, or with the least known  
language.)
- 410 Comparative
- 420 English
- 430 German
- 440 French
- 450 Italian
- 460 Spanish
- 470 Latin
- 480 Greek
- 490 Minor Languages

## 500 NATURAL SCIENCE—

- 510 Mathematics
- 520 Astronomy
- 530 Physics
- 540 Chemistry
- 550 Geology
- 560 Palæontology
- 570 Biology  
(Put here only those books  
which cover both 580  
and 590.)
- 580 Botany
- 590 Zoology

## 600 USEFUL ARTS—

- 610 Medicine
- 620 Engineering
- 630 Agriculture
- 640 Domestic Economy
- 650 Communication and Commerce  
(Railroads, their practical administration, making up  
and despatching of trains, time-tables, &c. Steam-  
boats—See also 380.)
- 660 Chemical Technology

**670 Manufactures**

(General subject of metal, wood, &c., manufactures, and such specific manufactures as would not be of more value elsewhere. An account of a specific manufacture is commonly more useful with its own subject).

**680 Mechanic Trades****690 Building**

(Practical side. 720, artistic side.)

**700 FINE ARTS—**

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 710 Landscape Gardening | 750 Painting    |
| 720 Architecture        | 760 Engraving   |
| 730 Sculpture           | 770 Photography |
| 740 Drawing. Design.    | 780 Music       |
| Decorations             | 790 Amusements  |

**800 LITERATURE—**

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 810 American | 860 Spanish         |
| 820 English  | 870 Latin           |
| 830 German   | 880 Greek           |
| 840 French   | 890 Minor Languages |
| 850 Italian  |                     |

**900 HISTORY—**

(The history of wars goes with the country invaded unless especially pertaining to the invading people).

**910 Geography and Description****920 Biography**

(Arrange individual biography by subject of the life, collective by author).

**930 Ancient History****940 Modern History, Europe**

- |         |     |                            |
|---------|-----|----------------------------|
| 950 Do. | do. | Asia                       |
| 960 Do. | do. | Africa                     |
| 970 Do. | do. | North America              |
| 980 Do. | do. | South America              |
| 990 Do. | do. | Oceanica and Polar Regions |

The list of books for 1900 in this issue of the "Library Record" has been classed according to the Dewey system. The figures attached to the first three books may be explained thus:—

020 Spofford. Book for all readers.

130 Flammarion. L'inconnu.

150 Ryland. Story of thought and feeling.

In the first book quoted the 0 denotes that the book is in the class "general works," the 2 denotes that it is the second division of class 0, and the final 0 denotes that there is no further sub-division of this second division. Class 0 represents "general works," division 2 represents "library economy," and all books on library economy bear the numbers 02. In example No. 2 the figure 1 denotes that the book is in general class No. 1, i.e., "philosophy," the figure 3 denotes that it is in the third division of philosophy, i.e., works on "mind and body." In example No. 3 the figure 1 denotes again "philosophy," and figure 5 denotes the fifth division, i.e., "mental faculties."

### Books of 1900.

THIS selection from the new books published in 1900 is not submitted as a list of the best books issued during last year, although it contains a number of works which would be included in a list of that nature. The selection is mainly intended to be a handy guide for the use of our smaller libraries.

Neither foreign books nor new editions of old books are included. In view of the importance of the Boer war to the Australian people, particular prominence is given to books on the South African question. Novels are restricted to twenty of the best of the popular works of fiction issued during the year. The numbers affixed to each entry, other than fiction, illustrate the Dewey Decimal system of classification set forth on pages 23 to 25 of this issue.

R.D.B.

- 
- 020 Spofford, A. R. A Book for all Readers. Designed as an aid to the collection, use, and preservation of books, and the formation of public and private libraries. New York, Putnam's Sons. 7s. 6d. n.
  - 130 Flammarion, C. L'inconnu. The Unknown. London, Harper. 7s. 6d.
  - 150 Ryland, F. The Story of Thought and Feeling. London, Newnes. (Library of Useful Stories.) 1s.
  - 200 Drummond, H. Stones Rolled Away. London, Bagster. 3s. 6d.
  - 200 Ingram, J. K. Outlines of the History of Religion. London, Black. 3s. 6d.
  - 200 Watson, Rev. J. (Ian Maclaren). Doctrines of Grace. London, Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.
  - 230 Atonement in Modern Religious Thought: A Theological Symposium. London, J. Clarke. 6s.
  - 230 Farrar, Dean. The Life of Lives: Further Studies in the Life of Christ. London, Cassell. 12s. 6d.
  - 230 Rhees, R. The Life of Jesus of Nazareth. London, Smith, Elder. 6s.
  - 280 Carpenter, W. B., bp. of Ripon. Popular History of the Church of England. London, Murray. 6s.
  - 320 Ashworth, T. R., and H. Proportional Representation Applied to Party Government. Melbourne, Robertson and Co. 3s. 6d.
  - 320 Jenks, E. A. History of Politics. London, Dent. (Temple Cyclopædic Primers.) 1s. n.
  - 330 Hobson, J. A. Economics of Distribution. London, Macmillan. 5s.
  - 330 Fairchild, G. T. Rural Wealth and Welfare: Economic Principles illustrated and applied in Farm Life. New York, Macmillan. 6s.
  - 330 Lloyd, H. D. A Country without Strikes: A Visit to the Compulsory Arbitration Court of New Zealand. New York, Doubleday, Page and Co. 5s.

- 340 Edwards, W. D. *Commercial Law*. London, Methuen. 2s.
- 350 Goodenough, Rev. G. *The Handy Man Afloat and Ashore*. London, Unwin. 6s.
- 350 Hardy, Rev. E. J. *Mr. Thomas Atkins*. London, Unwin. 6s.
- 370 Davidson, T. *History of Education*. London, Constable. 5s. n.
- 400 Sweet, H. *The History of Language*. London, Dent. (Temple Cyclopædic Primers.) 1s. n.
- 410 Clodd, E. *Story of the Alphabet*. London, Newnes. (Library of Useful Stories.) 1s.
- 500 Hill, A. *Introduction to Science*. London, Dent. (Temple Cyclopædic Primers.) 1s. n.
- 500 Wallace, A. R. *Studies, Scientific and Social*. 2 vols. London, Macmillan. 15s.
- 520 Chambers, G. F. *Story of Eclipses simply told for general readers*. London, Newnes. (Library of Useful Stories.) 1s.
- 520 Ball, Sir R. S. *A Primer of Astronomy*. Cambridge University Press. (Cambridge Science Primers.) 2s.
- 550 Marr, J. E. *Scientific Study of Scenery*. London, Methuen. 6s.
- 580 Percival, J. *Agricultural Botany*. London, Duckworth. 7s. 6d.
- 590 Hall, R. *Insectivorous Birds of Victoria; with Chapters on Birds more or less useful*. Melbourne, R. Hall. 5s.
- 600 Baker, R. S. *Boy's Book of Inventions*. London, Harper. 6s.
- 600 Hasluck, P. N., ed. *Cassell's Cyclopædia of Mechanics; containing Receipts, Processes, and Memoranda for Workshop Use, 1st series*. London, Cassell. 7s. 6d.
- 600 *How to Make and How to Mend*. By an Amateur Mechanic. London, Smith, Elder. 3s. 6d.
- 600 Iles, G. *Flame, Electricity, and the Camera: Man's Progress from the first kindling of fire to the Wireless Telegraphy and the Photography of Colour*. London, Grant Richards. 7s. 6d.
- 610 Hillier, A. *Tuberculosis: Its Nature, Prevention, and Treatment*. London, Cassell. 7s. 6d.
- 610 Oxford, M. N. *Handbook of Nursing*. London, Methuen. 3s. 6d.
- 610 Rebmann and Seiler, Drs. *The Human Frame and the Laws of Health*. London, Dent. (Temple Cyclopædic Primers.) 1s. n.
- 620 Aitken, T. *Roadmaking and Maintenance*. London, Griffin. 21s.
- 620 Denny, G. A. *Diamond Drilling for Gold and other Minerals*. London, Crosby, Lockwood. 12s. 6d.
- 630 Hawkesworth, A. *Australian Sheep and Wool*. Sydney, Brooks and Co. 7s. 6d.
630. Hunn, C. E., and Bailey, L. H. *Amateur's Practical Garden Book; containing simplest directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden*. New York, Macmillan. (Gardencraft Series.) 3s. 6d.
- 630 Roberts, I. P. *The Farmstead: The Making of the Rural Home, and the layout of the Farm*. New York, Macmillan. 5s.

- 640 Aronson, Mrs. F. B. *Twentieth Century Cooking and Home Decoration*. Sydney, Brooks and Co. 4s. 6d.
- 640 Hill, C. *Millinery, Theoretical and Practical*. London, Methuen. 2s.
- 650 Bottone, S. R. *Wireless Telegraphy and Hertzian Waves*. London, Whittaker. 2s. 6d.
- 670 Standage, H. C. *The Leather Workers' Manual: Being a Compendium of Practical Recipes and Working Formulæ for Curriers, Bootmakers, Leather Dressers, Blacking Manufacturers, Saddlers, Fancy Leather Workers, and all persons engaged in the manipulation of Leather*. London, Scott, Greenwood and Co. 7s. 6d.
- 690 Brown, W. N. *House Decorating and Painting*. London, Scott, Greenwood and Co. 3s. 6d.
- 690 Nangle, J. *Australian Building Practice, Part I*. Melbourne, Robertson and Co. 6s.
- 700 Miller, F. *Art Crafts for Amateurs*. London, Virtue. 5s.
- 740 Crane, W. *Line and Form*. London, Bell. 12s. n.
- 790 Greener, W. W. *Sharpshooting for Sport and War*. London, Everett. 1s. 6d.
- 800 Holmes, E. *What is Poetry?* London, Lane. 3s. 6d.
- 800 Worsfold, W. B. *Judgment in Literature*. London, Dent. (Temple Cyclopædic Primers.) 1s. n.
- 820 Couch, A. T. Q., ed. *The Oxford Book of English Verse, 1250-1900*. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.
- 820 Brown, T. E. *Letters*. Edited by S. T. Irvine. 2 vols. London, Constable. 12s.
- 820 Dowden, E. *Puritan and Anglican: Studies in Literature*. London, Kegan Paul. 7s. 6d.
- 820 *Englishwoman's Love Letters*. London, Murray. 6s.
- 820 Phillips, S. *Herod: A Tragedy*. London, Lane. 5s. 6d.
- 820 Schooling, J. H. *A Peep into "Punch."* London. Newnes. 6s.
- 820 Seccombe, T. *Age of Johnson, 1748-1798*. London, Bell. (Handbooks of English Literature.) 3s. 6d.
- 820 Stevenson, R. L. *Letters; Selected and Edited, with Notes and Introductions, by S. Colvin*. 2 vols. London, Methuen. 7s.
- 910 *British Empire Series, vol. IV., Australasia*. London, Kegan Paul. 6s.
- 910 Bullen, F. T. *With Christ at Sea: A Religious Autobiography*. London, Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.
- 910 Colquhoun, A. R. *The "Overland" to China*. London, Harper. 16s.
- 910 Frazer, J. G. *Pausanias, and other Greek Studies*. London, Macmillan. 5s.
- 910 Fricker, Dr. K. *The Antarctic Regions*. London, Sonnenschein. 7s. 6d.
- 910 Keane, A. H. *The Boer States*. London, Methuen. 3s. 6d.
- 910 Scidmore, E. R. *China, the Long-lived Empire*. New York, Century Co. 8s. 6d. n.
- 910 Stevenson, R. L. *In the South Seas: Being an Account of Experiences and Observations in the Marquesas, Paumotus, and Gilbert Islands*. London, Chatto and Windus. 6s.

- 920 Abdur Rahman. *The Life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan*. Edited by Mir Munshi Sultan Mahomed Khan. 2 vols. London, Murray. 20s.
- 920 Dunlop, R. *Daniel O'Connell*. New York, Putnam's Sons. (Heroes of the Nations Series.) 5s.
- 920 Firth, C. *Oliver Cromwell, and the Rule of the Puritans in England*. New York, Putnam's Sons. (Heroes of the Nations Series.) 5s.
- 920 Gorst, H. E. *The Earl of Beaconsfield*. London, Blackie and Son. (Victorian Era Series.) 2s. 6d.
- 920 Huxley, L. *Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley*. 2 vols. London, Macmillan. 30s. n.
- 920 Lee, S. *Shakespeare's Life and Work: Being an Abridgment, chiefly for the use of Students, of a Life of William Shakespeare*. London, Smith, Elder. 2s. 6d.
- 920 Marris, Miss N. M. *The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain*. London, Hutchinson. 10s. n.
- 920 Meynell, Mrs. A. *John Ruskin*. London, Blackwood. (Modern English Writers.) 2s. 6d.
- 920 Morley, J. *Oliver Cromwell*. London, Macmillan. 12s.
- 920 Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. W. *Queen Victoria: A Personal Sketch*. London, Cassell. 3s. 6d.
- 920 Perkins, J. B. *Cardinal Richelieu, and the Growth of the French Power*. (Heroes of the Nations Series.) New York, Putnam's Sons. 5s.
- 920 Rosebery, Earl of. *Napoleon: The Last Phase*. London, Humphreys. 7s. 6d.
- 920 Stebbing, W., ed. *Charles Henry Pearson*. London, Longman's. 14s.
- 930 Bury, J. B. *History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great*. London, Macmillan. 8s. 6d.
- 940 Crawford, F. M. *The Rulers of the South—Sicily, Calabria, Malta*. 2 vols. London, Macmillan. 21s.
- 940 Fitchett, Rev. W. H. *How England Saved Europe*. 4 vols. London, Bell. 14s.
- 940 Froissart, J. *Froissart in Britain*, by H. Newbolt. London, Nisbet. 6s.
- 940 Jeffery, W. A. *A Century of our Sea Story*. London, Murray. 3s. 6d.
- 940 Morris, W. O'C. *Campaign of 1815*. London, Grant Richards. 12s. 6d. n.
- 940 "Odysseus." *Turkey in Europe*. London, Arnold. 16s.
- 940 Orsi, P. *Modern Italy, 1748-1898*. London, Unwin. (Story of the Nations Series.) 5s.
- 950 Krausse, A. *Story of the Chinese Crisis*. London, Chapman. 3s. 6d.
- 950 Martin, W. A. *The Siege of Peking*. London, Oliphant. 3s. 6d.
- 950 Reinsch, P. S. *World Politics at the end of the Nineteenth Century, as influenced by the Oriental Situation*. New York, Macmillan. 6s.

- 960 Amery, L. S., ed. The "Times" History of the War in South Africa, Vol. I. London, Low. 12s. 6d. n. [To be completed in 5 vols; 12s. 6d. each n.]
- 960 Churchill, W. S. London to Ladysmith *via* Pretoria. London, Longmans. 6s.
- 960 Davis, R. H. With both Armies in South Africa. 6s.
- 960 Doyle, A. C. The Great Boer War. London, Bell. 3s. 6d.
- 960 Farrelly, M. J. The Settlement after the War in South Africa. London, Macmillan. 10s.
- 960 Hales, A. G. Campaign Notes. London, Cassell. 3s. 6d.
- 960 Lugard, F. D. The Story of the Uganda Protectorate. London, H. Marshall and Son. (Story of the Empire Series.) 1s. 6d.
- 960 Macdonald, D. How we kept the Flag Flying. London, Chatto and Windus. 3s. 6d.
- 960 Mahan, A. T. Story of the War in South Africa. London, Sampson Low. 5s.
- 960 Ralph, J. Towards Pretoria: A Record of the War between Briton and Boer to the Relief of Kimberley. London, Pearson. 6s.
- 960 Reay, W. T. Australians in War. Melbourne, Massina. 3s. 6d.
- 960 Stevens, G. W. From Capetown to Ladysmith. London, Blackwood. 3s. 6d.
- 960 Worsfold, W. B. The Story of Egypt. London, H. Marshall and Son. (Story of the Empire Series.) 1s. 6d.
- 970 Bourinot, Sir J. G. Canada under British Rule, 1760-1900. Cambridge University Press. (Cambridge Historical Series.) 6s.

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 FICTION.

- Allen, J. L. The Increasing Purpose. 3s. 6d.
- Bachelor, I. Eben Holden. 3s. 6d.
- Barrie, J. M. Tommy and Grizel. 3s. 6d.
- Besant, Sir W. The Fourth Generation. 3s. 6d.
- Connor, R. The Sky Pilot. 3s. 6d.
- Corelli, M. The Master Christian. 3s. 6d.
- Crawford, F. M. In the Palace of the King. 3s. 6d.
- "Hope, Anthony." Quisante. 3s. 6d.
- Harland, H. The Cardinal's Snuff Box. 6s.
- Hewlett. Life and Death of Richard Yea and Nay. 3s. 6d.
- "Hobbes, J. O." Robert Orange. 3s. 6d.
- Lloyd, J. U. Springtown on the Pike. 3s. 6d.
- Morrison, A. Cunning Murrell. 3s. 6d.
- "Merriman, Seton." The Isle of Unrest. 3s. 6d.
- Steel, Mrs. F. The Host of the Lord. 6s.
- Tarkington, B. The Gentleman from Indiana. 3s. 6d.
- Thompson, M. Alice of Old Vincennes. 3s. 6d.
- "Twain, Mark." The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg. 3s. 6d.
- Ward, Mrs. H. Eleanor. 3s. 6d.
- Zangwill, I. The Mantle of Elijah. 3s. 6d.

## New Books.—Quarterly List.

### BIOGRAPHY.

- Cairnes, W. E. Earl Roberts as a Soldier in Peace and War. London, Hodder. 6s.  
 George, H., jun. Life of Henry George. London, Reeves. 7s. 6d.  
 Henty, G. A. Queen Victoria: Scenes from her Life and Reign. London, Blackie. 1s. 6d.  
 Huneker, J. Chopin: The Man and his Music. London, Reeves. 10s. 6d.  
 Macfadyen, D. Alfred, the West Saxon King of the English. London, Dent. (Saintly Lives Series.) 4s. 6d.  
 Marinden, G. E., ed. Our Naval Heroes. London, Murray. 16s.  
 Pemberton, T. E. Bret Harte. London, Greening. (English Writers of To-day.) 3s. 6d.  
 Pond, J. B. Eccentricities of Genius. London, Chatto. 12s.  
 Wratlaw, T. Algernon C. Swinburne: A Study. London, Greening. 3s. 6d.

### EDUCATION.

- Collar, G., and Crook, C. W. School Management and Methods of Instruction. London, Macmillan. 3s. 6d.  
 Stetson, Mrs. C. P. Concerning Children. New York, Putnam's Sons. 6s.  
 Todd, J. L. New Method of Education. London, Low. 8s. 6d. n. (On Art, Manual Training, and Nature Study.)

### FINE ARTS.

- Coventry, W. B. The Technics of the Hand Camera. London, Sands. 5s. n.  
 Finck, H. T. Songs and Song Writers. London, Murray. 5s. n.  
 French, J. L. Christ in Sacred Art. London, Jarrold. 6s.  
 Henderson, W. J. The Orchestra and Orchestral Music. London, Murray. 5s. n.

### HISTORY.

- Chang Chih-Tung. China's Only Hope: An Appeal by her Greatest Viceroy. Translated by S. I. Woodbridge. Edinburgh, Oliphant. 3s. 6d.  
 Craik, Sir H. A Century of Scottish History, from the Days before the '45 to those within living memory. 2 vols. London, Blackwood. 30s. n.  
 Holcombe, C. The Real Chinese Question. London, Methuen. 6s.  
 Ingram, T. D. A Critical Examination of Irish History: Being a Replacement of the False by the True, from the Elizabethan Conquest to the Legislative Union of 1800. 2 vols. London, Longmans. 24s.



- Parker, E. H. *China: Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* London, Murray. 8s. n.
- Seignobos, C. *A Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814.* Translated from the French. 2 vols. London, Heinemann. 25s.
- Young, N. *The Story of Rome.* London, Dent. (Medieval Towns Series.) 4s. 6d. n.

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- Gaspary, A. *The History of Early Italian Literature to the Death of Dante.* Translated from the German by H. Oelsner. London, Bell. (Bohn's Standard Library.) 3s.
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- Morris, Sir L. *Harvest-Tide. (Poems.)* London, Kegan Paul. 5s.
- Omar Khayyam. *The Rubai'yat of Omar Khayyam.* Translated by Edward Fitzgerald; with a Commentary by A. M. Batson, and a Biographical Introduction by E. D. Ross. London, Methuen. 6s.
- Toller, T. N. *Outlines of the History of the English Language.* Cambridge University Press. 4s.

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- Allen, Grant. *In Nature's Workshop.* London, Newnes. 3s. 6d.
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- French, C. *Handbook of the Destructive Insects of Victoria, Part III.* Melbourne, Government Printer. 2s. 6d.
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# The Library Record

## of Australasia.

*The Official Organ of the Library Association of Australasia.*

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### Sir Redmond Barry.

IN the year 1835, in the month of June, John Batman, exploring the then unknown country known as Australia Felix, rowed some six miles up the Yarra. The water was good and plentiful, and the surrounding country very attractive. "This will be the place for a village," he wrote in his diary, little thinking that within half a century the site in question would have been occupied by a city with a population of nearly half a million. The village was duly established, and for a little while was known as Bearbrass. It received its present appellation of Melbourne from Sir Richard Bourke in March, 1837, when he paid an official visit to the little township.

On the 13th November, 1839, Redmond Barry, a young Irish barrister who was soon to become a prominent member of the little community of early colonists, landed at Williamstown. Born in 1813, at the seat of his family in County Cork, young Barry was at first intended to follow his father's profession as a military man. His plans were altered by circumstances, and, instead of joining the army, he graduated at Trinity College in 1835, and was called to the Irish bar in 1838. He emigrated to Sydney in 1839, and after remaining there for a few weeks, he crossed over to Melbourne and commenced the practice of his profession in the then struggling little village. In 1841 a Court of Requests was established in Melbourne, over which Mr. E. J. Brewster presided for a few months. He was succeeded by Mr. Barry, who received his first public appointment, at a salary of £100 a year, as commissioner of this court. He became Solicitor-General in 1851, and in the following year was made a puisne judge of the Supreme Court. The University and the Public Library were founded in 1853, and the remarkable success of both these institutions is mainly due to the efforts of the same broad-minded, far-seeing, and unselfish man who became the first chancellor of the one and the senior trustee of the other. On the 3rd of July, 1854, Mr. Justice Barry had the honour of appearing for the first time in his chancel-



lor's robes and receiving Sir Charles Hotham in the University grounds for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of that institution. This ceremony over, the party proceeded to Swanston-street, and after listening to a lengthy address from Dr. Palmer, a co-trustee of Barry's, Sir Charles Hotham "well and truly laid" the foundation stone of the sister institution. With these two institutions, Redmond Barry's name will be for ever linked. But the indomitable energy of the man never left him weary of well doing. He was to the fore in the establishment of a hospital, a mechanics' institute, a philharmonic society, a Royal society, an exhibition, and, in short, in every public movement that would forward the well-being of the colonists. Judge Barry received the well merited honour of knighthood in 1860, an honour particularly appropriate, and doubtless highly prized by a man of his temperament. For, in truth, he was by no means averse to the "pomp and circumstance" that have been characteristic of some of our best and greatest men. He was a man of handsome and commanding presence, and wore always the dress of a gentleman of the earlier half of the century. His peculiar "chimney pot" hat, his high collar and white stock, and indeed every item of his dress were part and parcel of the man. He had naturally a pompous manner, and even in his younger days was somewhat grandiose and starched. It is said that he did not succeed so well at the bar as he would have done had he not been so extremely formal and punctilious. He was not regarded as a brilliant or profound lawyer, but some of his addresses were noticeable for their elegant and impassioned, if somewhat ornate, diction. But he was not in favour with the solicitors of the time, and his practice was not so large as that of Williams, Stawell, and others of his contemporaries. Nevertheless, he did good work both at the bar and on the bench. He had a high sense of honour, and never spared himself in the performance of his duty. A model of punctuality himself, he could not brook being delayed by others. If he made an appointment for 10 o'clock, and if the luckless individual with whom the appointment were made happened to be five minutes late, he received from the judge a reprimand never to be forgotten, and none the less impressive if it were but a pointed glance at the clock.

The establishment of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery would alone stamp Barry as one who deserved well of his fellows. For at a time when men's blood was heated with the adventurous life of a young and prosperous country, when literature and science and art might have seemed rather to belong to another world, this man, seeing beyond the immediate present, laid the foundations of an institution that was capable of an infinite expansion. Himself a lover of books, a man widely read and cultured, even if not deeply learned, he was anxious that the great treasures of literature should be within the reach of all. In the early days of the colony he had made his own small library free to such workingmen as chose to use it. So when the opportunity came he made the Public Library of Victoria absolutely free to all who came. Possibly he had not yet fathomed the meanness of men, or possibly he thought that a full and honorable confidence would beget a sense of right in return. Would that it had been so! Mutilations and petty thefts unfortunately show that

nearly half a century has not been sufficient to produce the desired result. But the idea was a fine one, and if failure there be, the fault lies not with him who trusted, but rather with those who have proved themselves untrustworthy.

The Public Library was opened by Major-General M'Arthur, the Acting-Governor, on the 11th February, 1856. It is reported that owing to the irregular arrival of the ships at that time, large quantities of books had not been received as expected, and as the day fixed for the formal ceremony drew near, there was a possibility of opening a library with empty shelves. The anxiously-looked-for vessel arrived at length, but only in time to give Judge Barry and the staff two or three days for unpacking, and examining, and for filling the empty shelves. Barry, nothing daunted, set to work, and kept his assistants toiling till midnight, whilst he himself, coatless and very warm, worked with them and directed all.

It was his custom to visit the library almost daily, and he was invariably present at the unpacking and sorting of the cases as they arrived from London. On the summer mornings he would walk down the library, hat and riding whip in hand, looking about with watchful eye and whistling very softly. Should a blind carelessly drawn up and out of line catch his eye, he would call out in no very gentle voice to the nearest attendant: "Square the yards, sir, square the yards." He was very punctilious about a visitor wearing his hat or dozing in the reading room, and would personally speak to an offender or send an attendant to do so. In the early years of the library Barry drafted most of the correspondence, and no order for books was sent without his personal inspection. He would leave orders for letters to be sent to him at the court for signature, and it was sometimes irritating to counsel that he would read these letters whilst nominally listening to their argument. If it were mail day and the documents to be signed were numerous, he would stop the court work with a "Pardon me, gentlemen, a matter of importance." It was well known to the members of the bar that with him the library matters were of first importance, and they accepted the fact with good humour. On one occasion, however, Mr. Aspinall stopped in his address whilst Sir Redmond was reading a letter. "Go on, sir, go on," said the judge, looking up. "Not until your Honour has finished with your library work," replied the somewhat exasperated counsel, and Sir Redmond took the hint. But the library was his especial hobby, and took precedence at all times.

The first trustees of the Public Library were Mr. Justice Barry, the Hon. W. F. Stawell, the Hon. J. F. Palmer, Mr. H. C. E. Childers, and Mr. D. C. M'Arthur. These five gentlemen were gazetted on the 19th July, 1853, and managed the affairs of the institution until the formation of a corporate body of trustees in 1870, when their number was increased to a minimum of fifteen, and Sir Redmond Barry was elected president. The five original trustees were all men of mark in the community, but, either because they were too busy, or because they would not brook the arbitrary actions of the senior member of the board, they left the bulk of the work to Sir Redmond. For it must be admitted that both as chancellor of the University and as head of the trustees, Sir Redmond's conduct was decidedly autocratic. It was no unusual thing for him to call a meeting at

which no one attended save himself. But the meeting did not necessarily lapse. What there was to do he did, quorum or no quorum. Indeed, it is said that what he wanted to do he did, whether his colleagues concurred or not. Possibly this may account for the sparseness of the attendance during the early years of the trust.

In the selection of books Barry showed a catholic taste. The best of everything was his motto, and so far as money was available, the best he got. Mistakes, of course, were made, but, on the whole, the first 50,000 volumes placed in the Public Library of Victoria formed the nucleus of a collection of which any library might be proud. One of his famous orders was for a London bookseller to supply the works of *all* the authorities referred to by Gibbon in his monumental history. Such an order captivates by its grandeur even if its wisdom be questioned.

It is commonly thought that the idea of founding the University and the library emanated from Sir Redmond Barry, but the evidence does not bear this out. He is generally spoken of as the founder of both institutions, and such, indeed, he was *de facto*, if not *de jure*. In this connection a note of H. C. E. Childers in his recently published life is of interest. Writing under date of January, 1881, he says, after referring to the Bill that he had passed through the House for the establishment of the University:—"Mr. Latrobe asked Barry to be the first chancellor. My recollection is that Barry entered into the business *con amore* from the first, and that to him, far more than to me, is due the early progress of the University. I also proposed to Mr. Latrobe to found the Public Library and to make Barry the senior trustee." A generous tribute, and one that bears the stamp of truth.

By whomsoever the idea was first mooted, there is no doubt as to the hand that guided the young institutions during their infancy. Sir Redmond Barry lived to see the University with a roll of over 300 students, and during the last year of his life 260,000 visits were paid to the Public Library, which then contained more than 100,000 volumes.

In connection with library work, one idea of Sir Redmond Barry's has gained unstinted approval. In 1859 he introduced the system now known as "travelling libraries," in order to assist country readers and Mechanics' Institutes. Cases of books, each containing about fifty volumes, were specially prepared, and from one to four of these cases were lent to such libraries as chose to ask for them. At the end of the term they were returned to headquarters and replaced, if desired, by others. This system has been introduced into the United States and Canada, with various modifications, and with very marked success.

In his private life Sir Redmond Barry was always the gentleman of the old school, most generous of hosts, kindest of friends. He loved a good dinner and good company. On each anniversary of his arrival at Melbourne he entertained his friends at a bachelor dinner. After the dinner a great five-quart jorum of old port was produced, and it is not difficult to imagine the muttered *Nunc est bibendum* of the host, as he opened the great cobweb-covered bottle with much ceremony. Each of these huge bottles was tagged with a parchment label, on which was written some appropriate Latin quo-

tation, and the guests of the evening wrote their names on the back of this label. One can picture the brilliant company that might have been present on such occasions, for "there were giants in the earth in those days." Representatives of the best blood and brains of the old country had found their way to Australia, and Melbourne got her share of these. Leaders of the learned professions, the heads of the army and the navy, politicians and literary men, and perhaps a foreign potentate from some great vessel at anchor in the bay; these were the men who foregathered in Sir Redmond Barry's dining-room.

Sir Redmond Barry died on the 23rd of November, 1880. Some four years previously a movement had been started to erect a statue in his honour by public subscription. The matter was not sufficiently pressed, however, and it was not until seven years after his death that the great bronze monument was erected in front of the Public Library buildings. Possibly Sir Redmond Barry was not sufficiently appreciated by his fellows during his life, but it is certain that in the two institutions with which his name is most intimately associated, he has left a permanent memento of unselfish toil and noble enthusiasm. Victoria has, perhaps, had colonists more distinguished, more learned, more brilliant. If a roll were made of the public men to whom she is most indebted, it would be no ignoble list, and high, very high, on that roll would be writ the name of Redmond Barry.



### Editorial.

THE LIBRARY RECORD *will be sent post free to every Member and Associate of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.*

COMMUNICATIONS *on any matters of library interest will be gladly received by the EDITOR at the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MELBOURNE.*

CORRESPONDENCE *intended for publication must be signed, or if a pseudonym be used the writer's proper name and address must be enclosed.*

*The columns of the LIBRARY RECORD will be open as far as possible to all bona fide contributors. Neither the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION nor the EDITOR can, therefore, be held to indorse the views that may be expressed in letters or special articles.*



### Our New Title Cover.

IN developing a design for a cover to contain the Record of the Library Association, the aim in view was to suggest allusively, by some traditional and appropriate memory, the source and the end of the matters recorded—which would appear, roundly, to be the search after more wisdom.

To Cambridge men the old question, "Where shall wisdom be found?" is apt to suggest the answer, "By the Gate of Humility;" and for the origin of that answer we may go back three centuries, to the story of a certain learned Dr. Caius, who was court physician successively to King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and whose Continental humours, acquired by long residence and

travel in Italy, were caricatured by Shakespeare in his "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Though old Dr. Caius (or "Keys," as he is always called in Cambridge) was nine times president of the College of Physicians, he was much more; for he was regarded as the most learned man of his age; he was eminent as a classical scholar, a physician, an anatomist, a naturalist, an antiquary, and an architect. Being fellow of Gonville Hall in the University, he spent his fortune in refounding it and in adding new buildings and courts to it, wherein, by a pretty fancy, he placed four gates. The outer gate, by which the student made his first approach within the portals of knowledge, was the Gate of Humility. This led to the Gate of Wisdom; but even with Humility and Wisdom, no one could reach the final Gate of Honour without passing also through the Gate of Virtue. Modern additions have revolutionised the architecture of "Keys;" but the old gates remain; and the memory of the ancient and weather-worn architecture of the old Gate of Humility, time-honoured in the remembrance of the long generations of those who have entered it in search of wisdom, has suggested the form of the portal on our title-cover.

But whence comes the indication of the lyre-bird in the capitals? Well, it is an allowed convention that the original Corinthian acanthus may be supplanted or varied at the local fancy of the architect. The dove and the sparrow, the swallow and the crane have all found a resting-place there in the ancient world; so why not then, the Australian bird-type here in the new? And in a "Record" like ours, may not the lyre—the "grand-dam," in Kipling's phrase, of all recording instruments—find a legitimate symbolic place? It carries us back to the beginnings of knowledge, and our portal itself may carry us thither likewise; for the Cambridge Caius got it from Padua, and the old Italian got it in turn from Corinth, whence it speaks of "the glory that was Greece."

The old Cambridge gate bears the Latin inscription "Humilitatus;" and since our portal is not a reproduction, but a reminiscence, we may revert, with even fuller consistency, to the original Greek model, and adapt our own inscription to the circumstances of our association, placing, in ancient characters, the words *Ψυχῆς λαρπεῖον* over our temple's entrance; which will carry us still further back, to the wisdom of the Pyramids and the Nile. For these words, according to Diodorus Siculus (Biblioth. i., 49) stood over the door of the great library which formed part of what is known as the Osymandeion. This vast monument, at once a palace and a tomb, was, according to ancient authors, erected by Osymandyas, a great king of Egypt, who is said to have reigned as the twenty-seventh successor of Sesostris. The words mean "Hospital (or Dispensary) of the soul,"—an appropriate and suggestive appellation of a great library.

For the maintenance of that antique character which best befits the antiquarianism of a great library and its association, the lettering of the cover has been chosen in that loose quill currency now sought by those who would discard modern machine-made type-font, and revert to the rough hand-cut originals of "Caxton and de Worde."

J. LAKE.

## Notes.

ONE hundred years ago there were not 100 libraries in the United States. To-day Mr. R. R. Bowker estimates there are 10,000 libraries containing 40,000,000 volumes.

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THE Library of Congress in America contains 1,000,000 volumes (including pamphlets), besides manuscripts, maps, &c. The Parliamentary appropriation for the year is a little over £100,000. During the year ending June, 1900, the number of readers was 121,270. A small number, comparatively, but, as the librarian observes: "The service of a library such as this is not to be measured by the number of readers nor by the books issued. An ample answer to a single inquiry may be of more importance to Congress and to the community than 100 ordinary books issued to 100 ordinary readers."

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DR. H. FORSTER MORLEY is the director of the "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature." The actual work of the catalogue was commenced in January of this year, and all literature published after that date is to be included. Professor Gregory has undertaken the direction of a regional bureau in Victoria, under the auspices of the Royal Society.

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MR. GRAHAM BALFOUR has undertaken the task of writing a life of Robert Louis Stevenson, and his book will probably be issued within the next few weeks.

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AN American publisher (W. H. Page) on magazines:—"The making of magazines is not literature, it is journalism. Those editors who are trying to get out monthly literature are making dull magazines."

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"THE British Museum will, we hear, come to an end of its storage room with the close of the present year. As there is no hope of obtaining money from the Treasury for the extension of its London buildings—one Treasury official is said to have suggested the stoppage of all fresh books, under the Act for the Abatement of Nuisances—some of the museum officials propose the building of a storehouse for books long unused in a dry part of the country, where land is cheap. All books shunted there would be marked in the catalogue with 'a big, big D,' and would only be accessible after twenty-four hours' notice, being sent up daily from the mortuary and returned thither when done with. Both the University library, at Cambridge, and the Bodleian are sadly in need of some such relief, for there is no room for the due enlargement of their present buildings." This paragraph from the "Athenæum" is not remarkable when we remember that the output of books in Great Britain alone is between 7000 and 8000, and in the United States over 6000.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADELAIDE MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.—The printer is to be instructed not later than 26th July next, to proceed with the printing of the Proceedings of the Association's last general meeting. It may, therefore, be assumed that the volume will be issued in August.

THE house in which Samuel Johnson was born, at Lichfield, has become the property of the city corporation, and will be kept as a memorial of the great doctor. The house will gradually be stocked with books, pictures, and various objects of interest relating to Johnson and his friends.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. R. Church, the Parliamentary Librarian of Victoria. Mr. Church, who had not been in good health for some time, had an apoplectic seizure, and died rather suddenly on the 12th June. He was a very old colonist, and had been in the service of the Parliament of Victoria since 1855. He was appointed as librarian about twelve years ago, and his wonderful memory for facts and events, as well as his intimate knowledge of what is usually required in a Parliamentary library, made him a valuable officer.

THE committee of the Rushworth (Victoria) Mechanics' Institute has been debating upon the advisability of having on its shelves such books as Marie Corelli's "Master Christian" and Hocking's "Purple Robe." It was argued that the books were immoral and objectionable. Marie Corelli's book was said to contain nothing but fierce criticism. She was said to have used "coarse language;" one committeeman using even a stronger adjective. It was also argued that the committee should keep the library purely unsectarian, and that they should not provide books which decent people would be ashamed to buy. On the other hand, one member declared that he read the book, expecting from what he had heard to find it a very sink of iniquity. He had to declare, however, that he felt intellectually better for having read it. *Quot homines, tot sententiae*. The motion that the book be withdrawn was finally defeated by five votes to two. The advisability of excluding the "Purple Robe" was not further discussed, as the motion was withdrawn.

THE New York State Library issued lists of 500 leading books of 1900, and asked for the opinions of librarians as to the fifty of these most suitable for a village library. The seven books that obtained the greatest number of votes were:—1, Johnston, M., To Have and to Hold; 2, Thompson, E. S., Biography of a Grizzly; 3, Bacheller, J. A., Eben Holden; 4, Stedman, E. C. (editor), An American Anthology, 1787-1899; 5, Thompson, M., Alice of Old Vincennes; 6, Ward, Mrs. M. A., Eleanor; 7, Allen, J. L., Reign of Law.

THE three best selling (American) books of the last three years have been Westcoti's "David Harum," Churchill's "Richard Carvel," and Cas Koden's "When Knighthood was in Flower." The number of copies printed was:—David Harum, 480,000; Richard Carvel, over 400,000; When Knighthood was in Flower, 313,000.

THE Library Association of Australasia will meet this year in Melbourne. The days of meeting have not been finally settled, but the first fortnight in November is considered to be the most suitable time.

TWO INTERESTING VOLUMES.—The British Museum trustees have recently published two large volumes reproducing a *fac simile* of the

Egyptian papyrus, containing a series of chapters from a codification of religious texts, and known as the Book of the Dead.

The first volume contains the papyrus of Ani, written probably about the end of the fourteenth century before Christ. The second volume contains *fac similes* of the papyri of Hunefer, Anhai, Kerasher, and Netchemet, with supplementary text from the papyrus of Nu. They are now for the first time published, and consist of "funereal compositions upon which kings and nobles and priests and laity depended for the means of everlasting life from the beginning of the eighteenth dynasty, about B.C. 1650, to the end of the Ptolemaic period, about B.C. 100." In each volume the illustrations are interesting to a degree, and the student of "origins" is startled at the suggestiveness of some of them. An example of the suggestiveness here referred to may be found on page 11 of the reproduced papyrus of Hunefer, at the top and right hand corner of which we find portrayed a green persea tree, a large serpent, and a cat (sacred to the Egyptians) cutting off the head of the serpent. We learn from the text that this is intended to symbolise "the rising sun-god" Rā, slaying the dragon of darkness. Having regard to the moulding influence of Egyptian thought upon later religious legends and beliefs, may we not find in this symbol some root of our Eden story and the bruising of the serpent's head as referred to in Genesis, iii. chapter, 15th verse?

Champollion, who paved the way to the understanding of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, studied the MS. in question, and gave it the name of "Funerary Ritual." Lepsius afterwards named it "Book of the Dead." But even the latter title is misleading, as the Egyptians had other books for the benefit of the dead. But they all had one purpose—to impart "might" to the departed, and to enable him to enjoy the privileges of his new life. A papyrus, placed with the mummy in its coffin, contained the necessary directions and instructions that would enable the "double" to safely negotiate the dangers and difficulties that strewn the way to the "Field of Reeds." It was a practice among those who were wise to copy out principal chapters from the Book of the Dead, or to commit them to memory while yet in life, as a preparation for the life beyond. Since few Egyptians were able to read, a priest or relative recited the prayers in the mummy's ear that he might know them before burial.

"The Book of the Dead," to quote from the introduction to the first of the two volumes above referred to, is neither a ritual, as was formerly believed, nor a book of private devotion. Its chapters were intended for the use and protection of the dead in the world beyond the grave. It is the dead person who speaks or who is spoken to throughout. He has to undergo the judgment, and if the result is favourable, a new life begins for him.

At the conclusion of the introduction to the papyrus of Ani, a most interesting description of the plates is given, and a glossary of the principal mythological names that will be very useful to the student. May I express a hope that the few lines I have contributed to the first number of the new "Library Journal" will draw attention to two volumes that are only too likely to be overlooked by ordinary frequenters of public libraries.

A. J. TAYLOR,

Librarian, Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart.



## LIBRARY NOTES.

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### NEW SOUTH WALES.

OWING to the illness of the secretary of the New South Wales branch of the Library Association, no notes have been received from this State. The friends of Mr. Anderson will be glad to learn that he is now convalescent, and will, no doubt, be able to take up his work again very shortly.



### NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND INSTITUTE.—Few additions have been made to the library during the year, but the council has recently authorised the purchase of an instalment of books, which, it is hoped, will arrive before the commencement of the approaching session. The usual exchanges and presentations from foreign libraries and institutions have been received, the noteworthy addition being a complete set of the publications of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, in 16 vols., quarto.

CANTERBURY COLLEGE, CHRISTCHURCH.—During the last session of the General Assembly an Act was passed empowering the board of governors of Canterbury College to borrow a sum, not exceeding £4000, for the purpose of extending the buildings of the Public Library. The total number of books in the reference department is now 12,872, of which 504 were added during the last year. In the circulating department there are 19,235 volumes, the average number of subscribers for the year being 1878.



### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Adelaide Public Library was closed from 5th to 12th June inclusive for the annual examination and cleaning. The staff, with the assistance of women servants to wash the shelves, removed every volume in the library from its shelf, dusted, and replaced it, after which each book was checked with the shelf list. The library contains about 45,000 volumes, and as the staff numbers only seven officers, the work referred to could hardly have been accomplished in a shorter time than the six and a-half working days which it occupied. During the year five volumes and two pamphlets have been stolen from the library, but as the public have free access to the shelves, and as the library is divided up into thirty-two alcoves, or bays, which render the detection of the book thief difficult, this loss is not considered abnormally high. More annoyance has been caused by the unscrupulous readers who cut paragraphs and illustrations from newspapers and books, and twenty such cases have been reported to the authorities during the year. Some of these, probably, are old offences, which have recently been dis-

covered. It is almost hopeless to secure the culprits, for they, no doubt, carefully watch for an opportunity when they can achieve their purpose without being surprised. Readers must sometimes notice acts of vandalism in public libraries, and it is thought that they might do more to help the authorities to secure convictions, by reporting to the librarian any case that comes under their notice. If they would only realise that it was their own property, as taxpayers, which they were thus protecting, they would probably have less hesitation in informing against offenders.

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**THE ADELAIDE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**—This library is the successor of the South Australian Institute, and came into life in 1884, when the South Australian Institute ceased to exist, and the Public Library of South Australia commenced its career. It is a circulating library, supported mainly by the subscriptions from its members, but entitled by Act of Parliament to participate in the annual grant of moneys voted by Parliament for the institutes, to such extent as the Minister controlling Education may direct. It has not participated in the grant for several years, and has consequently been unable to make the progress it otherwise might have done. It contains 22,000 volumes, of which a large proportion are standard works of history, biography, travel, science, and *belles lettres*. Being a circulating library, and principally dependent upon its subscriptions for its revenue, it follows that the number of books in the class *Fiction* predominates over that of any other single class of literature. The premises in which this library is housed do not admit of any healthy expansion, and efforts have been made to secure increased accommodation, but so far these efforts have not proved successful. The library is controlled by a committee of five, and enjoys the privilege of electing one representative as a member of the board of governors of the Public Library, &c., of South Australia.

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**MAGILL INSTITUTE.**—A new institute has been erected recently at Magill and those who have been interesting themselves in the matter may be complimented for so speedily carrying out their intention of forming an institute and erecting a building. It is many years since Magill had an institute, but one existed as far back as 1858, which even then had been flourishing for some time. William H. Mudie was honorary secretary, and Rev. E. K. Miller, whose venerable figure is still often to be seen in Adelaide, was chairman. It was not till 1866 that this institute applied for affiliation to the South Australian institute, and in that year it received its first box of circulating books from the South Australian institute. It was not in a satisfactory condition in 1867, when its secretary complained that owing to the close proximity of the South Australian institute the residents were not disposed to support it, and reported that there were only eight subscribers. In January, 1868, the secretary and committee decided to allow the institute to become dormant, and it remained so till 1872. In October, 1872, a new committee was formed, and the secretary applied for possession of the books and property which had belonged to the defunct institute, and which comprised 652 volumes and sundry book presses, forms, and lamps. In 1880 efforts were made to

raise funds for the erection of an institute building, but they proved unsuccessful and the institute again became defunct, and its books and property were eventually distributed by the board of governors of the Public Library. The promoters of the new institute have already achieved what their predecessors failed to accomplish, viz., the erection of an institute building, and it is hoped that they have embarked in an undertaking which will prove of permanent benefit to those for whom it is intended.

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**THE GRANGE INSTITUTE.**—A few of the leading residents of the Grange have for some time past felt the want of a local institute and library, and as a result of their efforts, an application has been made to the Public Library Board for the affiliation of the Grange Institute. The Grange Hall has been hired for institute purposes, and the nucleus of a library has been collected. The president is a member of the teaching staff of the University of Adelaide, and his services as a lecturer will no doubt contribute to the success of the institute and to the knowledge of its members. Lectures on judiciously selected subjects are great stimulants to reading, and in connection with country institutes they should materially increase the circulation of the best books in the libraries.

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**DUBLIN INSTITUTE.**—This institute has been dormant for several years owing to some misunderstanding between the trustees and the managing committee. The institute building is a comfortable, well-furnished hall, and the residents of Dublin, to whom it properly belongs, should not have been debarred from using it for the purposes for which it was built. A committee has recently been formed for the purpose of reviving the institute, and application has been made for affiliation to the Public Library. The building is at present in the possession of the trustees of the late institute, and the question of obtaining the use of it for the members of the newly-formed institute is one which will early engage the attention of the Public Library Board.

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**HOPE VALLEY INSTITUTE.**—An application has been made to the board of governors of the Public Library for the affiliation of the Hope Valley Institute.

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## VICTORIA.

**THE Ballarat Free Library** has become too small to meet the demands made upon it, and it is pleasing to hear that the committee has accepted tenders for an entirely new building. The new library will be 68 ft. by 29 ft., and there will be a newspaper room and a free reading room attached. It is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupation in September next. The annual report shows that during the last year 17,450 books were borrowed by subscribers, as against 14,812 for the previous year. It is estimated that the daily average of visitors to the institution is over 600.



**THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.**—This library has now been in existence for forty-five years. The first stock of books, to the value of about £1000, was procured in London through Mr. J. J. Guillaume, whose son was well known in connection with the Victorian Industrial Schools Department. The professors, then about to start for their duties in Melbourne, gave their aid in the work of selection. The books were mostly bound in whole calf—nothing less would have satisfied Sir Redmond Barry—and a design was sent to London for a stamp to be impressed on the books. This stamp gave a representation of the University building as originally designed, but it never was, and never will be, completed after that design, and now at last, after forty-five years of existence, the stamp is giving place to a new one.

Since its foundation the library has grown gradually, and rather slowly, a few donations of books from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and from the British Museum being the chief incidents of importance. It has received no donations or bequests in money, and its growth has been much hampered by the small amount of funds annually available.

A few years ago the medical portion was placed in a separate building, and for convenience the chemical portion went with it. It is now proposed to unite both libraries again in a larger building, but the building remains to be found, unless the old National Museum can be made available. As that building is found very useful for other purposes, it is still hoped that a new one will be forthcoming from some quarter.

The contents of the library are mainly books that will be of use to people engaged in University studies. The most important periodicals bearing on these, as well as the more expensive text-books and works of reference, are what it chiefly aims at acquiring.

Among the scientific periodicals may be named the publications of many societies in the British dominions, which are regularly presented. Foreign societies are not largely represented, but there is a long and continuous set of the "Bulletin" and "Memoirs" of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, now unhappily of use to few, as so much of them is written in Russian. As a contrast to this difficulty may be noted the work by the Norwegian professor, G. O. Sars, on the Crustacea of Norway, which he is publishing in instalments; he writes it in English, as being the language most widely known in the world. If we could be persuaded to adopt a tolerably rational system of spelling, there is no doubt that with its other advantages it would speedily become the language of the civilised world. Before leaving the science department mention may be made of the British Museum Natural History Catalogues, of which an almost complete set is on the shelves.

In the classical department are to be found a number of old folio editions, some from the famous printing-houses, especially from that of the Stephens, of Paris and Geneva. There is also one of the few books in Australia of the fifteenth century, the Latin writers' "De re rustica," printed by Jenson, of Venice, 1472.

The Law department has a complete set of statutes from the earliest times, and many of the old Law Reports, though there are serious gaps in the set; some of the oldest of these give one an idea

of what was thought to be French in the law courts, which still survives in a few phrases like *cestui que trust*.

The departments of History and Philosophy are fairly well supplied, that of Modern Languages is somewhat limited. Efforts are made to have as many as possible of works of general reference, dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c. Among these will be found for English, Johnson, Richardson, Webster, Funk, Skeat, the Century, the Oxford, and the Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised words and phrases; for French, the Academy, Littré, Tarver, Clifton, and Sainte-Palaye's historical dictionary. There are also dialect dictionaries, dictionaries of quotations, and the great Dictionary of National Biography, lately completed in sixty-three volumes, besides the general biographical dictionaries of Rose and Knight, and Vapereau's Dictionnaire des Contemporains.

The library, though intended for members of the University, is open to all who wish to consult it, on ordinary days from 9.30 to 1, and from 2 to 5; it is closed in the afternoon of Saturdays, and in some vacations, and during the whole of January.

THERE were nearly 7000 active borrowers on the rolls of the lending branch of the Public Library last year. The issues for the year amounted to 140,056. Some interesting statistics that have been compiled for the year show that there is a large section of readers of "solid" literature. If it be remembered that each book may be kept for a fortnight, the following figures speak for themselves:—

Author.	Name of Work.	No. of Times Issued.
Münsterberg .. ..	Psychology and Life .. ..	20
Paulsen .. ..	System of Ethics .. ..	16*
Flint .. ..	Sermons .. ..	24
Royce .. ..	World and the Individual .. ..	21
Williamson .. ..	The Great Law .. ..	18*
Inge .. ..	Christian Mysticism .. ..	19†
Baker .. ..	Monopolies and the People .. ..	17*
Dolbear .. ..	Matter, Ether, and Motion .. ..	25
Spencer and Gillen .. ..	Native Tribes of Central Australia .. ..	22
Thompson .. ..	Polyphase Electric Currents .. ..	20
Dicksee .. ..	Bookkeeping .. ..	27
Perry .. ..	Steam Engine .. ..	25
Lukin .. ..	Lathe and Its Uses .. ..	23
Fahie .. ..	Wireless Telegraphy .. ..	22
Urquhart .. ..	Dynamo Construction .. ..	21
Holland .. ..	Use of the Hand Camera .. ..	31
Ruskin .. ..	Elements of Drawing .. ..	21
Ruskin .. ..	Modern Painters .. ..	20
Kipling .. ..	Barrack Room Ballads .. ..	30
Lawson .. ..	In the Days when the World was wide .. ..	29
Carlyle .. ..	Heroes and Hero Worship .. ..	21
Tennyson .. ..	Works .. ..	20
Jefferson .. ..	New Ride to Khiva .. ..	36
Ransome .. ..	Japan in Transition .. ..	33
Steevens .. ..	With Kitchener to Khartoum .. ..	31

\* In seven months. † In ten months.

## Correspondence.

### *The Editor "Library Record."*

SIR,—In the first number of the "Library Record" I notice an arrangement of the main divisions of the Dewey classification, quoted from M. W. Plummer's "Hints to Small Libraries."

For the benefit of country librarians, who, struck with its terseness, may be persuaded to adopt this abridgment, I should like to draw attention to the scope of the section numbered 910.

Most libraries have a large percentage of works which must come under the heading Geography and Description (910), and will feel the need for its closer classification. May I be permitted to explain that 910 may be arranged as follows, viz.:—910 Geography and Description (general); 914, Europe; 915, Asia; 916, Africa; 917, North America; 918, South America; 919, Oceanica and Polar Regions.

I am, yours, &c.,

W. H. IFOULD.

Public Library, Adelaide, 25th June, 1901.



## Some Magazines of Early Victoria. ✓

It is a depressing experience to contemplate the vast amount of misdirected energy, of unfructified thought, and unrealised aspirations that are buried "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung," in the many thousand pages of defunct magazines. What sparkling anticipations, what genial promises of support, what spasmodic touches of the Divine afflatus, fell on the circle gathered in counsel about the birth; and, alas, how dismal were the later meetings, when it was evident that the success of the dreamers was only susceptible of measurement by an intellectual currency, and had no attractive affinity for that grosser standard, coin of the realm.

Sixty years ago, when Melbourne had only been christened for four years, when Mr. Latrobe, as the vicerent of the Sydney Governor, ruled over our destinies from his modest Jolimont cottage, there appeared in the columns of the "Port Phillip Gazette" (November, 1841), a prospectus of the "Melbourne Magazine," a monthly journal at half-a-crown, which promised, in addition to great stores of entertaining and improving literature, "a leading article on the latest open question of colonial policy."

It modestly expressed the belief that out of the intelligent denizens in the district it could rely on 200 subscribers, which would, it was believed, cover expenses.

This is the first indication in the Port Phillip district that there were believed to be readers, for whom the mental pabulum of the "Port Phillip Gazette" and the "Port Phillip Patriot," with their highly-spiced and lurid recrimination, did not entirely fill the bill. As we know, from the historic advertisement in J. P. Fawcner's manu-

script "Advertiser," he furnished his library at the hostelry he kept, with "five monthlies and three quarterlies from Britain." What were they? The quarterlies can be easily placed, as there were but three in 1841, outside those devoted to special interests. But the monthlies, before the days of the "Cornhill" and its legion of followers, were also easily counted, and though we cannot find any record of Fawcner's choice, we may assume that the "Gentleman's Magazine" and "Blackwood" figured amongst them. But they were imported for the delectation of the patrons of the "Shakspeare," and were, like the more prosaic refreshments provided, expected to be consumed on the premises.

Whatever may have been the aims of the projectors of the "Melbourne Magazine" in counteracting Mr. Fawcner's exclusiveness, there is a solemn mystery about the result, for diligent search has failed to discover a single copy of No. 1, and none of the local papers make any reference to its non-appearance or its sudden death.

Some fourteen months later, in January, 1843, there appeared the "Port Phillip Magazine," which struggled through three issues. It may have been the resuscitation of an abandoned or deferred idea, or an entirely new venture, but it struck an inopportune time. The year 1843 saw Melbourne in the lowest depths of financial distress, writhing under the consequences of its first land boom, when, according to Mr. Robert Russell, the Sheriff's Officer was the only man in the community who found lucrative occupation. If the magazine, in the slang of the trade, "filled a want," the public were not able to gratify it, and found the want of the necessary half-crown even more irksome. So, with the third attenuated number, the "Port Phillip Magazine" passed into oblivion.

In June, 1849, when the financial terror had been dissipated, and the increasing export of wool and tallow, together with the promise of separation from New South Wales, had set all men smiling, another hopeful man was found. Mr. James Harrison, in the placid atmosphere of Geelong, took heart of grace and put forth the first number of "The Australia Felix Monthly Magazine," under the editorship of Mr. Colin Campbell. Notwithstanding its full title, it was a bi-monthly product, giving good measure for the money, but very heavily padded. It helped itself freely to anything that was good in its English contemporaries, but also devoted many pages to highly respectable conservative views of society and politics, weighted with information about Merino wool, Australian coal and water supplies, and kindred topics for the reading of the unimaginative in the back blocks. It died in the October of the year that saw its birth, and no doubt left the proprietor considerably out of pocket.

In July of the following year, Mr. Thomas Ham, engraver, of Melbourne, undeterred by the experience of others, produced the first number of the "Illustrated Australian Magazine." It ran to about seventy pages per number, and each issue was embellished with two or three engravings, several of which are to-day of great interest as depicting places and buildings materially altered or passed away. It lasted until August, 1852, and judging by irregularity of appearance and editorial apologies, seems to have had a hard time during the gold rush, to the difficulties connected with which it finally succumbed. A file of this magazine, unfortunately very scarce, contains valuable material for the future annalist of the days of our youth, though it is

very noticeable how few of its political anticipations have been realised. Both Sir Wililam a'Beckett and his brother, Thomas Turner a'Beckett, were occasional contributors, though they did not sign their articles, and in addition to much social, political, and statistical matter, it has a considerable amount of original fiction and verse.

In October, 1850, Mr. G. H. Wathen, who published a book in London on Victoria, called "The Golden Colony," projected a quarterly journal, which he called "The Australasian," the main object of which was the reprinting in collected form of the best articles from the pick of the English periodicals. It was printed in Geelong, and as far as paper and typography were concerned, was very creditable to the colony; but it was, of course, a flagrant case of calm, unabashed piracy, only excused by the inaccessibility of some of the originals and the makeweight of occasional local articles, some of which displayed sound judgment and the possession of considerable literary merit. It was widely believed in Melbourne that Sir Redmond Barry had a good deal to do with the selected articles, if he did not occasionally help in providing the original matter. The first four numbers found many interested readers, and make an 8vo volume of some 600 pages, but by the time the year was finished the epoch-making event of the century had happened—printers, binders, and booksellers' clerks had been drawn into the golden maelstrom, and literature had, perforce, to cease from troubling.

When things calmed down again, and men resumed their normal occupations, another venture was made. In May, 1855, was published the first number of "The Melbourne Monthly Magazine," which, in his introduction, the editor claimed would be more a literary than a political journal, a "reproduction, as far as the circumstances of the colony and the resources at our command render possible, of the first-class magazine literature of London, the class of which 'Blackwood' may be considered the type."

It lasted just thirteen months, and died without any explanation or apology, leaving unfinished a startling history of the Eureka Stockade, by that gasconading hero, Colonel Vern, and some of its serial fiction, which was generally poor stuff. There are many excellent papers scattered through the volume. Sir William a'Beckett contributes sketches of his Continental holiday travels. "Orion" Horne provided original poetry and scathing comments on the Goldfields Commission. Professor Hearn wrote several articles, and the graceful pen of James Smith is easily discernible in some of those descriptive Italian sketches which he has made his special field. On the whole, it certainly deserved a longer life and wider popularity.

Within six months of the suspension of the Melbourne monthly, W. H. Williams, the printer, issued the first number of "The Journal of Australasia," a monthly of general literature and local information. After the first volume it became "The Illustrated Journal of Australasia," but there was no material alteration in the character of its contents. It was edited during its career of two years by Mr. Sydney Gibbons, and contained articles by him and by Fred. Sinnett, W. H. Archer, James Smith, and several contributions by specialists. It lasted from July, 1856, to July, 1858, and in the last number the publisher declared that he closed the account of the venture with a loss of £600.



Such is the record to the middle of the fifties ; not one venture that can fairly claim a success. Since that date more than a dozen fresh attempts have been made, but as a rule they have been of somewhat more permanence and influence than those of the past. Hence the story of their struggles and the causes of their failures must be deferred for another paper.

Meanwhile, it may be insisted on that the chief Public Library in each State should possess an absolutely complete file of all magazines published in that State, at least, if it cannot command one for all Australia. The very early ones should be guarded in their rarity with as much care as the valuable files of our journalistic records. Many of the magazine articles give an insight into social phases, not discernible in the daily papers. Some of them have a useful monthly summary of current events, and from all of them we learn something of the delicate art of catering for the public taste.

HENRY GYLES TURNER.



### The Country Resident and the National Library.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear the person who resides in the country complain that, owing to the necessity he is under of living so far from the metropolis, he is deprived of many advantages which the city resident enjoys. He finds that even the railway authorities offer more inducements for people to make trips into the country than they do for country people to visit the city. He laments his position when reading the newspaper account of a specially brilliant Shakespearian performance at the theatre, of the arrival of a famous opera troupe, or of a lecture by a celebrated man on a topic in which he is specially interested. But if he is a student, or has literary tastes, his inability to make use of the National Library is the greatest disadvantage he feels, for he so frequently requires its assistance.

The National Librarian's sympathies are always with those who are anxious to use the treasures he conserves, but who are unable to do so owing to circumstances which they cannot alter. Mr. Anderson, of New South Wales, has on more than one occasion spoken and written on the subject of giving increased facilities to country readers, for obtaining works of reference which they cannot afford to purchase for themselves, and which the local library does not possess. Mr. Armstrong, of Victoria, tells us that he is hopeful of being able to do more for the country reader in the future than he has been able to do in the recent past. In South Australia there is also evidence of a desire on the part of the central authorities to study the interests of the country readers. The travelling library in this State is not conducted on the same lines as it is in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, for there each library obtains a box of books direct from the National Library, and may borrow such books as it requires if they are contained in the travelling library and are not already in circulation, when applied for. In South Australia the boxes are in most instances

sent on from one institute to another, and when once a box is filled the contents are never changed until they are withdrawn from circulation. When the box has been in circulation for nine or ten years the books are withdrawn, and any that are not worn out are presented to the most recently formed institutes. The box is then renumbered and filled with recently acquired works and again sent on its travels. It will be seen that this system does not admit of any selection by the libraries to which these boxes are sent. For some years past a separate library consisting of technical and scientific books has been available for country librarians to select from. A catalogue of this library has been sent to every affiliated country institute in the State, and as the books are supplied in addition to the travelling book boxes, and the country librarians are afforded the opportunity of selecting what books they want, it has been largely used, although it should have been availed of more widely. A question of still further extending the attractions of the library to country readers is now before the public library authorities, and has for its purpose the twofold object of increasing the number of subscribers to country institutes and conferring a real benefit upon students residing in the country. To effect this, it is suggested that the librarian of the National Library be authorised to form a new travelling reference library, and that the technical and scientific books now in stock form the nucleus of such library. That he be authorised to add to this library all books which from time to time may be applied for, provided such books are not too expensive and are such as may be regarded as educational in character. It is not proposed to include in this library any works of fiction or light travel, as such books are circulated in the travelling book boxes. The secretaries or librarians of country institutes are the only persons to be allowed to apply for these books, and they will be responsible to the National Library authorities for their safety. It will be to the interest of country institute authorities to encourage the people in their respective districts to join their institute, so as to participate in the new privilege which the National Library is asked to offer to country institutes. Country libraries cannot afford to buy many books annually, and a large proportion of what they can afford to purchase must be selected with the view of gratifying the taste of the greater number of subscribers, which, it is hardly necessary to say, is in the direction of works of fiction. Thus the few who read for information and instruction are not offered, under present conditions, special inducements to support the institutes. The agriculturist is, as a rule, too tired after his day's work to care for more mental exertion than that required in the perusal of his daily paper, but he hears of the wonderful results which are being obtained by artificial manures and the seed drill, and it becomes a matter of importance that he should inform himself on these subjects. Possibly the local library cannot furnish him with any book that will help him. The poultry farmer, the horticulturist, the sheep-farmer, the horse and cattle breeder, the blacksmith, the coachbuilder all want ideas in their own particular occupations at one time or another, and those ideas are to be obtained from books which the local library does not always contain. The schoolmaster wants to read for a university degree, but cannot afford to buy expensive books necessary for, let us say, the literature course, and the

local library is not likely to help him. The clergyman must occasionally discourse on leading current topics, and as our country clergymen do not receive extravagant salaries they are unable to make the additions to their private libraries keep pace with their professional requirements. How often must they turn away from the local library, disappointed at being unable to obtain the help they want? There are still many hidden secrets awaiting discovery in the departments of mineralogy, geology, botany, and natural history. There must be a few whose curiosity has been aroused by things they have found in these fields about which they would like to be better informed. To all of these the country institutes' reference library should be a certain help, and if the scheme recommends itself to the Public Library authorities, and they can see their way to establishing such a library, the results should tend to the gratification of the laudable ambition and desires of a number of individuals, to improved facilities for those who are educating our children in the school and from the pulpit, and to the development of the resources of the country. There are, doubtless, difficulties to be surmounted. Several librarians may apply for the same book at one time. Others may apply for rare and costly works. The number of books applied for may exceed the amount available for the purchase of such books. All these troubles, if they arise, will only point to the necessity for such a library, and should serve as a stimulus to the authorities to make every effort to meet the want. But it cannot be ascertained whether such a want does exist until the experiment has been made, and when the country resident has convinced the authorities that he does seriously desire literature in quantities which their means will not permit them to supply, perhaps we may look to the Library Association of Australasia for a suggestion as to the best plan for satisfying such a demand.



## Some Books that should be in every general Library Collection.

### I.

IN pursuance of an article "Concerning Small Country Libraries" in the first number of the "Library Record," and of a finding therein stated that "the problem seems to be not so much to provide a full scheme of classification as to provide *the books themselves* under each of the heads of a limited shelf-classification," it is now proposed to "suggest, with occasional short appreciative notes, works that should be in every library of a public nature in Australia." The question, however, is where to begin. The scheme of classification drawn up for that article was based on lines of scientific assimilation and development. If it were possible to conclude the matter in this article, the order of that scheme might be followed. The next question, then, is the order to adopt now; which must be governed by considerations of expediency and general interest, and of the purposes in view, namely: (1) to offer in exchange for the vain and vulgar delights—the stimulants and opiates—of constant and per-

nicious fiction-reading (2) the study of literature (a) as a medium of fine art, and (b) as a whole—thus filling up the scheme in other directions with History, Philosophy, Theology, &c., and with the Sciences (Proper, Social, and Applied) in due course.

Obviously, then, we must start with Literature, limited first to Literature proper; that is, pure Literature. A work of pure literature is an end in itself rather than a means to an end. Here lies the grand distinction between science and art—fine art. A work written to prove that men are descended from monkeys, a letter from a creditor demanding a debt, are literature; but they are not ends in themselves. Would that they were! On the other hand, a work of art—be it sculpture, painting, music, poetry, drama, novel—is an end in itself. It is not for use as a mere datum in the workshop of science, nor is it in itself a means of physical self-preservation or protection (Useful Arts), but it is complete and final in itself; it stands or falls alone; it is for contemplation; through it the emotions are raised, balanced, refined by the intellect. Sometimes the intellect is dragged down to the emotions; hence sensational literature, which may be art, but it is too often the degradation of it. Fiction-writers with cranks to unload on the public should take home the grand distinction between science and art. Poor science is no plea for bad art.

What is wanted in these latter days is that the works of the great masters of literary art should be approached in much the same spirit as the works of the artists of painting, sculpture, music are generally approached. There is the Pergamene "Dying Gladiator" (Gaul) of Greek sculpture poetically expressed by Byron in his "Childe Harold;" there is "The Man with the Hoe," by Millet and by Markham. The former respectively use sculpture, painting; the latter use words. Keats's "Ode to a Grecian Urn" is not less beautiful than the urn itself. The paintings of the great masters were inspired by the Bible and classical literature—words. The words of poets are put to music and sung. It is not impossible, then, that such a common thing as language—words—can be a medium of artistic expression. Linguistics is to literature relatively as chromatics is to painting, as acoustics is to music; words, colours, sounds, are signs, means of expression.

Again, there are readers who take kindly enough to prose, even good prose, and yet would rather be caught reading the Bible than poetry. But the opposition, as Coleridge points out, is not between poetry and prose, but between poetry and science; that is, art and science. Carlyle calls poetry "musical thought. It is a man's sincerity and depth of vision that make him a poet. See deep enough, and you see musically." So too, Matthew Arnold regards it as "the high seriousness that comes from absolute sincerity."

And so we come to the artists, the masters of literature. But another limitation at present. If instead of first reading, estimating, judging the works of the masters ourselves, we can use the eyes, ears, hearts of those who are competent to help, and will help us to see, hear, understand, surely we should do so. And here let it be noted that it is a good thing, between the shedding of the milk-teeth and the cutting of the wisdom-teeth, to read Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies." The works of the masters may then be approached at

least in a proper spirit, and will be less likely to have passed upon them the judgment of a small measure of understanding than to bestow an ever-increasing enlightenment. Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," too; this should be read by everyone on this side eternity. There is small blame for anyone who does not understand it on a first reading; a ten-times reading is not too much to pay for the stimulation and development it affords to the optic nerve, and for the opening up of communication with the "pineal gland—the seat of the soul."

And we must at present limit literature to "criticism," which again must be limited. Matthew Arnold, following Ste. Beuve in France, inaugurated the present epoch of criticism in England. Of late years, however, "criticism" has run wild; every author keeps his own critic, as it were, on the premises. This critical movement, however, has led in England to several works—good, bad, and indifferent—dealing with the history and principles of criticism; and, moreover, has produced new and approved editions and translations of old classics—Aristotle's "Poetics," the work known as Longinus' "On the Sublime," critical expositions by Dionysius of Halicarnassus; and so on. These latter are a well-timed and wholesome corrective of "New Schools" and mushroom diet.

But we shall leave these out of consideration just now, and only further limit the scope to the criticism of exposition and appreciation of literature in the English language, to the concrete and subjective rather than the abstract and objective, and to critics of a literary taste as far as possible catholic in discernment and dignity. So, using this as an ideal rather than as a standard, we may deliberately use the appreciative and expository insight and understanding of leaders of criticism as applied to the works of the masters of literature. And the books can all be got for a few pounds sterling. I shall use the subdivisions as set out in the first number of the "Record," p. 21.

#### CLASS 7, vii. (Criticism).

- Arnold, M. Essays in criticism. Series i. contains:—"Functions of criticism at the present day." The rest is mostly on Continental literature, including a splendid article on Heine. Series ii. especially for our purpose; contains:—Study of poetry, Milton, Gray, Keats, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tolstoi, Amiel.
- Dawson, W. J. (1) Makers of modern English (poetry); (2) Makers of modern prose. These books will be found very helpful.
- Harrison, F. Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill; and other literary estimates. Good wine needs no bush; but here are both.
- Hutton, R. H. Literary essays. Contains:—Goethe, Wordsworth, Shelley, Browning, Clough, Arnold, Tennyson.
- Johnson's Lives of the poets. The six chief lives, edited by M. Arnold. A selection was necessary; Arnold made it; that is enough.
- Masson, D. Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats.
- Stedman, E. C. Victorian poets. Also his Poets of America, just out.

Bagehot, W. Literary studies, edited by R. H. Hutton. These two volumes cost 28s.; but they contain:—(i.) Shelley, Shakspeare—the man, Milton, Cowper; (ii.) Gibbon, Bp. Butler, Sterne and Thackeray, Scott, Dickens, Macaulay, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning.

Birrell, A. Obiter dicta. These are rather literary essays (Class 7, vi.) than essays in criticism. But they should be got. Not altogether fair to Carlyle, though. Series i.:—Carlyle, Obscurity of Browning, Falstaff, Truth-hunting, &c. Series ii.:—Milton, Pope, Johnson, Burke, Lamb, Emerson, &c.

Dowden, E. Transcripts and studies.

Pater, W. Appreciations, with an essay on style.

He was himself a master of style.

Swinburne, A. C. (1) Essays and studies; (2) Miscellanies.

Coleridge, S. T. *Biographia literaria*.

The judgments and appreciations of a very epicure of literary taste. Very solid in parts; but amongst the rocks of German philosophy there are green pastures. Published in Bohn's Standard Library.

Japp, A. H. Three great teachers (Carlyle, Tennyson, Ruskin).

Among my books. Papers edited by H. D. Traill.

Gates, L. E. Three literary studies (Jeffrey, Newman, Arnold).

Jenks, E. Carlyle and Mill.

Henley, W. E. Views and reviews.

Short, sharp, sound judgments on many matters.

Prophets of the Century. Essays edited by A. Rickett.

Dowden, E. Critical study of the mind and art of Shakspeare.

Swinburne, A. C. A study of Shakspeare.

Hudson, H. N. Shakspeare: his life, art, and characters.

Jameson, Mrs. Shakspeare's heroines.

Nettleship, J. T. Essay on Robert Browning's poetry; also Mrs.

Orr's Handbook on Browning.

Brooke, S. A. Tennyson: his art in relation to modern life.

Tainsch, E. C. Studies of the works of Tennyson.

Gwynn, S. Tennyson: a critical study.

Henley, W. E. Burns. (Biographical, literary, brilliant.)

Johnson, L. Art of Thomas Hardy.

Le Gallienne, R. George Meredith.

Meredith's characters live from within, as Shakspeare's do. "The Egoist" and others are rather hard work, but worth it.

Hammerton, J. A. J. M. Barrie and his books.

Oliphant, J. Victorian novelists. (Victorian Era Series.)

Byrne, Desmond. Australian writers. This because of its title.

Turner, H. G. and Sutherland, A. Development of Australian literature. Australia should know her own literature, what there is of it; and this is the best conspectus and estimate of Australian authors.

It is difficult sometimes to separate works purely critical from literary essays on authors as seen through their works and lives on the one hand, and from the biographies of authors on the other. I shall

here set out a few works under both these heads—Class 7, vi. and Class 10, iv.

CLASS 7, vi. (Literary Essays).

Carlyle, T. (1) Miscellaneous essays.

(2) Past and present.

(3) Heroes and Hero-worship.

This last should be got without a doubt.

Emerson, R. W. (1) Representative men; (2) Essays.

Lowell, J. R. (1) My study windows; (2) Democracy, and other essays; (3) Among my books.

Stephen, L. Hours in a library.

Stevenson, R. L. *Virginibus puerisque*.

Some of the best of Stevenson is in this.

Lubbock, Sir J. (now Lord Avebury). (1) Pleasures of life; (2) Uses of life.

Tucker, Professor. Things worth thinking about.

Being under great obligations to this book and the professor's *extra cathedra* lectures, I shall not appear presumptuous if I say nothing further.

CLASS 10, iv. (Biography).

I desire to introduce here also a few of the series called "English Men of Letters," though they are all by good men; and only 1s. each:—Milton, by Mark Pattison; Burns, by J. C. Shairp; Addison, by W. J. Courthope; Defoe, by W. Minto; Fielding, by A. Dobson; Goldsmith, by W. Black; Gray, by E. Gosse; Pope, by Leslie Stephen; Swift, by Leslie Stephen; Bryon, by J. Nichol; Dickens, by A. W. Ward; Keats, by S. Colvin; Shelley, by J. A. Symonds.

Though a centre has been found to start from, that is about all. The above are only books about books, books about the works and lives of masters of literature; some few only are books of the masters themselves. The area has to be filled in all directions to the circumference yet. But the limit of this article is already reached.

A.W.B.



## Petherick's Bibliography of Australasia.

BY ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

It is nearly four years since Mr. Petherick issued his prospectus of the most comprehensive Bibliography of Australasia that has ever been attempted; yet there seems to be too small a response to make the publication possible. The work of nearly thirty years—a loving labour—of a sort almost unattainable for money, is thus in danger of being lost. Practically all the leisure of a working lifetime has been engulphed in the task of making these 30,000 entries as complete, as full of practical utility as may be. And now the author, wanting nothing for himself, asks only that the public, and the various libraries that are interested should subscribe for enough copies

to cover the cost of printing it. It is true that the book is one which will appeal to only a limited circle of people, but there ought to be enough to make the publication possible, if only the public libraries of Australasia render a little assistance.

The full title of the work is "A Bibliography of Australasia and Polynesia," and it differs from an ordinary library catalogue, first of all, in having a more complete list than any single library can boast. For it records and sets in chronological order all the Australasian books that are known in any library. For instance, Captain John Welbe's proposals for colonising Australia, long before the days, or even before the birth of Captain Cook, are to be found, so far as is known, only in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. So in the cases of German, Spanish, Italian, and other libraries, publications that are unique, or very nearly so, are here set forth in their due order from the year 1500 till the present. Files of the chief Australian periodicals have been systematically searched, and exhausted of all that is of bibliographic interest. The chronological succession is subject to a useful system of grouping under the various colonies, islands, sciences, and dialects.

It seems to me a melancholy prospect that all this labour should be thrown away, and that is a probable enough result. For no one can tell how long the author may be at his post to superintend the publication. It is just the sort of work for which Carlyle devoutly prayed when he sank long years of his life in the great disordered heaps of the British Museum, resolved to leave no book or pamphlet unearthed which could give him a truer conception of the men and times he had undertaken to describe, yet bitterly regretting the waste of time. Here, then, is a genuine book-lover in the shape of Mr. Edward A. Petherick, who has spent his life in doing this work once for all on behalf of the literary men, the historians, the journalists, the students, and the scientists who are yet to come. The man who wishes to write the history of one of the States, or a movement in its development, would know from this book what materials existed, and in what corner of the world they were to be found. The man who wished to follow up some science in its Australasian developments would find all that had ever been written, or as near to it as possible, on that particular science. The man who proposed to start a new industry would learn where to find all the records left by any predecessors who, perhaps three generations before, had tried it and failed. The librarian would know precisely the degree of completeness to which his institution had attained, and where its weakness lay. For the practical purposes of the literary man it would almost double the value of the Australasian section in any of our great libraries. A supplement containing a good index of authors' names, and another giving a full index of subjects, are important features, and these, added to the useful and often interesting notes that are appended to the titles of the works catalogued, make the book the most useful bibliography I have ever seen.

I saw it in London in its manuscript state, and realised, first of all, how exceptional have been Mr. Petherick's opportunities, and, secondly, how surprising have been his industry and his devotion to the hobby of his life. I shall never cease to regret it if all that useful labour should chance to be thrown away.



## Hints for the Management of Small Libraries.

IN the last number of the "Library Record" there appeared a brief notice and resumé of the main divisions used in the Dewey decimal system of classification. This was intended as a groundwork for classifying the small libraries. It is now proposed to offer a few suggestions that may be of use in the management of a small library, that must perforce be conducted on the simplest and most economical lines.

1. Make an accession list of all the books in the library in numerical order. This book should be at least the size of a commercial "day-book," and should be ruled and printed in columns somewhat as follows:—

Accession No.	Author, Title, and Imprint.	Vols.	Cost or Value.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
107	Dunlop, R. Daniel O'Connell and the Revival of national life in Ireland. (Heroes of the nations.) 8° N.Y. Putnams.	1		5		Bought from Jones & Co.
108	Schmidt, F. A., and Miles, E. H. Training of the body. 8° Lond. Sonnenschein.	1		7	6	Presented by the authors.

If no separate donation list be kept, and if it be thought worth while, separate columns may be ruled off for the works presented; thus:—

PURCHASED.				PRESENTED.			
Vols.		Cost.		Vols.		Value.	
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.

2. Make an alphabetical catalogue of the books on cards, entering each book under the author's name. Minor points of cataloguing will not be important in the smaller libraries, but some definite system should be followed. Cataloguing, however, is so large a subject that it will, perhaps, be best considered in a future paper.

The following are sample entries:—

920	Morley, J. Oliver Cromwell.	927
	8° Lond. 1900.	

920	Huxley, L. Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley.	816
	2 v. 8° Lond. 1900.	

The number in the margin to the left denotes the class number of the book (Dewey decimal system), and its place on the shelves. The number in the top right-hand corner is the accession number. These cards should be arranged alphabetically.

3. Write these cards in duplicate, and arrange the second set in numerical order, according to the accession numbers. If it is the custom of the library to lend only one volume at a time, each volume of a book in this list should have a separate card. The back of each of these cards should be ruled in three columns—the first to be used for the borrower's name, the second for the date of issue, and the third for the date of return, e.g.:—

Brown, Mrs. T.	26.7.01				
Jones, J. W.	21.7.01	3.8.01			
Robinson, Miss J.	17.8.01	18.8.01			

These three records should supply all the information that is required in a small library.

1. The accession book is the working record of the library, and shows the total number of books, with the necessary particulars as to each. At the end of each year this book is ruled off, and the number of volumes added can be thus readily obtained. E.g., suppose that at the end of the year 1897 there are 714 books in the library; the first number added in 1898 will be 715. Suppose the last number added in 1898 is 820, we see at once that 106 volumes were added during this year. The accession book also shows where and when a book was obtained, and gives its price or value.

2. The alphabetical card catalogue shows at once whether a book is in the collection.

3. The numerical card catalogue shows whether a book is "in" or "out." If "out," it shows when it was issued, and to whom.

The process of issuing is simple. A reader selects his book, either by consulting the catalogue or going straight to the shelf. Let us suppose he selects book No. 927, Morley's "Oliver Cromwell," and takes it to the librarian. The accession number is always written at the back of the title page. The librarian glances at this number, selects card 927 from his numerical list, writes the borrower's name and the date of issue on the back of the card, and the borrower is free to depart. All the books that are "out" are arranged numerically by the librarian in a second tray, so that when a borrower returns a volume, he simply marks the date of return on the back of

the card, and then returns the card to its place amongst the books that are "in."

Suppose that another reader wants Morley's "Oliver Cromwell." He ascertains that its number is 927. The librarian can tell him by a glance at the numerical list that the book is out.

Let it be always remembered that this system is only meant for small libraries, where, as a rule, only one librarian, to whom most of the readers are personally known, is employed. It is also assumed that the library is a subscription one, and that the rules as to the return of books are not strict. The system can be made more perfect by giving each borrower a ticket, and making a pocket in each of the cards in the numerical list. If this be done, the borrower's ticket is slipped into the pocket of the card containing the number and title of the book borrowed, and in this way the trouble of writing the borrower's name each time he uses a volume is saved. Again, if the time allowed for returning a book be fourteen or twenty-one days, a tray should be provided for the issues of each day, and thus at the end of every fourteenth day, or twenty-first day, as the case may be, the cards left in the first tray are all overdue. These and other improvements may be made from time to time as found necessary, but they are not essential for many of our smaller country libraries, where simplicity and cheapness are the main considerations.

The cost of the cards would probably be about 7s. per thousand, and one card would contain a record for about twenty-five issues. Assuming that a book is used once a fortnight, this would mean writing a new card about once in a year for each book in frequent use. Various sized cards are used. In connection with the system here mentioned, a card about 6½ in. by 3 in. will be found convenient.



### **Billiards in Connection with Institutes.**

BY GEORGE ALLEN, NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

JUDGING by the large number of letters asking for information on this subject which the secretary of the Newcastle (N.S.W.) School of Arts has received, he thinks it probable that an article descriptive of the experience of that institution may be acceptable to some readers of this Journal.

Billiard-playing was introduced, not without opposition, in 1897, when it was decided to hire a table as an experiment for six months. In addition to the ordinary opposition on ethical grounds, the opponents of the movement raised the practical objection that the table was housed in a room which was required for other purposes. This difficulty was overcome when the committee of management, fortified by half a year's experience of the financial aspect of the question, erected a detached recreation hall, and placed in it a new table. The cost of this table was paid entirely out of the takings, on the time-payment system, accounts of revenue and expenditure in connection with the hall being kept separate from the general funds in order to observe exactly what the financial results would be. As anticipated, the new table was paid for in less than six months.

It was soon discovered that a second table was necessary, and, in October, 1899, the hall having been enlarged, a second table was set up. Here, again, the revenues of the hall defrayed the cost of the table, so that the general funds of the institution were not in any way drawn upon for the purchase of the tables. On a tariff of 6d. for 50 and 1s. for 100, the two tables yielded a revenue of £241 in the year 1900. The expenditure, including wages of marker, &c., amounted to £168.

Descending for a moment to details, it may be added that the games are controlled by the ordinary rules of billiards; no games of chance, such as pool, &c., are allowed; betting and gambling are strictly prohibited; and care is taken that members shall always observe due decorum. Only members are allowed to use the room. Tournaments are entered into during the winter months; the prizes, which always take the form of trophies, being provided out of the entrance monies.

Without wishing to advocate in any way the general introduction of billiard-playing in connection with schools of arts, or institutes, as they should perhaps be termed, one feels bound to admit that in actual practice no ill-effects have been experienced in this case. Undesirable members have not been attracted, and no inconvenience is occasioned to those members who wish to use the other departments of the institute. These are the outward and visible aspects of the question with which alone the present article is concerned.



### Arrangement of Australasian General Literature by the Dewey Decimal System of Classification.

THE Dewey decimal classification makes no provision for Australasian general literature. A simple method of providing for Australian requirements is to utilise the numbers now occupied by Anglo-Saxon literature. This latter section might then be classified as follows:—

821.1 can absorb the Anglo-Saxon poetry now occupying 829.1-4, and the division 829 may be classified strictly by subject, as follows:—

#### 829 AUSTRALASIAN LITERATURE.

- .1 Poetry.
- .2 Drama.
- .3 Fiction.
- .4 Essays.
- .5 Oratory.
- .6 Letters (non-biographical).
- .7 Satire and humour.
- .8 Miscellany.

Each of these divisions may be sub-divided by States, *e.g.*, poetry of New South Wales, 829.14.

If preferred, the division by States can take precedence of the literary classification. Poetry of New South Wales would then be numbered 829.41.

## Quarterly List of New Books.

### (1) BIOGRAPHY.

- Bashkirtseff, Marie.** Further memoirs of Marie Bashkirtseff; together with a correspondence between Marie Bashkirtseff and Guy de Maupassant. Richards. 5s.  
[A translation of the Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff, who died in 1884, was published by Cassell & Co. in 1890. Mdle. Bashkirtseff belonged to a Russian family of nobility, and her Journal reveals the tragic life she lived.]
- Beavan, A. H.** Popular royalty. Low. 3s. 6d.  
[An account of the members of the Royal family.]
- Childers, Colonel S.** A life and correspondence of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, 1827-96. Illust. 2 vols. Murray. 28s.  
[Contains two chapters on Mr. Childers' career in Victoria.]
- Dreyfus, Captain.** Five years of my life; with illustrations. Bell. 3s. 6d.  
[The story of his life from the date of his arrest until his return to France.]
- Fenton, Mrs.** Journal of Mrs. Fenton; a narrative of her life in India, the Isle of France (Mauritius), and Tasmania, during the years 1826-30. Arnold. 8s. 6d.
- Green, W. D.** William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. (Heroes of the nation series.) Putnam. 5s.
- Holmes, R. R.** Queen Victoria, 1819-1901. Longmans 5s. n.  
[A reprint, minus illustrations, but with an additional chapter, of the sumptuous volume issued by Goupil & Co. in 1897. The author is Librarian at Windsor Castle.]
- Layard, G. S.** Mrs. Lynn Linton; her life, letters, and opinions. Methuen. 12s. 6d.
- MacLachlan, T. B.** David Livingstone. (Famous Scots series.) Oliphant. 1s. 6d. n.
- Malet, Sir E.** Shifting scenes; or, Memories of many men in many lands. Murray. 10s. 6d. n.  
[Interesting reminiscences of a Foreign Office official, who subsequently became H.M. Ambassador to Germany.]
- Müller, F. Max.** My autobiography, a fragment. With portraits. Longmans. 12s. 6d.  
[His life until the early fifties.]
- Stillman, W. J.** Autobiography of a journalist. 2 vols. Richards. 24s. n.  
[Reminiscences of an American of culture as artist, United States Consul, friend of oppressed races in Europe, and correspondent of the London Times.]
- Wetmore, Helen C.** The last of the great scouts; the life story of Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). Illust. Methuen. 5s.
- White, R. H.** The life and letters of Gilbert White, of Selborne; written and ed. by his great-grand-nephew. Illust. 2 vols. Murray. 32s.
- Williams, C. F. A.** Handel. (Master musicians' series.) Dent. 3s. 6d.

### (2) FICTION.

- Barry, Dr. W.** The wizard's knot. 3s. 6d.
- Boldrewood, R.** In bad company, and other stories. 3s. 6d.
- Crockett, S. R.** The silver skull. 3s. 6d.

- Fielding, H. Palace tales. 6s.  
 Findlater, Mary. A narrow way. 3s. 6d.  
 Forbes, Right Hon. Mrs. A gentleman. 3s. 6d.  
 Fowler, Ellen T. Sirius, and other stories. 6s.  
 Gallon, T. The second Dandy Chater. 6s.  
 Garland, H. Her mountain lover. 4s.  
 Glasgow, Ellen. The voice of the people.  
 Glyn, E. The visits of Elizabeth. 3s. 6d.  
 Gould, S. B. The Frobischers. 3s. 6d.  
 Graham, J. W. Harlaw of Sandle. 6s.  
 Grand, Sarah. Babs the impossible. 3s. 6d.  
 Haggard, H. R. Lysbeth. 3s. 6d.  
 Harte, B. Under the redwoods. 3s. 6d.  
 Hocking, J. Lest we forget. 3s. 6d.  
 Hope, G. A cardinal and his conscience. 6.  
 Hough, E. The girl at the halfway house. 4s.  
 Lyall, D. Flowers of the forest. 3s. 6d.  
 M'Carthy, J. Mononia. 3s. 6d.  
 Marriott, C. The column. 3s. 6d.  
 Merrick, L. The worldlings. 3s. 6d.  
 Moore, F. F. According to Plato. 3s. 6d.  
 Pain, B. Another English woman's love letters. 2s.  
 Norris, F. A man's woman. 3s. 6d.  
 Philpotts, E. The good red earth. 3s. 6d.  
 Philpotts, E. Sons of the morning. 3s. 6d.  
 Rawson, Mrs. S. A lady of the Regency. 3s. 6d.  
 Ridley, Lady. Anne Mainwaring. 3s. 6d.  
 Robertson, M. Spun yarn. 6s.  
 Russell, W. C. The ship's adventure. 3s. 6d.  
 Sheehan, Father. My new curate. 6s.  
 Stockton, F. R. Bicycle of Cathay. 3s. 6d.  
 Sutphen, Van T. The cardinal's rose. 6s.  
 Tarkington, B. Monsieur Beaucaire. 2s. 6d. n.  
 Voynich, E. L. Jack Raymond. 6s.  
 Wiggin, Mrs. Penelope's Irish experiences. 6s.  
 Wilkins, Mary E. Understudies. 6s.  
 "Zack." The white cottage. 3s. 6d.

## HISTORY.

- Allen, Rev. R. The siege of the Peking legations. Smith. 7s. 6d.  
 [Mr. Allen was acting chaplain to the British Legation in Peking.]  
 Batts, Rev. H. J. Pretoria from within during the war of 1899-1900.  
 Illust. Shaw. 3s. 6d. n.  
 [Mr. Batts, who is a Baptist minister, obtained permission to stay in the Transvaal after the exodus of the Uitlanders. He relates the events which happened in Pretoria from the time of the issue of the Boer ultimatum until Mr. Kruger's flight.]  
 Bigham, C. A year in China, 1899-1900. Macmillan. 8s. 6d. n.  
 [The author served under Sir Claude Macdonald and Sir Edward Seymour, and relates his personal experiences and impressions during the eighteen months spent by him in the Far East in travel, diplomacy, and fighting. Illust.]  
 Biss, Captain H. C. J. The relief of Kumasi. Illust. Methuen.  
 3s. 6d.  
 [A narrative of the Ashanti war of 1900, by an officer of the West African frontier force, which took part in the suppression of the rising.]

- Cappon, J. Britain's title in South Africa; or, the story of Cape Colony to the days of the great trek. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.  
[On the early period of British rule in South Africa, which the author states has been misrepresented by Dr. Theal, the Dutch historian of South Africa.]
- Colville, Sir H. E. The work of the ninth division. Arnold. 10s. 6d. n.  
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# The Library Record

## of Australasia.

*The Official Organ of the Library Association of Australasia.*

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### Professor Charles Badham.

WHEN, in 1869, the Government of New South Wales determined to purchase the building and collection of books of the old Australian Subscription Library, which had been the outcome of the efforts of the cultured men of 1826, and to make this the nucleus of a free public library, they were happy in the choice of the first trustees—Professor Charles Badham, Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.G.S., Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, Q.C., P.C., Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Sir William Macleay, F.L.S., W. A. Duncan, C.M.G., Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S., Hon. Robert Owen, M.L.C., Sir William Macarthur, and N. D. Stenhouse, M.A.—and these men, each of them distinguished in his own sphere of action, had no hesitation in choosing as their chairman the first-named, who had two years previously come to the professorship of classics and logic in the Sydney University, to the everlasting gain of this young country. It is impossible to over-estimate the influence which such a refined and cultured intellect had in guiding the early destinies of the institution now known as the Public Library of New South Wales.

Charles Badham, born at Ludlow, Shropshire, on 18th July, 1813, was the son of Charles Badham, M.D., F.R.S., regius professor of physic in the University of Glasgow, and of Margaret Campbell, a cousin of Thomas Campbell, the poet. He was sent, at the age of seven, to Switzerland, to be under the care of the great educational reformer, Pestalozzi, whose favourite pupil he became, and nearly fifty years later this disciple was able to declare, in noble testimony of his great teacher's methods, that he had been "trained by him to think."

He afterwards went to Eton, and in 1857 Dr. Hawtrey, who had been head master in Badham's time, wrote:—"I can sincerely say that among all I have to do with in my Eton experience, I have never known a more remarkable scholar." When he left this great public school, at the age of seventeen, he could repeat many thousands of lines from the Greek and Latin authors, and had already laid up in his capacious memory stores of material on which his active intellect was afterwards to work. He at once obtained a scholarship

at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1839, among his contemporaries being Dr. Woolley, who preceded Badham in the chair of classics at the Sydney University, Mark Pattison, and Dean Church. At Oxford, also, he met Frederick Denison Maurice, whom, his senior by eight years, he then reverentially regarded as the deepest thinker in the University, and ever afterwards held in hearty and affectionate remembrance. After graduating, he spent seven years in Germany and Italy, acquiring that intimate knowledge of modern languages which made him the greatest of living scholars. In Rome he devoted himself to palæography, giving special attention to the Greek manuscripts in the Vatican library, where he first met that most eminent Greek scholar, C. G. Cobet, with whom he formed a lifelong friendship; Tischendorf, who wrote in 1851 of his pleasant recollections of the time "when they had some communion of studies in ransacking the libraries of Italy;" Preller, afterwards professor at Jena, who testified to his extraordinary scholarship; Thackeray, two years his senior; and Father Prout.

During his stay on the Continent he acquired a perfect mastery of French and Italian, of German, of modern Greek, and even of Dutch, which he learnt during his frequent visits to his friend Cobet, at Leyden, and often have educated foreigners in Sydney declared that his knowledge of their respective languages was superior to their own. On returning to England, he was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge as a member of St. Peter's College, was ordained priest in 1848, appointed head master of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School at Louth in 1851, took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge in 1852, was appointed in 1854 head master of the proprietary school at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and in 1860 received from the University of Leyden the honorary degree of Doctor Literarum, at the suggestion of Professor Cobet, who could discern in Badham what his own country but tardily recognised.

Between 1851 and 1853 he had published a number of new editions of various Greek texts, which had earned the highest commendation of the greatest scholars of Europe, and had led such men as Cardinal Newman, Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke), and Grote to pronounce him "the greatest of living scholars," and had made the "Quarterly Review" affirm that "he could impart instruction to the ripest scholars of the age, and that he was universally regarded on the Continent as the first living scholar in England."

But the prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and so it came to pass that in 1867 the Sydney University was fortunate enough to secure him as a teacher, and the Sydney Public Library as the guide, philosopher, and friend of its early years. When he left England, to the great regret of his many admirers there, Cardinal Newman wrote, introducing him to a friend in Sydney: "As to his classical attainments, others will tell you, who have a better claim to speak than I have, that he is the first Greek scholar of the day in this country." Dr. William Smith remarked: "He is pre-eminently the best verbal critic in England, and, taken altogether, may be pronounced our greatest scholar. It is a great shame and a reproach to us that such a singularly gifted man should be willing to go to the Antipodes." Dr. Hawtrey said: "His published editions of Plato and Euripides recall the skill of Porson more than the criticisms of any living scholar."

Immediately upon his arrival in Sydney he began to exercise a potent influence upon the educational life of the colony. At each of the annual commemorations his address was the event of the year in the academic world. Under the spell of Dr. Badham's golden eloquence University larrikinism was unknown and unheard; to these functions flocked all the cultured men and women of the city to enjoy the brilliance of the orator, to share the inspiration of the genius, and to be aroused by the keen criticism of the scholar. How weary, stale, and unprofitable seem the commemorations of to-day to the students of the later sixties and seventies! Perhaps the brightest gem in Professor Badham's crown of fame is the establishment of a system of extending the benefits of the University to isolated students in the country districts. He addressed a circular letter to the leading newspapers in the colony "offering himself as a private tutor to those who, while working hard for their bread, desire to bestow their scanty leisure upon the acquisition of knowledge." He undertook to revise and correct once a quarter the exercises in Greek, Latin, German, and French of any students in the bush who might desire to avail themselves of his assistance. The proposal was warmly welcomed by the press, though it must have appeared grotesquely quixotic to that class of cold-blooded men in whose nature sympathy and enthusiasm are wanting, and who call that man a fool who seeks for more work outside his strict official routine. Would that this divine impulse would seize a few more of our educated men blessed with leisure to emulate the man who "could not endure the thought of being a merely ornamental figure at the University, but was impelled to seek by all means to exert some extensive influence for good throughout the colony!" Dr. Badham faithfully carried out his part of the compact, and many teachers of small schools in the country owe much to the inspiration of this nobly unselfish teacher; and who can estimate the far-reaching results of the efforts thus made! The writer knows of one man—an officer of police in a country village—who in this way prepared himself for the matriculation examination, and subsequently educated his daughter up to the same standard, and she, in her turn, has been a burning and shining light to another generation of students, and so the little leaven goes on working, and we can say of our old beloved teacher: "He is not dead who lives in hearts he leaves behind."

When Dr. Badham began his work at the Sydney University the number of students had not reached forty, and instead of waiting for the students to come to him, he determined to go out into the by-ways and hedges and bring them in. To him is due the credit of initiating the movement for founding bursaries for poor scholars. In 1875 he first preached this gospel, and with his customary energy travelled over a great part of the colony, holding meetings in the leading country towns and doing his utmost to persuade the richer men to provide means for educating the sons of their poorer fellow-citizens. To a man of delicate health, and now over sixty years of age, this task must have presented great difficulties and discomforts, but they were all borne cheerfully, and though he was not as successful in the country districts as his sanguine nature had led him to expect, yet his enthusiasm infected several of our wealthy citizens, with the result that he had the joy of seeing fifteen bursaries of £50 a year each, established in the University for the benefit of lads who could not

otherwise have received a University education. To-day this University has flourishing schools of medicine and engineering, and chairs of history, English literature, philosophy, modern languages, and technical sciences, all of which have been founded by the testamentary generosity of private citizens. Who can tell how much of this was due to the personal influence of the cultured and earnest enthusiast who must often have thought in his lifetime that his energy had been misdirected, and that his voice had been as of one "crying in the wilderness." As early as 1871 he had thrown out a suggestion, in a speech at commemoration, in favour of founding a system of evening lectures for the advantage of those who were unable to attend the morning classes, and in his "*Adhortatio ad Juventutem Academicam Sydneensem*," he thus shows his strong desire for the spread of culture among all trades and ranks of labour. In 1883 he wrote to the *Sydney Morning Herald* "proposing the outlines of a scheme for rendering the curriculum and the degree in arts more accessible than it is at present." The result was a large public meeting, at which the Minister for Public Instruction (Hon. G. H. Reid) presided, and engaged to move Parliament to provide the necessary funds for the object in view. Dr. Badham did not live to see the scheme in full operation, but many of our best public school teachers, public officers, and men and women in all ranks of society owe their greater usefulness in the State, and higher joy of living, to the far-seeing unselfish efforts of the late professor at the close of his noble life.

In August, 1883, Dr. Badham was entertained at a banquet given by his old students and others of his friends and admirers to celebrate the completion of his seventieth year. The company included all that was most distinguished in the colony in literature, science, and politics, and the guest's health was proposed by the Hon. W. B. Dalley. Those who were privileged to be present and heard the reply will never forget the tenderness and power, the charming grace and humour of this pathetic effort. His last public utterance was appropriately in the form of a few wise and eloquent words of exhortation to the pupils at the opening of the Sydney Public High School, in the foundation of which he had taken a great personal interest, and had been of great assistance to the Ministerial head of the department (Mr. G. H. Reid), as that gentleman has often acknowledged. After seventeen years' noble service to his adopted country, the full value of which is only now beginning to be realised, Dr. Badham passed away on 27th February, 1884. His last written message was to his old friend, Professor Cobet: "*Vale in æternum vale, omnium amicorum suavissime. Volui te scire me tui in ipsa morte non immemorem fuisse.*" His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Sydney, and his body was borne to its last resting-place by a number of bursars, who had cause to mourn their patron and friend. The sum of over £1500 was shortly raised to found a Badham Bursary, so that his name and memory will ever remain in the University which he loved so well.

Among his great and varied services to New South Wales, not the least was that bestowed on the Free Public Library of Sydney, in his position as chairman of the trustees from its foundation as a State institution in 1869 till 1883. During these years he took a deep personal interest in forming the nucleus of a great reference collection, and attended at the library every week to superintend the choice of

books for the different branches of the library's educational work. That his choice was catholic and good is shown by the fact that to-day the library scarcely finds a gap in its fundamental basis of high-class and classic literature. His ideals of the functions of a State library were very high, and consequently his choice of books for loan to country groups of students was so rigid that they were "caviare to the general." He banished from the reference collection all the fiction of the old subscription library, so that first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, Bronte, and others were handed over to the lending branch, to be worn out by the fingers of toil-stained borrowers, and to-day the reference library has to replace these choice old editions with cheap reprints. Far be it, however, for one who has slipped away from grace to say a word against the ideals and high aims of this revered teacher and renowned scholar.

To many of his old students and admirers the graceful words used by Sir Theodore Martin, in the dedication of his translation of Catullus to Dr. Badham, have now a fuller and more pathetic meaning:—

"How oft, dear Badham, as my pen  
Has wandered o'er these lines again,  
That owed, when they were new, so much  
To your refining critic touch,  
Have I, in fancy, crossed the sea  
That long has parted you from me;  
Have seen the lightning-gleam that lit  
Your eye before each burst of wit,  
And heard the voice, so rich of yore,  
With fancy, feeling, thought, and lore,  
Where learning graced with playful art  
The higher wisdom of the heart!"

### Editorial.

THE LIBRARY RECORD will be sent post free to every Member and Associate of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

COMMUNICATIONS on any matters of library interest will be gladly received by the EDITOR at the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MELBOURNE.

CORRESPONDENCE intended for publication must be signed, or if a pseudonym be used the writer's proper name and address must be enclosed.

The columns of the LIBRARY RECORD will be open as far as possible to all bona fide contributors. Neither the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION nor the EDITOR can, therefore, be held to indorse the views that may be expressed in letters or special articles.

**Publications Received.**—*Library Association Record*, London, v. 1-3 (No. 8); *Public Libraries*, July; *South Australian Institutes Journal*, v. 1-2 (pt. 2); *Chivoli*, D.—*La Scuola Rurale e la sua Biblioteca*.

**Held Over.**—"Some Books that should be in Every Library," No. II.; *Cataloguing Examination Papers*, N.S.W.; *Notes*, &c.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

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### NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales have determined to adopt the relative decimal classification, commonly known as the Dewey system, for the Reference Library and the Mitchell Library. It is not intended to attempt the gigantic task of rearranging these large collections in their present quarters, but a commencement has been made to reclassify the books with the object of shifting them straight into their new classes when the removal shall be made into the new building.

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The trustees have prepared sketch plans and very minute specifications showing the requirements of the new building as planned by themselves, taking into account the probable requirements of the next twenty years. In providing accommodation for books on the stack system, provision has been made for extending to a collection of 1,000,000 books, which should be ample for the next half-century. The requirements as thus sketched out will demand an area of 2 acres of land, and the trustees are unanimous in choosing Cook Park, an offshoot of Hyde Park, as the best possible site now available. It is surrounded by streets and park land, occupies a commanding position visible from Sydney Heads and different parts of the harbour, is in close proximity to the Australian Museum, and is fairly central to all the main avenues of traffic.

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During the year new libraries have been organised, with the aid of the usual Government grants under the Municipalities Act, at West Maitland, Manly, and Bankstown. Books for libraries of this character must be suitable for the nucleus of a reference library, and are chosen by the local committee in consultation with the public librarian, and after approval by the Minister for Public Instruction, are supplied at the expense of the Government up to the limit of £200 for large municipalities, and £100 for those which provide for less than 1000 possible readers.

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The Library Association is not meeting with the support in New South Wales that it deserves. The hon. secretary of the New South Wales branch has distributed among 300 Schools of Arts, municipal libraries, and gentlemen interested in literature, 650 circulars and many copies of the "Library Record," with the result that at date of writing (24th September) only twenty-two subscriptions have been paid, and these are mostly Sydney members. Of the country institutes only the Schools of Arts at West Maitland, Newcastle, and Forbes, have joined. Some think that because they cannot afford to send a delegate to the Melbourne conference there is no use in joining the Association, forgetting that for the subscription fee of 10s. they are entitled to receive the "Library Record" each quarter as

issued, and a copy of the proceedings of the conference as soon as printed. Several gentlemen have promised to become members, and it is earnestly hoped that the country institutes will take an active interest in the Association during the forthcoming month, for it is entirely in their interests that the Association has been formed. The lists of new books recommended in each issue of the "Record" should be alone well worth the subscription.

THE Bathurst School of Arts, which is nearly fifty years old, is one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind outside the metropolis. It has lately finished and entered into possession of a large addition to the library buildings, which has cost altogether £2541, making the total cost of the building over £8500.

The whole of the upper floor of the new building is devoted to the library, and has provided for shelving to accommodate 22,500 volumes, with room for 5000 additional volumes when required. The present collection numbers over 15,000 volumes, and has been well selected by the succession of capable committees which have governed this institution.

In 1855 it had 52 members, and spent £120 on books, proportionately a very much larger amount than is spent to-day. In 1874 the members had increased to 324, and £4000 was spent on a new public hall. In 1882 there were 514 members, and an additional £2000 was spent on the building. At present there are over 600 members, and the yearly revenue from subscriptions amounts to £336.

This institution has adopted a billiard room as one of its chief attractions, and this now produces £9 2s. a week, leaving a clear profit balance of £4 a week.

A card catalogue cabinet has been obtained, which holds 6000 cards, and enables the librarian to keep his catalogue up to date. The present president is Mr. James Rutherford, to whom the institution owes a great measure of its success for his untiring efforts during the past twenty years. The librarian is Mr. F. Forsyth-Cheffins.

Balgownie is in a prosperous condition; it has been decided to enlarge the hall and light the building by acetylene gas.

Bega.—At the recent annual meeting a credit balance of £9 2s. was reported, and a debt on the building of £400.

Bowral.—Debit balance of £2. Had the Government subsidy been received, however, there would have been a credit balance of £20. The members' subscriptions show a slight decrease, but the rents show a substantial increase, while the billiard table continues to be a valuable source of revenue.

Braidwood has 120 members; during the past year issued 5600 books—of which 5560 were fiction! Credit balance, £56.

Bulli and Woonona reported a credit balance, and that a sum of £100 had been obtained by mortgage, to be applied to the thorough renovation and extension of the premises.

Carcoar.—New School of Arts opened by Minister of Public Instruction, 30th July, 1901.

Corrimal.—Credit balance of £3; erection of a large hall advocated.



Cowra.—Successful year; credit balance of £19 2s. 6d.

Exeter.—Plans and specifications have been approved, and tenders have been called for the erection of a new building.

Glen Innes, at half-yearly meeting, reported an overdraft of £26 9s. 6d., but that receipts from the billiard tables for six months were £86 1s. 10d. A successful future is anticipated.

Gosford.—Credit balance, £84; profit on billiards, £38.

Goulburn.—The past year has been a very successful one; 602 volumes have been added, and there are 803 members on the roll. During the year an innovation was adopted, consisting of adding to the library bound volumes of music, which were issued to members as books.

Grafton during the past year had an income of £150, and issued 4046 books and 2593 magazines.

Granville.—Credit balance, £61; members, 87.

Hornsby.—Plans of new building approved.

Inverell.—Increase of 59 members; finances satisfactory.

Katoomba, after paying all expenses, including loan on new building erected twelve months ago, had a credit balance of £40.

Kempsey is in a satisfactory condition; has a large increase of members.

Kenthurst has an increasing roll of members, and a credit balance of £41.

Kiama.—During the past year the committee borrowed £500 to complete the building, and this loan will be extinguished by a subsidy due to the institution. Attendances at the room increased from 3958 to 5188, and 4066 books were circulated, against 3524 in the previous year.

Lawson.—The plans for a new building were found to be too costly, so they were returned to the architect, and others have been submitted.

Lismore.—Since the subscription was reduced to 10s. a year, four months ago, the roll has increased from 94 to 243.

Liverpool.—New School of Arts, established in July, 1901, has already over 50 members.

Manly.—New School of Arts founded in August, 1901.

Menangle.—The popularity of the billiard table for the use of members has been so great during the past year that it has paid for itself, and has greatly augmented the funds of the institution.

Millthorpe.—During the past year 3200 books were issued, mostly fiction. Debit balance of £40; 94 members.

Orange, after paying £100 to the building fund, had a credit balance of £41 8s. 4d.; 400 new books were added during the year, making a total of 5337 volumes in the library.

Pambula.—Credit balance of £35; 100 members on roll. Past year best on record.

Parramatta.—350 members. New billiard room recently opened caused a large accession of members.

Picton.—Credit balance of £37; increase of 40 per cent. in the membership; 1340 volumes in the library.

Rawdon Island has 318 books in its library. During the past year much labour has been given gratuitously, so that only £7 in cash has been expended from the funds in erecting and improving the

building and managing the institution. Well-wishers have worked so persistently during the past two years that the members now own a property valued at £250, not including the site, the whole free from debt.

Ryde.—Finances in a flourishing state; debit balance of previous year wiped off; 66 members; 80 new books added.

Scone.—A successful year; 140 members; 2150 volumes in library.

Singleton.—Credit balance, £89; members, 175.

Sutherland.—A satisfactory annual report states that the circulation of books has increased from 2900 in 1900, to 4120 in 1901.

Tamworth.—Credit balance, £74; members, 156; 3989 books issued during past six months.

Tenterfield.—Debt reduced by over £20 during past year.

Tumut intends building a recreation hall, to cost £220, to provide accommodation for billiard tables, &c.

West Maitland reports a general improvement in the affairs of the institution, also a substantial increase in the number of members, and the balance-sheet shows a decrease of bank overdraft of £30.

Windsor.—During year two new rooms have been added, one for the library and reading-room, the other a club-room. Finances flourishing.

Wyalong.—Building fund has £200 to credit. The erection of a brick building in the main street is contemplated, in place of the present wooden room in a back street.

Yass reports that a special effort is to be made to induce young men to join the institution.

## QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The report of the Brisbane School of Arts for the year ended 30th June, 1901, shows the institution to be one of the most flourishing in Australia. The total number of subscribers for the year was 1723, and 1897 volumes were added to the shelves. There were over 100,000 volumes issued during the year, and the revenue is said to have been very satisfactory. The inevitable demand for space is apparently the one sad note in the report. The librarian has been compelled to transfer some of his volumes to the hall, but "it is manifest that the expedient is only temporary, and that before very long the same difficulty will arise, and at last will have to be met by the erection of an additional building."

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MARYBOROUGH SCHOOL OF ARTS.—This institution reports that the receipts for the past year were higher than in any previous year. A new catalogue has been published, and additional shelving has been added, so that the books most in demand have now been satisfactorily placed. During the year 364 works were added to the library, which now contains 11,000 volumes. The following sentence in the report is noteworthy:—"The library has been brought into line with places of business under the Shops and Factories Act, so far that it is closed on Saturdays at 1 p.m."

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—From the report of the librarian for the year ended 30th June, 1901, we ascertain that at the close of the year the library contained 46,266 volumes, inclusive of 1011 volumes of unbound periodicals and 168 duplicates of works bearing upon Australasian matters. These have not previously been included as a part of the total volumes in the library, hence the addition of 3047 volumes for the year is unusually large, the actual additions by purchase, donation, and exchange were 1868 volumes. 77,276 persons visited the library, and the attendance in the newspaper and periodical reading-rooms is supposed to be larger, but no provision exists for registering it. The number of visitors to the library was 5936 more than was recorded for the previous year. People who possess relics of the early history of the State are reminded that the Public Library authorities particularly desire such things for the national collection, and will always be glad to consider their purchase.

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**STANSBURY INSTITUTE.**—Mr. Henry Davison has recently resigned the position of secretary and librarian of this institute, after having filled the position for sixteen years. He is nearly eighty years of age, but is still vigorous mentally, and writes clearly and boldly. Mr. Davison was at one time a schoolmaster, and is proud of the fact that his old pupil—the Hon. T. H. Brooker—now occupies the position of Minister of Education and Industry in this State.

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**MAGILL INSTITUTE.**—The opening ceremony in connection with this institute took place on 31st August, and was a very successful function. Mr. G. J. R. Murray, after briefly alluding to the success of the efforts that had been made to obtain an institute, reminded the residents of the responsibility that rested with them to discharge as soon as possible the debt upon the building, and to ensure the future success and ultimate end of the institution by becoming subscribers to the library. He called upon Mrs. Reginald Wright to declare the building open, which that lady did in a few suitable words. A sale of goods was a feature of the ceremony, and resulted in the funds of the institution being augmented by more than £100.

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**KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD INSTITUTE.**—This institute narrowly escaped serious damage by fire on 12th September. The librarian, who resides upon the premises, was awakened shortly after midnight by a suffocating sensation, and found his bedroom full of smoke. He discovered one of the rooms in his quarters and a staircase to be in flames. The fire, fortunately, was soon extinguished, but not before damage had been done to the estimated extent of from £30 to £40.

MIDDLETON INSTITUTE.—A new institute has recently been formed at Middleton, and affiliated with the Public Library. A room in the township has been temporarily hired for library and reading-room purposes, and the erection of the institute building is to be commenced early in October. Mr. Ulrich, the local schoolmaster, has been very persistent in his efforts to obtain an institute for Middleton for some time past, and the residents are now loyally seconding his endeavours. Donations of stone and other building materials have been made on such a liberal scale that the hope is induced that the building on its completion will be almost out of debt.

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WALLAROO MINES INSTITUTE.—This institute has recently become affiliated with the Public Library. It has been in existence for many years, and has been of great value to the large mining population of the district. Under the new order of things it will enjoy advantages free of cost, which it had previously to pay for, will participate in the annual subsidy provided by the Government, and will remain in every way as free and independent an organisation as it was before it affiliated. It is hoped that the institute, with its increased facilities for obtaining official publications and the loan of travelling boxes of books, will be an even greater power for good in the future than it has been in the past.

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EXCHANGES OF BOOKS BETWEEN INSTITUTES.—The secretary of one of the smaller institutes in South Australia has suggested that some scheme might be formulated by which small institutes could arrange for exchanging their books. He explains that the institute which he represents is a very small one, that the district in which it is situated is not in a flourishing state, and that the members of the institute have been residing in the locality for a great many years, and have read all the books which this library contains. Other institutes may be similarly situated, and in that case the suggestion might appeal to them. I shall be glad to hear from the secretary of any institute who would like to inquire further into the matter. Many of our smaller institutes find it very difficult to add any new books to their libraries, and it might be possible for these to restock their shelves in the way suggested without any expenditure other than that of carriage.

J. R. G. ADAMS,

Librarian, Public Library of South Australia.

## VICTORIA.

**SANDHURST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The proposal to turn the present Mechanics' Institute into a Public Library under municipal management seems likely to be carried out, and is being discussed by the local committee and the town council with some interest. A position near the town hall is thought by many to be the most convenient site for a new building, especially as the library is to come under control of the city council. The building at present occupied by the Mechanics' Institute is required in connection with the work of the School of Mines, so that there is a double reason for taking action in the matter.

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**COLAC FREE LIBRARY.**—The new Public Library, which was to have been opened as a memento of the declaration of peace on the conclusion of the South African war, has anticipated events to some extent, and was formally opened by G. F. Sydenham, chairman of the Peace Demonstration Committee, on the 12th of September last. The book room and the public reading-room each measure 24 ft. by 18 ft., and there are also a secretary's room, club-room, &c.

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**GRANTS TO FREE LIBRARIES.**—The Government grant to Free Libraries and country museums for the current financial year amounts to £4500, being the same sum as was voted last year for this purpose. The allotment of the vote is in the hands of the officers of the Chief Secretary's Department, subject to regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.

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**PARLIAMENT LIBRARY.**—Mr. Wadsworth has been promoted to the position of Parliamentary Librarian in place of the late Mr. R. Church. Mr. Wadsworth has been connected with the library of Parliament for many years, and his intimate knowledge of the books and the requirements of members will make his services of special value both to local members and to the members of the Federal Parliament. Mr. P. C. Quirk, who has been on the staff of the Public Library for the past ten years, has been appointed to the position of assistant-librarian. Mr. Quirk carries with him to his new office an excellent record for ability and good service, and was the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the staff of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery.

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**TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.**—The addition of a large number of new works to the travelling libraries department of the Public Library has been much appreciated by the country institutes, and the loans for the current year have been considerably greater than for many years past. The desire of the trustees to supply books especially suitable for the wants of a particular district has met with much approval. These cases of books are lent for periods of six or twelve months, the only expense to the borrowing library being the cost of freight from Melbourne.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Of the fifty-five institutions possessing libraries in existence at the end of 1900, the majority are of too recent an origin to admit of their being referred to at any length in this note. There are, however, some collections which are now assuming considerable proportions, and which are deserving of some special mention.

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**KALGOORLIE MINERS' INSTITUTE.**—This institute was founded in 1895, and contains about 3000 volumes, having a membership of 500. Its development during the last eighteen months has been extremely rapid, volumes to the number of 2000 having been added to the shelves, and its membership having risen from forty to its present most satisfactory condition. The library is open to members only, who pay a small annual subscription, but the reading-room, in which something like seventy periodicals are kept, is free to the general public. Efforts are now being made to enlarge on the present accommodation, and to that end the Government has recently been approached with a view to obtaining a small loan in order to erect new premises and provide for the future improvement of the library and reading-room. The proposed additions are estimated to cost about £14,000, so that in a very short time we may expect an institution worthy of the great goldfields centre.

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**SWAN RIVER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The pioneer institute of the colony, founded in 1851, is, next to the Victoria Public Library, the largest library in the State, and has about 7000 volumes on its shelves, with a membership roll of nearly 900. It is governed by a committee, which is elected annually by the members, and whose directions are carried out by a secretary and librarian, who has under him three assistants. The library is used by members only, but visitors may have access to the reading-room, in which a large number of magazines and newspapers are kept, by the payment of 6d. weekly. There is also a small reference department containing about 100 volumes, but beyond obtaining works which are absolutely indispensable, the committee, wisely, in view of the contiguity of the State library, do not attempt to expand in that direction. The institution is maintained principally by the subscriptions of its members, but the Government has, up to the present, annually voted various sums to assist in its upkeep. The sum received from that source last year was £550, and the amount received from members as subscriptions totalled £664 16s. The building in which the institution is housed is of a very substantial nature, and in addition to numerous shops, has in connection with it a large public hall, the rental of which adds considerably to its revenue.

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**PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.**—This library, containing about 3124 volumes, is housed in the Legislative Assembly chamber, where it is crowded into a small room about 18 ft. by 14 ft. The new Parliament Houses are, however, shortly to be commenced, and ample provision

has been made in the plans for better accommodation. All books, with the exception of a few works of reference, are allowed to be taken out by members, but must be returned within ten days. New books must remain on the shelves for one month before being removed from the library; £100 per annum is allowed for the upkeep of the institution, and the Clerk of the House is also librarian.

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FREMANTLE LITERARY INSTITUTE contains about 3000 volumes, and has 560 members. In addition, there is also a reference department and a reading-room. It is maintained by subscriptions and by a small amount received annually from the Government. Lectures on various subjects are sometimes given in connection with the institution. It is administered in a very similar manner to that of the Swan River Mechanics' Institute.

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VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The last report of the Perth Public Library for the year ending 30th June shows that this institution still continues to make rapid progress, so rapid that in a little time it bids fair to become a serious competitor with the larger Public Libraries of the eastern States. On the date mentioned the library contained in round numbers 44,000 volumes, and had a daily average of readers amounting to nearly 400—no small achievement in a State with a population of less than 200,000, of whom not more than 50,000 reside within reach of the advantages of the institution. The library has grown so rapidly of recent years that larger premises are urgently required, and it is gratifying to notice that the Government of the day is alive to the necessity of providing ample accommodation for the collection. Plans have been approved, and it is hoped that the new building will be quickly erected. This library departs somewhat from the rules that govern the national libraries of the eastern colonies, in that all its binding work is done on the premises, and judging from the statements in the report, the result is found to be eminently satisfactory.

### Library Association of Australasia.

THE general meeting of the Association, that was to have been held in Melbourne on the 29th October, has been postponed until the week following Easter next. It was found that the suggested time of meeting was inconvenient for many of the delegates, and the executive committee therefore decided that a postponement was advisable, in order that a larger number of representatives might attend. The subscriptions paid during the current year will hold good until after the time fixed for the next meeting, and all libraries that have not yet joined the Association are asked to forward their subscriptions as soon as possible. It is feared that it will be found impracticable for the Association to hold a general meeting annually, as was suggested in Adelaide last year.

### Some More Victorian Magazines. ✓

IN the last number of the "Library Record" a brief account was given of some of the earlier efforts to acclimatise magazine literature in Victoria. It carried the story down to the demise of the "Illustrated Journal of Australasia" at the age of two years. It was on the 1st July, 1858, that the editor of the journal in question put forth his tearful valedictory address. He said the amount of support received was just equal to one-third of what was necessary to make it pay, and he invoked his canvasser to show what a hard taskmaster is the reading public. No doubt the ways of the "book fiend," like those of the transgressor, are hard, and the practised blandishments of this one failed to inspire enthusiasm. He says: "Some thought the magazine too 'light;' others declared against it as being too 'heavy.' The first didn't care care for romance, the second thought there were too many scientific articles. . . . Others objected to history, a few to poetry, and some thought engravings were superfluous!" and so forth, through half a page of regretful retrospect.

But the defeat of the man who thought he was entitled to success because he combined in his own person the functions of proprietor, publisher, and printer, was not accepted as final, though a full year elapsed before the next effort was made to grasp that success which all were confident they deserved, even while unable to command it.

"The Victorian Monthly Magazine" put forth its first number in June, 1859; something over 120 pages for 2s., bearing the imprint of Gordon and Gotch and Samuel Mullen, and also the names of other firms in Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, and Adelaide. It was evidently intended to take deep root, but neither in typography, paper, or literary excellence did it justify its intercolonial preparations.

The opening paper on the railway policy of the colony was enough to discourage any reader by its length, ponderosity, and want of point. About thirty pages were devoted to a dry-as-dust compilation of Australian exploration, and there were papers on mining and politics, from which nothing could be learned. An aimless review of American statistics, ten years old, offers a glimpse of the scarcity of original contributions, and some dozen pages were taken up with an analysis of the contents of a magazine of the last century, being a number of the "Gentleman's Magazine," published in 1738. The second number opens with a mildly humorous fiction, in which the fortunes of the Potwell Gold Mining Company are rehearsed. This gleam of flippancy is atoned for by a solemn biography of the Elder Fox, in which the pen of David Blair is easily discernible. Ten pages are filled with a stilted review of Horne's "Orion," in which the writer waxes enthusiastic over the manifestation of culture which the printing of such a poem in Melbourne indicates. He would have been less gushing if he had waited to see how few copies were sold, notwithstanding that the conceited little poet, with his mock heroics and his theatrical attitudenising, had been such a flagrant advertiser of his own intellectual wares. Though none of the articles are signed, there is the first part of a dramatic poem, called "The Spanish Marriage," showing considerable power, and bearing the initials C. W. This was the



work of Charles Whitehead, the brilliant author of "Richard Savage," famed in his day as a dramatist and poet, who fled from the wild revelry of Bohemian journalism in London in 1857, to die an unknown pauper in the Melbourne Hospital in 1862. Of the remaining papers, it may be said that where they are not ponderous and indigestible, as in the articles on the Chinese, or the Public Expenditure, they are so sketchily incomplete and undecided as to imply that if there was an editor he had no policy. There are two announcements in the second number, which make one grieve for that editor. On the last page it is stated that: "The gentleman who was engaged to supply the dramatic summary having been unable to furnish it in time, we are reluctantly compelled to close our pages without it." And on the first page it promises that No. 3 will be published on the 4th August. But the public were not privileged to see No. 3, or to read the apologies of the laggard dramatic critic.

For two months the magazine canvasser ceased from troubling, but on the 1st October, 1859, undeterred by the stupor which had fallen upon his immediate predecessor, there issued from the press of Mr. C. F. Mitchell, of Flinders-lane, No. 1 of "The Australian Magazine." It paraded no editor's name, but its introductory paper—"Ourselves"—soared higher in promises than any that had gone before. It proclaimed its determination to guide the public craving for knowledge in a wholesome direction. While the papers for the most part would be original, it would "adopt" some from foreign publications, with such *necessary omissions, additions, or alterations* as might seem desirable!—which was at least candid. The fledgling fell far short of the promise. The seventy pages of reading matter contained thirteen articles and ten "poems." Of these, two articles at least and three sets of verses, had actually appeared in "Ham's Illustrated Magazine" nine years before. Not one of them was worth reprinting, though, strange to say, three out of the five reproductions were from the pen of Sir Wm. a'Beckett. The magazine had as a frontispiece a view of the opening of Princes Bridge, which had also done duty in the earlier magazine in 1850. The secret was out when No. 2 appeared with this notice:—"The severe illness of Mr. J. J. Ham, conductor of the 'Australian Magazine,' has caused the present number to appear with many imperfections. The right, title, and interest in the magazine having been purchased by the undersigned, the future numbers will be improved and enlarged.—W. H. COMPTON, Proprietor."

Alas, the contents of the second number were even feebler than the first, and contained fragments of several articles "to be continued in our next." Three cantos of a comic poem, by "Peter Perfume," were thus cut short, and after forty years our next is still unborn.

For thirteen months thereafter the consumer of magazine literature in Melbourne had to be satisfied with the common imported variety, and the orange livery of "The Cornhill" and its numerous satellites was seen on the table of many a man whose ideas of protection to native industry were limited to the products of muscle.

January, 1861, ushered in No. 1 of a new claimant rejoicing in the mystic name of "The Interpreter: An Australian Monthly Magazine of Literature, Science, and Art," an exceedingly well printed and genteelly slender booklet of 45 pages for 1s. No doubt this was the most

distinctive in character of the many efforts in the direction of periodical literature which Victoria had witnessed. It is pitched throughout in the superlative, and the English language has no words that can properly describe the lofty conceit, the smug, self-satisfied gentility, and the smirking gush of esthetic twaddle that distinguishes many of the articles. Some of the sketches relating to the aborigines, purporting to be personal experiences, make one doubt if the writer had ever seen an Australian blackfellow. The fiction is of the kind that creates in nervous girls a tendency to scream when a door is unexpectedly opened. As for the poetry, it was apparently kept on tap, and drawn upon to fill in the vacancies when the prose gave out, or got too muddy to be comprehensible. And yet, even the poets of the establishment maintained a pretence of resisting editorial blandishments. Thus, Mr. J. Sheridan Moore, the only contributor in the whole issue who signs his name, commences to unboast himself—

"All fools string rhymes—why further swell the stream?  
All think them bards—why multiply the dream?  
Why hold my heart out to the critic's fang?  
Why dactylise each secret, sacred pang?"

Nevertheless, without waiting for the obvious answer, he proceeds to fill more than eight solid pages of rhymed outpourings, in which a noble dame, a bleeding knight, a wounded hound, and other picturesque accessories are served up in half-a-dozen different metres. The straining after effect in some of the papers often leads to incoherence, a fair specimen of which is in an essay on "The Phrenology of Dreams." And yet, in the introductory "Apology," the Editor—or was it an Editress—said:—"The present period of time seems to sanction and require an Interpreter, and though high the ground we take, still it is with the lowliest humility—the humility which seeks in its aspiration to be of use to others, for the human mind in its progress seeks new modes of communication suited to the several stages of its development. . . . Our subjects will be given under certain heads, and the contents of the subjects will be the Interpreter thereof." Probably the editorial pen was aiming at lucidity, but the success is not obvious. There is a distinct family likeness about most of the articles, and judging from surroundings, it looks as if this magazine had been the organ of a clique whose studies lay in the direction of the occult. Mesmerism, clairvoyance, and phrenology are very evident factors, and there is a tinge of spiritism, which was then just beginning to be talked about in Melbourne. It is almost certain that the directing power was Madame Carole, a lady lecturer, who afterwards became the wife of a well-known and popular Melbourne solicitor. Two numbers appear to have been sufficient to exhaust the public interest, yet on the last page, in the notices to correspondents, the Editor acknowledges quite half-a-dozen contributions which are comforted with the usual promise of appearance "in our next number." This shows that there was faith on the part of the Editor, hope on the part of the contributors, but no charity on the part of the public. Not even the Interpreter could interpret this mutilated symbol as indicating success.

More than four years elapsed before the projector of magazines again took heart. It was a period of political unrest, and covered the era of the birth of protection and the troubles of the Darling grant.

There was so much to be spoken and written on the absorbing topics of the day, that general literature was forced into the background. At length, in September, 1865, appeared the first number of "The Australian Monthly Magazine," a neatly printed issue in 8vo, running to eighty pages. It had the usual apologetic introduction. It asserted that at this particular juncture there was not in the whole of the Australian colonies a representative of the high-class periodical literature at which the Australian Monthly aimed. Great things were promised from the co-operation of the large staff of able contributors already secured, and the extensive negotiations in progress with even more eminent literati. With such a backing it was decided to face the competition of the overflowing English market, and boldly meet it by producing for the first time in the colonies a superior literary article for 1s. Strange to say, the printer and publisher was the same Mr. Williams who had so mournfully thrown up the sponge seven years before, when he abandoned the "Illustrated Journal of Australasia." It is true he had a larger population to cater for, paper and printing ink were much cheaper, and wages had fallen to normal rates. He also had an enthusiastic crowd of young writers urging him on, and, doubtless, with the impetuosity of youth, offering to bear their share in the risk. From the literary standpoint this magazine was distinctly in advance of all that had gone before. No editor's name was disclosed, but during the two years of its existence it published half-a-dozen very creditable serials of Australian fiction, and about thirty short stories. It contained also a number of bright essays on social and literary subjects, several discriminating reviews, and a fairly sampled supply of local verse. Early in the second volume there appeared the first of those fanciful and weird sketches with which Marcus Clarke delighted the young pressmen. It was called "The Apothecary of Mantua," and was sent down from that station on the Grampians, where he had been banished to gain colonial experience after his failure to adapt himself to a bank clerk's monotonous lot. There are several other papers by him scattered through the volumes, some of them bearing the signature of "Mark Scrivenor," which in earlier years he adopted as his nom de plume. Few of the contributions are signed, but the work of James Smith, Dr. Neild, George Gordon M'Crae, G. A. Walstab, Alfred Telo, Garnet Walch, and some others, may be easily recognised. Perhaps the contribution of most permanent value in these volumes is a series of papers extending over ten monthly numbers, on "Australian Bibliography," by the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods, which, although uncompleted, is a mine of information for the period dealt with.

But when, at the end of the second year, the inevitable balance-sheet had to be produced, it was found that the shillings of the public had come short by a long way of covering the cost, and the publisher struck. By this time Marcus Clarke had gravitated to Melbourne, where he embarked on journalism, and was one of a joyous band of Bohemian brotherhood who were laying the foundations of the yet unnamed Yorick Club. He had a great affection for the magazine in which his first lucubrations had seen the light, and in conjunction with Mr. G. A. Walstab he formed a small syndicate of literateurs to carry it on to that success which they thought was their due. They found the necessary enterprise in the firm of Clarson, Massina and Co., and

without any intermission the terminal number of the Australian Monthly was followed in September, 1867, by the first number of "The Colonial Monthly," under the editorship of Mr. Walstab. The reason assigned by the editor for the change of title was not very conclusive, and was certainly widely at variance with the laudatory flourishes which had ushered in the defunct periodical. He said that the circulation of the Australian Monthly had been almost exclusively confined to Victoria, but the new proprietary determined to secure both readers and contributors from all the colonies of the south, hence the more comprehensive title. To quote his own words:—"Not only are readers required, but it is necessary that from month to month contributions from writers of the highest talent in the various walks of literature shall be secured, and in the absence of an educated leisure class *no one colony is equal to this requirement!*" The first volume was uniform in size and style with the magazine it displaced, with the exception of the fact that most of the articles bore the writers' signatures, and several of them from Sydney, Tasmania, and Queensland introduced writers then, and since, unknown to fame. With the second volume came a change. The size was increased to royal 8vo, and each number was garnished with excellent illustrations from the pencil of Mr. T. Carrington. From this time to the end of its career the names of the contributors were dropped, and the fictional portion of the contents was mainly contributed by Marcus Clarke. His story of "Long Odds" ran through three volumes. He also contributed another short serial, "A Hero of Romance," the charming idyll of "Pretty Dick," and several pieces in prose and verse. The other prose contributors included James Smith, G. A. Walstab, David Blair, R. H. Horne, and G. B. Barton. The poetry, some of which was exceptionally good, was supplied by Charles Harpur, Henry Kendall, Will Carleton, jun., and George Gordon M'Crae. A serial romance of strong melodramatic incident, called "My Story; or the Wreck of the 'Madagascar,'" which was commenced in the last volume of the Australian Monthly, was considered good enough to be resumed under the new management, and occupied a place of honour for a whole year.

There seems to be a mysterious fatality about the two-year period for Australian magazines. Up to this date, though many had succumbed earlier, none had outlived it, and it was evident, as the numbers making up the fourth volume of the Colonial Monthly issued from the press, that degeneration, as a result of mental atrophy, had set in. When "Long Odds" was finished, Clarke seemed to lose enthusiasm, and the publishers realised that they had lost something of a more tangible character. When it was resolved to print Victor Hugo's harrowing romance of "Hans of Iceland" in the place of honour hitherto occupied by local fiction, it was an admission that the fountain was dried up, and so, in August, 1869, the last number made its appearance, and left Victor Hugo unfinished, and another story by Walstab only just begun. There does not appear to have been any valedictory address published, but the subject was a sore one, and the venture left a very heavy pecuniary loss.

During the currency of the Australian Monthly an attempt was made by a short-lived rival to capture the situation. It appeared under the name of "The Australasian Monthly Review," the responsible editor being Mr. G. A. Walstab, who had recently returned from

India, where for five years he had been on the staff of the "Calcutta Englishman." The first number was issued in March, 1866, and the editorial announcement not only promised a production which would reflect credit on the colony, but gave some of the names of those engaged. "With such men as Messrs. H. E. Watts and F. Sinnett to write on literary subjects; with contributions on geology and science by such authorities as the Revs. Bleasdale and Julian Woods; and with such statisticians as Mr. Archer, a periodical should most certainly succeed." But in spite of this proud announcement its life was limited to two months. The main feature was a serial story by Mr. Walstab, called "Looking Back," of which only seven chapters appeared. It contained also a preliminary article by the Rev. J. T. Woods on "Australian Bibliography," afterwards resumed in the Australian Monthly, and a paper on "Colonial Gems" by Father Bleasdale, also reprinted later on in that magazine. Some graphic sketches of scenes in the Indian Mutiny, about a dozen papers on local topics, and a number of short reviews of books by the editor, filled the two numbers, making a volume of 162 pages. There is a copy in the Melbourne Public Library, but it has no title page, and bears no printer's name. From inquiries made it appears to be exceedingly scarce. It is certain that it had no material success, and apparently Mr. Walstab abandoned it to throw in his lot with the Australian Monthly, already occupying the comparatively limited field.

The story of unrealised ambitions is thus brought down to the latter half of 1869, and covers the record of no less than thirteen failures to establish an enduring Victorian magazine. Many years elapsed after the collapse of the Colonial Monthly before it was again proclaimed that a high-class journal, directed by local brains, produced by local pens, and irradiated by local talent, was the one thing needful to fill an aching void of public expectation. When they were made, the next attempts were certainly more ambitious, and as they covered a sufficient period to justify much fuller examination, their story must be deferred until another opportunity.

HENRY GYLES TURNER.

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*Erratum.*—In the last issue of the "RECORD," page 51, line 32, for "thirteen" read "seven."

## Conscious and Unconscious Plagiarisms.

BY JAMES SMITH.

It was Sheridan, I think, who said:—"Faded ideas float in the fancy like half-forgotten dreams, and imagination in its fullest enjoyments becomes suspicious of its offspring, and doubts whether it has created or adopted." Anyone who has read and written much must often have been disquieted by doubts of this kind, and must have occasionally asked himself the question—"Is this idea my own, or was it dropped into my mind from some book I read years ago, and has been lying there dormant ever since, until something quickened it into life again?" But then arises the correlative question—Is there such a

thing as a personal ownership of ideas? Do they not reach us *ab extra*? May not the common expression, "the thought *came into my mind*," be not only a summary of universal experience, but the statement of a fundamental truth in psychology? If man is so destitute of creative power that he is impotent to originate so much as an atom of oxygen, hydrogen, or nitrogen, is he capable of creating a single idea? Or may it not be that the human brain is merely a receptive organ, and that, upon its fine quality and its sensibility to external impressions depend what is—in such a case erroneously—called its creative power, whether this manifests itself in music, poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, philosophy, or science? If this be so, then we have another explanation of unconscious plagiarism besides that which has been suggested by Sheridan. The same idea may have been impressed upon two different minds by those "courteous beings" to whom, according to Sir Thomas Browne, we owe the "revelation of many mysteries ascribed to our own inventions." Be this as it may, however, the fact remains that literature teems with coincidences of thought and expression which, if plagiarisms, were in all probability entirely unconscious ones. Take the familiar lines of Tennyson, for example:—

" 'Tis better to have loved and lost  
Than never to have loved at all."

In Lord Houghton's poem entitled "Parted and Met," published at an earlier date than "In Memoriam," occur the following lines:—

" He who for love has undergone  
The worst that e'er befell,  
Is happier thousand-fold than one  
Who never loved Nell."

Few verses by the late poet-laureate are more frequently quoted than the one in which he exalts personal worth above titular distinctions:—

" Howe'er it be, it seems to me  
'Tis only noble to be good;  
Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood."

A similar thought is to be met with in the poems of "Monk" Lewis, who died in 1818. The words are these:—

" What though no grants of Royal dowers,  
With pompous titles grace our blood,  
We'll shine in more substantial honours,  
And to be noble we'll be good."

Of course, both were anticipated by Burns in his popular declaration that—

" The rank is but the guinea-stamp,  
The man's the gowd for a' that."

And, talking of Burns, there are two lines of his, forming part of "To Mary in Heaven," in which he writes how—

" Time but th' impression stronger makes,  
As streams their channel deeper wear."

In Motherwell's beautiful "Jeannie Morrison," this idea appears in slightly different words:—

"The fount that first burst frae this heart  
Still travels on its way,  
And channels deeper as it rins  
The love of life's young day."

As Motherwell edited the "Life and Work of Burns," the plea of unconscious plagiarism, I am afraid, is scarcely available in his case. It may be not without interest to mention that the two poets died at the same age—the age peculiarly fatal to men of genius.

Sir Roger L'Estrange, staunch royalist, poet, pamphleteer, and journalist, wrote a poem entitled "Liberty of the Imprisoned Royalist," after having narrowly escaped being shot as a spy. In it he says:—

"That which the world miscalls a gaol,  
A private closet is to me,  
Whilst a good conscience is my bail,  
And innocence my liberty.  
Locks, bars, walls, beams, though together met,  
Make me no prisoner, but an anchoret."

But these lines are only a dilution of some to be found in one of the most charming lyrics in the English language, that which Richard Lovelace addressed "To Althea from Prison." The poet died nearly fifty years before L'Estrange. This is the well-known stanza:—

"Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage,  
Minds innocent and quiet take  
These for a hermitage.  
If I have freedom in my love,  
And in my soul am free,  
Angels alone, that soar above,  
Enjoy such liberty."

It was Lovelace who wrote:—

"O, could you view the melody  
Of every grace,  
And music of her face,  
You'd drop a tear;"

of which there is an echo in Byron's description of one of his heroines, where he speaks of "the mind the music breathing from her face." But it could not be said of the later poet that he impaired what he borrowed, as Robert Herrick did when he paraphrased Sir John Suckling's pretty simile:—

"Her feet, beneath her petticoat,  
Like little mice stole in and out,  
As if they fear'd the light;"

and distorted it in this wise:—"Her pretty feet, like snails, did creep a little out."

Someone has compared a plagiarism of this kind to the practice of gipsies, who are said to stain the faces of the children they steal with walnut juice for the purpose of disguising them.

There is a curious resemblance between Mrs. Browning's line—

"With a rushing stir uncertain, in the air, the purple curtain,"

and the line of Edgar Allan Poe—

"And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain."

The latter is, of course, the earlier of the two, while it may be noted in passing that its onomatopoeic quality is quite remarkable; for the succession of sibilant sounds convey to the ear as perfectly as possible the "swish" of the rustling brocade, or other tissue having silk in its composition.

In a well-nigh forgotten poem, entitled "The Art of Preserving Health," written in 1744 by Dr. John Armstrong, and once regarded as one of the finest didactic compositions in our language, the following lines occur:—

"The huge rotundity we tread grows old,  
And all these worlds that roll around the sun;  
The sun himself must die."

One of the best known passages in Campbell's "Last Man" is to the following effect:—

"All worldly shapes shall melt in gloom,  
The sun himself shall die."

Richard Crashaw, who was about seventeen when Shakespeare died, describes a bright morning, subsequently overclouded, in these words:—

"I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day,  
With rosy wings so richly bright,  
As if he scorned to think of night,  
When a ruddy storm-white scowl  
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,  
Called for an untimely night  
To blot the newly-blossomed light."

Crashaw, from whom Pope occasionally condescended to borrow an idea or two, must have had Shakespeare's thirty-third sonnet in his mind when he wrote the foregoing, for the first eight lines depict a precisely similar phenomenon:—

"Full many a glorious morning have I seen  
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,  
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,  
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy,  
Anon permit the basest clouds to ride  
With ugly rack on his celestial face,  
And from the forlorn world his visage hide,  
Stealing unseen to rest with this disgrace."

Finally, I would mention that Prescott, the historian, has pointed out a curious coincidence between Iago's speech in the third scene of the third act of "Othello," and one of the prefatory stanzas to the fifty-first canto of the "Orlando Innamorato" of Francesco Berni. Iago's words are these:—



"Who steals my purse steals trash,  
 'Tis something, nothing;  
 'Twas mine; 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands;  
 But he that filches from me my good name  
 Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
 And makes me poor indeed."

Berni's verses, as Englished by the scholarly writer I have referred to above, are these:—

"Who steals a bugle horn, a ring, a steed,  
 Or such worthless thing, has some discretion;  
 'Tis petty larceny. Not such his deed  
 Who robs us of our fame, our best possession;  
 And he who takes our labour's worthless meed  
 May well be deemed a felon by profession;  
 Who so much more our hate and scourge deserves,  
 As from the rule of right he wider swerves."

Berni died in 1536, and I am not aware whether his principal poem had been translated into English before the year in which "Othello" was written, and I doubt Shakespeare's qualifications to read it in the original Italian, although that language was a great deal cultivated by the upper classes in England at that time, and he may have possessed a special faculty for "pieking up" a foreign tongue.

## The Main Problem.

By N. MACMUNN, B.A., ASSISTANT, PUBLIC LIBRARY OF W.A.

NEARLY all libraries are to be classed in two categories—those that aim at being all-inclusive, and those whose ideal is based on a more or less constant principle of selection. The great libraries of Europe and America answer more or less to the former description, the majority to the latter; a few are in a state of transition. The ideal, of course, is to include everything—good, bad, and indifferent; to scoop up printed matter wholesale—damp from the press almost—to arrange it, to classify it, confident all the time that there is none of it that can be useless in its own time and place, and to conquer the tendency to sink down in despair of the mere dead weight of paper it involves. In our own country this method is well-nigh impossible. No copyright law secures to our libraries copies of every English printed book. The conditions of life far away from the chief centres of the world's civilisation render the keeping abreast with the full daily output of the press all but an impossibility; and, most of all, limited capital does not allow of a system that can only be perfected by enforced charity on the part of the publisher.

But when we have reached the conclusion that the ideal Australian library must remain selective, we are still far enough away from deciding how that shall affect our ideal. For instance, to what extent shall we encourage the reading of contemporary literature (that is, apart from the divisions of it that are lovable to the specialist alone)? To have too much contemporary fiction on your shelves will charm into your temple a thousand of the noisier and less welcome, including despoliatory vandals, who will leave you enlightened,

but saddened, assuredly. But for the sake of the sacrilegious ones are we, then, to discard contemporary fiction, contemporary drama, altogether? If England and America have produced no surpassingly great novelist since Thackeray and George Eliot and Hawthorne, and meantime they have produced a George Meredith, a Thomas Hardy, and, forgetting "The Christian," we might say a Hall Caine—still England and America have translated the novels of Turgeniev and Bjornson, the dramas of Ibsen and Maeterlinck.

A rigid rule must, perforce, exclude these equally with the tawdry patchwork of the hack or the novice. That is the pity of it, and that is where the problem lies. In the reading-room of the British Museum you can obtain novels published during the five years preceding (otherwise they are inaccessible) if you can show a good reason—a reason for seeking the temporary possession of them more convincing, one takes it to mean, than that of the mere æsthetic pleasure they afford you. This seems reasonable, if not human. And the librarian knows too well that his sacred office involves the immobility of a high priest, equally with the ecstasy of a fellow-worshipper.

But granted that you admit a certain number of the novels and dramas of the day, what should be your method of choice among the hundreds of claimants to your attention? Fortunately in some respects you are an autocrat; *you can see a book on your shelves*, nay, generally speaking, you can keep it there! But that is not, after all, a complete victory. You will still have to face the difficulties of rebellious factions of readers, who will clamour for, or bemoan inclusions and exclusions alike. Some will favour or condemn the realistic, some the sentimental, some the facetious, some the "domestic" in their petitions or vituperations. If the librarian can for the nonce play the pachyderm—a part that to him in particular comes none too readily—all will yet be well. But even so, it is to be feared that his heart will have failed him sometimes, and that his conscience will have been so shaken in the process that he would sometimes gladly exchange his responsibility in the matter for the indemnifying suffrage of his readers. Actually the average successful librarian would find no difficulty in satisfying his own conscience. He would seek out the best in the fiction of his day by approaching it from the most various points of view. He would cultivate so little of it that he would put in his cases only such as had gained the sanction of the best contemporary criticism. He would try to see beneath mere passing crazes, and to find the permanent elements in the superficially trivial. He would be original, but not wayward in his fancies. In short, he would be true at once to himself and to his public. But he would undoubtedly add to his troubles, and, moreover, he would receive alleviation in neither gratitude nor even approval.

But there are conditions which may render it unwise to experiment with the less tried literature. Limited space must mean ruthless exclusions of readers by means of the negative way in which you consider their interests. True; but whom shall you exclude? Obviously not all, but the man of facts. A library is not founded only to lead men to do and to know things, but to be something in themselves. And the literary vagabond, the Ishmael of our tribe, is the man who answers first to the subtle influences of books. The com-

nonsense school may regard him as a mere trifler, changing his colour to that of his surroundings, letting fortune's finger sound what stop she please; but is not such a man with all his vagaries in actual fact the man who gets the most from books? The scholar may say no; but manhood will support Ishmael, and will try to help him in his fantastic wanderings, confident that to sympathise with him is to call forth something that anon shall be worth listening to. For Ishmael typifies humanity.

We are still as far off a solution of the problem as ever. The most convincing, perhaps, is the solution of many another problem besides, and lies in the simple truth that rigid rules, where absolute and pressing need does not dictate them, form the least forgivable crime against the ideal spirit of the library. Every unnecessary restriction does and must do untold harm. Breadth of vision, humanity, nay, even a little weakness itself, are essentials in the treatment of this difficulty, and a hundred others besides. If these essentials be recognised there will be mistakes, errors of judgment and of taste; but at least all hope will not be cut off as it would be and must be by a rigid rule as to selection at any time and in whatever direction. In books, like men, there is no absolute type. Classification there may be as a makeshift in both, but in both to reject a doubtful class may involve an outrage on the individual.

## Women as Library Assistants.

By H. C. L. ANDERSON, M.A.

TO-DAY, in the United States, more than half of the librarians and library assistants are women, and many of the most responsible positions in University libraries, large public libraries, and library schools are honourably filled by women. The employment of the weaker sex in British libraries has not spread so rapidly, for the middle-class Englishman is very conservative in his ideas about his girls going out to work for their own living. In some of the popular free public libraries where girls have been tried, they have not proved a great success, merely, I believe, because the wrong type of girl was chosen in the first place—the girl who should have been an attendant in a restaurant, or a shop-girl, or nurse-girl in a district rich in stalwart policemen or handsome Guardsmen. In the Aberdeen Public Library, on the other hand, where the right type of Scottish girl—"sober, steadfast, and demure"—had been secured at the start, the results have been highly satisfactory, and the librarian was, in 1897, keeping a loaded weapon on his table to forcibly resist the machinations of any rash bachelor who might be found on the library premises with a felonious intent. It is sad to relate, by the way, that he has since found the treacherous enemy within his own gates, for his first-assistant man has robbed him of his second-assistant woman, and the chief is left lamenting. Probably in his next advertisement he will ask for a girl well educated, but "very plain Scotch."

In Australian public libraries women are conspicuous by their absence, for only in a few small country libraries are women-librarians known. In New South Wales, at any rate, the only women employed

in library work until two years ago were two young ladies in charge of the libraries at Wagga Wagga and Yass respectively, and an attendant in the ladies' room of the Sydney School of Arts. In the public library of New South Wales there are now eight women employed, with great acceptance to all concerned. The first was introduced in November, 1899, by an accident, which is worth recording, to show how the fair sex will find a way. In response to an advertisement for "persons" wishing to be library assistants, among the forty-two applicants was one N. B. Kibble, who had all the necessary educational qualifications, and was, therefore, summoned for the special library test examination. The letter addressed to Mr. N. B. Kibble found a young lady named Miss Nita B. Kibble, who duly presented herself, came out first in the examination, and after a great deal of doubt and hesitancy was appointed. This pioneer (or pioneeress, possibly one should say) deserves credit for bravely facing the difficulties inseparably connected with the position, and making the way quite easy for others of her sex to follow her. There are now five young ladies employed in the lending branch, and they have ever discharged their duties with the utmost satisfaction to the public and to the librarian.

The women assistants have been lately increased by the addition of three cataloguers. In response to an advertisement for persons able to do cataloguing for the reference library, in which it was stipulated that the candidates must have either a degree of some recognised University or a diploma from an American library school, fourteen applications were received, equally divided between the sexes. After a special examination it was found that three women were at the head of the list—Miss F. M. Rutherford, B.A., Sydney University; Miss Margaret Windeyer, who had graduated at the Library School in New York University; and Miss M. Y. Fitzhardinge, M.A., Sydney University. These young ladies have entered upon their duties, and are now cataloguing and classifying according to the Dewey system in the Mitchell Library.

### Numbering Books.

THE most satisfactory method of numbering books is to imprint the figures on the backs in gold or silver, but, as this system is accompanied by a certain amount of expense, librarians constantly inquire for a suitable substitute. White gummed tickets are generally used, but these are open to two objections. In the first place, they do not long adhere to cloth backs, and on leather they soon get disreputable in appearance. In the second, the neatest of tickets is a disfigurement to a book. A method from which both these drawbacks are absent is to use a white ink, or some white fluid that will readily run off a pen and withstand the necessary amount of wear when dry. Such an ink can be made with ordinary Chinese white diluted to the requisite fluidity by water, to which a few drops of liquid gum and a little methylated spirit have been added. This will require vigorous shaking before use, as the white quickly falls out of suspension. It may be mentioned that this method of numbering has been introduced into the Public Library of South Australia, where it is regarded as generally satisfactory.

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### Best Books on Special Subjects.

THE judicious selection of books by library committees is one of the most difficult problems in library economy, a problem that will never be satisfactorily solved until the committees are composed of specialists. No sane person would expect a banker to choose works but on finance and its allied subjects, along with those on any special topic that was his hobby. Almost everyone can call to mind professional men who are familiar with some subject quite unconnected with their daily calling. There is a clergyman whose hobby is ballooning; a solicitor who is the authority on the genealogy of his district; a council clerk whose bent is lathe work; a merchant whose relaxation is microscopy; and many more instances could be mentioned. The suggestions of these gentlemen on their particular subjects may be safely followed whenever the recommendations of specialists cannot be obtained. Of course preference should be given to the expert, even though he be a "crank," which term nowadays among the cognoscenti is rather laudatory than derisive, as it marks the man who devotes himself entirely to one subject. But library committees—I am writing in general terms—are often composed of gentlemen who are not specialists, nor have any particular hobbies, but who are good social men, with a taste for general sound reading. No doubt they do their best in the selection of books for their readers, but very often their judgment is formed not so much by personal knowledge of the books as by the reviews published in the press. No selection committee is expected to know personally all the books added to the library, but it is here desired to warn them against accepting trade reviews which are published merely to push the sale of books, and which are not in reality reviews but announcements. For books on general literature, the reviews in "The Athenæum," "Literature," and "Saturday Review" may be readily accepted; on general science, those in "Science," "Nature," and "Knowledge;" and on special subjects the notices in special publications, for instance, any geographical journal may be expected to give a better—not necessarily more favourable—review of a book on China than the daily press.

To further assist librarians and committees, the "Library Record" might publish from time to time warnings of books that are issued with altered title-pages, but which are otherwise practically identical. The following is a case in point:—

Foster's Complete Hoyle. Illust. 2nd edition. 8vo. Lond., 1897, pp. xi., 625.

Foster's Encyclopædia of Games. Illust. 4th edition. 8vo. Lond., 1901, pp. xi., 625.

If either of these books be in the library the other is not required.

There are many "best" books that are metaphorically worth their weight in gold, such as "Hunt's Talks about Art," "Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture," "Brewer's Reader's Handbook;" but rather than propose that lists of these books be published without any order, I suggest that lists of the best books on special subjects, such as are

suitable for small libraries, be printed in the "Library Record," somewhat after the following manner:—

### ASTRONOMY.

#### 1. Books dealing with the subject in a general way.

- Ball, Sir R. S. *The Story of the Heavens.* Lond., 1897. 10s. 6d.  
 Flammarion, C. *Popular Astronomy.* Lond., 1897. 10s. 6d.  
 Beckett, Sir E. (Lord Grimthorpe). *Astronomy without Mathematics.* 7th edition. Lond., 1883. 4s.  
 Young, Prof. C. A. *A General Astronomy.* Boston, 1889. 10s.

#### 2. Observational.

- Denning, W. F. *Telescope Work for Starlight Evenings.* Lond., 1891. 10s.

*By one of the most successful amateurs of to-day.*

- Mee, A. *Observational Astronomy.* 2nd edition. Cardiff, 1897, 2s. 6d.

*A wonderful volume containing references and much information not found in any other book.*

- Webb, Rev. T. W. *Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes.* 5th edition. Lond., 1893-94. 12s. 6d.

*A charming work which unfortunately does not deal in its systematic method with the constellations south of latitude 20 deg. The most prominent of the southern celestial objects are given in appendices.*

#### 3. Mathematical.

- Barlow and Bryan. *Mathematical Astronomy.* Lond., 1892. 6s. 6d.  
 Loomis, E. *Practical Astronomy.* 7th edition. New York, 1894. 7s. 6d.

#### 4. History.

- Berry, A. *Short History of Astronomy.* Lond., 1899. 6s.  
 Clerke, Miss A. M. *Popular History of Astronomy during the 19th Century.* Lond., 1887. 12s. 6d.

*Unequalled for thoroughness; pleasantly written.*

- Turner, Prof. H. H. *Modern Astronomy.* Lond., 1901. 6s.

*This book deals with the modern methods, especially of the last twenty-five years, and brings the history dealt with by the two preceding books up to date.*

#### 5. Sun.

- Young, Prof. C. A. *The Sun.* (Intern. Sc. Series.) Lond., 1888. 5s.

#### 6. Moon.

- Proctor, R. A. *The Moon.* Lond., 1890. 5s.  
 Elger, Rev. T. G. *The Moon.* Lond., 1895. 5s.

*Both good books and different—personally I prefer the latter.*

#### 7. Mars.

- Lowell, P. *Mars.* Lond., 1896. 12s. 6d.

#### 8. Saturn.

- Proctor, R. A. *Saturn and its System.* Lond., 1865. (10s.)

*Though issued thirty-six years ago is still the standard book. Second-hand copies may occasionally be bought for about 5s.*

#### 9. Instruments.

- Clark, L. *Treatise on the Transit Instrument.* Lond., 1882. (5s.)

*The most popular dissertation yet published.*

- Cooke and Sons. *Adjustment and Testing of Telescopic Objectives,* York (1899?). 2s. 6d.

Thornthwaite, W. H. Hints on Reflecting and Refracting Telescopes.  
Lond., 1895. 1s.

The last two are specially recommended as besides being cheap they contain much practical information not readily found elsewhere.

10. Star Atlases.

Proctor, R. A. New Star Atlas. (8vo edition). Lond., 1881. 5s.

Though containing errors of stellar magnitude, this book is the best of the cheap atlases. If an accurate work can be afforded, buy Peck, W., "The Observer's Atlas of the Heavens." Lond., 1898. 21s.

11. Star Catalogues are too expensive for small libraries; even secondhand copies command good prices.

12. Periodicals.

Popular Astronomy. Monthly. Northfield, Minn.

Knowledge. Monthly. London.

Nautical Almanac. Annually. London. 2s. 6d.

The last is "The astronomer's Bible."

It will be observed that many old favourites, such as Herschel's Outlines and Smyth's Cycle of Celestial Objects, have been omitted—they need bringing up to date. For small libraries Chambers' Handbook is too expensive, and the works of Chauvenet, Watson, Oppolzer, and others are too advanced.

HUGH WRIGHT.

## Juvenile Literature.

MARGARET WINDEYER.

THE following list of books is intended to supplement those libraries which have already provided for their juvenile readers such standard works as Sir Walter Scott's novels, Hughes' "Tom Brown's School-days," Louisa Alcott's "Little Women," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," and Miss Yonge's "Daisy Chain."

Works of Reference.

Champlin, John D. Young folk's cyclopædia of common things.

——— Young folk's cyclopædia of persons and places.

Baker, R. S. Boy's book of inventions.

Poetry.

Lucas, E. U., compiler. Book of verses for children.

April Baby's book of tunes.

Nature Study.

Kingsley, Charles. Madam How and Lady Why.

Kirby, Mary, and Kirby, Elizabeth. The sea and its wonders.

Buckley, A. B. Fairy land of science.

Morley, M. W. Song of life.

——— The bee people.

Fairy Tales and Wonder Books.

Kipling, Rudyard. Jungle book.

——— Second jungle book.

Frost, W. H. Knights of the Round Table.

Collier, Margaret. Princess Peerless: a fairy book.

- Macdonald, George. At the back of the north wind.  
 ——— Princess and the goblins.  
 ——— Curdy and the Princess.  
 Rossetti, Christina. Goblin Market.  
 Lang, Andrew. Red fairy book.  
 Kingsley, Charles. The heroes: or Greek fairy tales.  
 Wright, M. O. Tommy-Anne and the three hearts.  
 Pedley, E. C. Dot and the kangaroo.  
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood tales.  
 Pyle, Howard. Wonder clock.  
 Lytton, Lord Bulwer. Coming race.  
 Dodgson, Rev. C. J. (Lewis Carroll). Through the looking-glass.  
 Whitfield, Jessie. Spirit of the bush-fire; and other Australian fairy tales.  
 Jacobs, Joseph. More English fairy tales.

#### Animals, Birds, and Nature Stories.

- Aaron, Eugene Murray. Butterfly hunters in the Carribees.  
 Brown, Dr. John. Rab and his friends.  
 Baldwin, James. The horse fair.  
 Thompson, Ernest Seton. Biography of a grizzly.  
 ——— Wild animals I have known.  
 Strachey, J. S. Dog stories.  
 Sewell, Anna. Black Beauty.

#### Geography, Travel, and Adventure.

- Hallett, Holt S. Thousand miles on an elephant in the Shan states.  
 Leonowens, Mrs. Our Asiatic cousins.  
 Nansen. Farthest North.  
 Miln, Louise Jordan. Little folk of many lands.  
 Fraser, John Foster. Round the world on a wheel: narrative of a bicycle journey of 19,237 miles.  
 Macgregor, J. Ten thousand miles in the "Rob Roy" canoe.  
 Martin, Mrs. Annie. Home life on an ostrich farm.  
 Parkman, Francis. Oregon trail.  
 Andrews, Jane. Seven little sisters who live on the round ball.  
 ——— Ten boys who lived on the road from long ago.

#### History.

- Creasy, Sir E. S. Fifteen decisive battles of the world.  
 Calcott, Lady. Little Arthur's history of England.  
 Morris, Charles. Historical tales: Spain.  
 ——— Historical tales: China and Japan.  
 Doyle, A. Conan. Great Boer war.  
 Drake, Samuel A. Making of the Great West.  
 Van Bergen, R. Story of Japan.  
 Steevens, George W. With Kitchener to Khartoum.  
 Macdonald, Donald. How we kept the flag flying.  
 Wilkinson, Frank. An Australian at the front.  
 Fitchett, Rev. William Henry. Deeds that won the empire.  
 King, Charles C. Story of the British army.

#### Biography.

- Brooks, Elbridge Streeter. Historic boys.  
 ——— Historic girls.



Fawcett, Mrs. Millicent Garrett. Life of H.M. Queen Victoria.  
 Douglas, Robert Kenaway. Li-Hung-Chang.  
 Eggleston, Edward, and Seelye, Mrs. Elizabeth. Tecumseh and the  
 Shawnee Prophet.  
 Bolton, Mrs. Sarah Knowles. Lives of poor boys who became famous.  
 ——— Lives of girls who became famous.

## Fiction.

Kipling, Rudyard. Captains courageous.  
 Shaw, Flora. Sea change.  
 Turner, Ethel. Seven little Australians.  
 Richards, Laura. Captain January.  
 Twain, Mark. Huckleberry Finn.  
 ——— Tom Sawyer.  
 Sewell, Molly Elliott. Rock of the lion.  
 Lyall, David. Flowers of the forest.  
 Munroe, Kirk. Flamingo feather.  
 Marryat, Capt. F. Jacob Faithful.  
 ——— Masterman Ready.  
 Wilkins, Mary E. Young Lucretia.  
 Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T. We girls.  
 Wyss, J. D. Swiss family Robinson.  
 Wiggin, Kate Douglas. Timothy's quest.  
 Verne, Jules. Twenty thousand leagues under the sea.  
 Lamb, Charles, and Lamb, Mary. Tales from Shakespeare.  
 Cooper, J. F. Last of the Mohicans.  
 Dodge, Mary Mapes. Hans Brinker, or the silver skates.  
 Ewing, Mrs. J. Story of a short life.  
 ——— Jackanapes.  
 Molesworth, Mrs. Christmas tree child.  
 ——— Carrots.  
 ——— The boys and I.  
 ——— Tapestry room.  
 Henty, George A. Lion of the north.  
 ——— Under Wellington's command.  
 Kirk, Mrs. E. A. Dorothy Deane.  
 Black, William. The four Macnicols.  
 Brown, Helen Dawes. Little Miss Phoebe Gay.  
 Crockett, S. R. Cleg Kelly.  
 Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson. Little Lord Fauntleroy.  
 Kingsley, Charles. Westward ho!  
 ——— Hereward the Wake.  
 Keary, Annie. York and Lancaster rose.  
 Hale, Edward Everett. Man without a country, and other stories.

## Subscription Libraries.

BY GEORGE ALLEN, NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

As many of the Institutes or Schools of Arts on the roll of the Library Association are supported by subscriptions, a description of the system of recording subscriptions in one such School of Arts may be of interest.

When a subscriber joins his name is entered on a card, to be filed in alphabetical order in a tray. The card gives details of the member's address, and shows to what date the subscription runs (the columns providing for about five years), and also quotes the number of the butt of the subscription book. This latter detail makes it easy to refer to the butt in case of dispute. In this library the practice is to make the subscriptions terminate at the end of regular quarters, and therefore it is easier to follow the system here described, but it is very probable that it would also be very easily applied under other conditions.

At the commencement of each quarter during the year a notice is posted at the entrance, "New Quarter Commencing." This is a sufficient reminder to more than 50 per cent. of the subscribers. At the end of fourteen days the whole of the members' cards are called over, and the initials N.P. (not paid) are inserted in pencil, if necessary, on the cards on which the borrower's books are charged. Where book issues are recorded in a ledger the corresponding page in that book would be marked. If a member should send for a book after this mark is made on his card, a verbal message is sent to remind him that his subscription is due. If he should himself call he is at once reminded, but we do not then insist on his paying.

At the end of the first month in the quarter the cards are again called over, and a copy of the following circular is sent to all those who have not then paid:—"The Secretary begs to remind you that your subscription is still unpaid for the current quarter."

After giving time for this circular to reach its destination, we refuse to issue books to any member whose subscription is still unpaid. Of course, there are now and then some members who object to being stopped, and regard the proceeding as being very strict and too business-like. It certainly is business-like, and the result in the aggregate is highly gratifying. In the first place we have no arrears, and in the second we give those members who do pay regularly the pleasing assurance that they are not the only ones who are contributing to the funds. Nothing tends to dishearten this class more than to have an uneasy feeling or suspicion that their neighbours are neglecting their subscriptions, and yet enjoying all the privileges.

When I said we have no arrears I meant that, after the first month in each quarter, we allow no member to incur further liability. Of course, we have some undesirables who, having borrowed a book, fail to return it, and do not come near the library again; we hold them liable for arrears if they can be brought to a sense of their duty. But they are not on the active list, and their treatment is quite a separate process.

## Quarterly List of New Books.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Armstrong, Rev. R. A. *Makers of the nineteenth century.* London, Unwin. 3s. 6d. n.

[Pulpit lectures on Carlyle, Darwin, Gladstone, George Eliot, Ibsen, Arnold, Bradlaugh, G. F. Watts, Mazzini, Queen Victoria, Newman, Dean Stanley, Martineau.]

Balfour, G. *The life of Robert Louis Stevenson.* 2 vols. London, Methuen. 25s. n.

[The authoritative biography, by a cousin of Stevenson.]

Besant, Sir W. *The story of King Alfred.* London, Newnes. 1s. (Library of useful stories.)

[“A life of the greatest of all Englishmen that may be procured by all classes of the English people.”]

Buxton, S. *Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer; a study.* London, Murray. 5s. n.

Gardiner, S. R. *Oliver Cromwell.* London, Longmans. 5s.

[A history of Oliver Cromwell from a biographical point of view. The text has been revised by the author, but otherwise is the same in a cheaper form as that which was published by Messrs. Goupil in an expensive edition.]

Horsburgh, E. L. S. *Girolamo Savonarola.* Illust. London, Methuen. 3s. 6d. (Little Biographies series.)

Jackson, S. M. *Huldreich Zwingli, the reformer of German Switzerland.* London, Putnam. 6s. (Heroes of the Reformation series.)

Lennox, C. *Henry Drummond; a biographical sketch.* London, Melrose. 2s. 6d. n.

Lowndes, Mrs. B. *His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII.* Illust. London, Richards. 7s. 6d.

[A popular life of the King, originally published as a life of the Prince of Wales, now enlarged and brought up to date.]

McCabe, J. *Peter Abélard.* London, Duckworth. 6s. n.

[The first comprehensive biography written in English of the famous medieval thinker.]

McHardy, Rev. G. *Savonarola.* Edinburgh, Clark. 3s. (World's epoch-makers series.)

Marston, E. *Sketches of booksellers of other days.* London, Low, Marston and Co. 5s. n.

[Short lives of eight English booksellers of the 17th and 18th centuries. The author is said to be the oldest living London publisher.]

Sichel, W. *Bolingbroke and his times.* London, Nisbet. 12s. 6d. n.

[Deals with the public life of Viscount Bolingbroke and the reign of Queen Anne. The author announces the intended publication of another volume on the subsequent career of Bolingbroke.]

Trotter, L. J. *A leader of light horse. Life of Hodson of Hodson's Horse.* London, Blackwood. 16s.

[“Among the men who fought and bled in their country's service during the flood-tide of the Indian Mutiny, few names shone with a steadier and more inspiring lustre than that of William S. R. Hodson, the prince of scouting officers, the bold and skilful leader of Hodson's Horse.”]

Washington, B. T. Up from slavery; an autobiography. London, Unwin. 7s. 6d.

[The life-story of a mulatto, born in slavery, who has become a distinguished educator of the negro race in the United States.]

Welch, A. C. Anselm and his work. Edinburgh, Clark. 3s.  
(World's epoch-makers series.)

White, Rev. G. Life and letters of Gilbert White of Selborne. Illust. 2 vols. London, Murray. 32s.

## FICTION.

The aristocrats. [Anon.] 6s. 3d.

Besant, Sir W. The lady of Lynn. 6s.

Caine, H. The eternal city. 6s.

Churchill, Winston. The crisis. 3s. 6d.

Craigie, Mrs. (*J. O. Hobbes*). The serious wooing. 3s. 6d.

Crockett, S. R. Cinderella. 3s. 6d.

Dreiser, T. Sister Carrie. 4s. n.

Garland, H. Her mountain lover. 4s. n.

Gissing, G. Our friend the charlatan. 3s. 6d.

Hancock, A. E. Henry Bourland. 6s. 3d.

Hawkins, A. H. (*A. Hope*). Tristram of Blent. 3s. 6d.

Johnson, O. Arrows of the Almighty. 6s.

Letters of her mother to Elizabeth. [Anon.] 2s.

Runkle, Bertha. The helmet of Navarre. 3s. 6d.

Wharton, Edith. Crucial instances. 2s. 6d. n.

## HISTORY.

Armitage, C. H., and Montanaro, A. F. The Ashanti campaign of 1900. Illust. London, Sands. 7s. 6d.

[Relates the events which led to the Governor of the Gold Coast being besieged at Kumasi, the siege and relief of Kumasi, the retreat to the coast, and the later punitive operations.]

Boulger, D. C. India in the nineteenth century. Illust. London, Marshall and Son. 6s. n.

[The author has written several works on Asiatic affairs.]

Bron, Mme. A. Diary of a nurse in South Africa; being a narrative of experiences in the Boer and English hospital service. London, Chapman. 3s. 6d.

Cook, E. T. Rights and wrongs of the Transvaal war. London, Arnold. 12s. 6d. n.

[The author, who was until recently editor of the *London Daily News*, seeks "to trace the war back to its ultimate causes, to recall the sequence of events immediately preceding it, to set out the actual course of the negotiations, and to discuss the questions of right and wrong involved in the struggle." This work is one of the most important volumes on the South African question.]

Crane, S. Great battles of the world. London, Bell. 3s. 6d.

[Posthumous work by the late author of "The red badge of courage."]

Danes, R. Cassell's history of the Boer war. Illust. London, Cassell. 7s. 6d.

[A history of the war, in 1560 pages, from the battle of Talana Hill until April of the present year.]

Gorton, Lieut.-col. Some home truths about the Maori war, 1863-1869. London, Greening. 2s. 6d.

Gribble, F. Lake Geneva and its literary landmarks. London, Constable. 18s.

[“An informal, anecdotal history of Geneva, with especial reference to the careers of the many eminent men of letters, natives or strangers, who have lived or sojourned there.”]

Lilly, W. S. Renaissance types. London, Unwin. 16s.

[Michael Angelo, the artist; Erasmus, the man of letters; Reuchlin, the savant; Luther, the revolutionist; More, the saint.]

May, Lieut.-Col. A retrospect of the South African war. London, Low. 5s.

Meath, Earl of, Legh, M.H.C., and Jackson, E. Our empire, past and present, vol. I., Great Britain in Europe. Illust. London, Harrison. 7s. 6d.

[Volume 1 of a history of the British empire, in 5 volumes. Future volumes will be—2, Great Britain in Asia; 3, Great Britain in Africa; 4, Great Britain in America; 5, Great Britain in Australasia.]

Oliphant, N. Diary of the siege of the legations in Peking during the summer of 1900. London, Longmans. 5s. n.

Shuckburgh, E. S. Short history of the Greeks from the earliest times to B.C. 146. Cambridge University Press. 4s. 6d.

Smith, E. G. The story of Bruges. Illust. London, Dent. (Mediaeval towns series.) 4s. 6d.

Smith, F. E. The story of Newfoundland. London, H. Marshall. 1s. 6d. (Story of the empire series.)

Townsend, M. Asia and Europe; studies representing the conclusions formed by the author in a long life devoted to the subject of the relations between Asia and Europe. London, Constable. 6s.

[A series of papers reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*, *National Review*, and *Spectator*, describing the inherent differences between Asia and Europe, which the author is of opinion forbid one continent to conquer permanently the other; together with two papers on the negro. The author was formerly editor and proprietor of the *Friend of India*, and is now co-editor of the *Spectator*.]

## LITERATURE.

Bradley, A. C. A commentary on Tennyson's "In Memoriam." London, Macmillan. 4s. 6d. n.

[Aims strictly at explanatory criticism, æsthetic criticism being almost wholly avoided. The author is Professor of poetry in the University of Oxford.]

Brandes, G. Main currents in 19th century literature. Vol. I. The emigrant literature. London, Heinemann. 6s.

[The first volume of a comparative study, in 6 volumes, of the most important movements in French, German, and English literature during the first half of the 19th century. Subsequent volumes will be—2, The romantic school in Germany; 3, The reaction in France; 4, Naturalism in England; 5, The romantic school in France; 6, Young Germany. The author, who is a Dane, is one of the foremost authors of Europe.]

Cotes, Mrs. (Sara J. Duncan). On the other side of the latch. London, Methuen. 6s.

[Somewhat similar to "Elizabeth and her German garden"; but the garden described is in Simla, India.]

Courthope, W. J. Life in poetry; Law in taste. Two series of lectures delivered in Oxford, 1895-1900. London, Macmillan. 10s. n.

[These lectures were delivered by the author in his capacity as Professor of poetry.]

Luce, M. Tennyson. London, Dent. 1s. n. (Temple cyclopædic primers.)

[An introduction to Tennyson.]

Müller, Professor F. Max. Last essays. 1st series, Essays on language, folklore, and other subjects. London, Longmans.

Pater, W. Essays from "The Guardian." London, Macmillan. 5s. 8s. 6d.

Paul, Herbert. Men and letters. London, Lane, 1901. 5s. n.

[Essays, most of which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*. The author is a leader writer for the *London Daily News*.]

### PHILOSOPHY.

Jastrow, J. Fact and fable in psychology. London, Macmillan. 8s. 6d. n.

[Psychological essays on occultism, psychical research, mental telegraphy, deception, spiritualism, hypnotism, analogy, dreams of the blind, &c. The author is professor of psychology in the University of Wisconsin.]

Mason, R. O. Hypnotism and suggestion in therapeutics, education, and reform. London, Paul. 6s.

### RELIGION.

Adeney, W. F. A century's progress in religious life and thought. London, Clarke. 3s. 6d.

[A summary of the religious changes in the 19th century.]

Lang, A. Magic and religion. London, Longmans. 10s. 6d. n.

[A series of criticisms of recent speculations about early religion, especially as regards Mr. Frazer's theories in "The golden bough." Other essays deal with the latest results of anthropological research in the religious field, and in that of magic.]

Macpherson, J. History of the Church in Scotland from the earliest times down to the present day. Paisley, Gardner. 7s. 6d.

[“Comprehensive account of ecclesiastical and religious movements in Scotland from the original planting of Christianity down to the close of the nineteenth century.”]

Moulton, R. G. Short introduction to the literature of the Bible. London, Isbister. 3s. 6d.

Westcott, Bishop. Lessons from work. London, Macmillan. 6s.

[Essays, sermons, and addresses by the late Bishop of Durham on the Church of England, Biblical criticism, art, war, &c.]

### SOCIOLOGY.

Bigelow, P. "The children of the nations;" a study of colonisation and its problems. London, Heinemann. 10s. n.

[“An attempt to explain the influence which the mother country exerts upon colonies, and which colonies in turn exert upon the mother country—for good and evil.”]

Cockburn, Sir J. A. Australian federation. London, Marshall and Son. 2s. 6d. n.

[Collection of articles and speeches by the late Agent-General for South Australia.]

Duguid, C. The story of the Stock exchange; its history and position. London, Richards. 6s.

[London Stock exchange.]

The heart of the empire. Discussions of problems of modern city life in England; with an essay on imperialism. London, Unwin. 7s. 6d.

[Nine essays by members of the Cambridge university on such topics as temperance reform, the housing problem, the problem of charity, &c.]

Hirsch, Max. Democracy versus socialism; a critical examination of socialism as a remedy for social injustice and an exposition of the single tax doctrine. London, Macmillan. 10s. n.

[The author is the well-known Victorian free-trader.]

Minchin, J. G. C. Our public schools; their influence on English history. Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Merchant Taylors', Rugby, St. Paul's, Westminster, Winchester. London, Sonnenschein. 6s.

Robinson, C. M. Improvement of towns and cities; or, the practical basis of civic æsthetics. New York, Putnam. 5s.

Ware, F. Educational foundations of trade and industry. London, Harper. 3s. 6d.

[Consideration of the national systems of education in England, Germany, France, and the United States, and of the necessity for reform in English methods to cope with foreign competition in commerce and industry.]

Webb, Mrs. S., ed. The case for the Factory acts. London, Richards. 2s. 6d.

[Papers by Mrs. S. Webb, Miss B. L. Hutchins, Miss G. Tuckwell, Mrs. W. P. Reeves, and Miss C. Black on factory legislation. All the writers are in favour of Factory acts.]

Whitfield, E. H. Commercial education in theory and practice. London, Methuen. 5s.

## SCIENCE.

Hoernes, Dr. M. Primitive man. Dent. 1s. n. (Temple cyclopædic primers.)

[Brief account, scientific and authoritative, of the early history of man.]

Mowbray, J. P. A journey to nature. London, Constable. 7s. 6d.

[An open-air book, by an American writer.]

Selous, E. Bird watching. London, Dent. 7s. 6d. n.

## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Beavan, A. H. Imperial London. Illust. London, Dent. 12s. 6d.

[Popular account.]

Bleloch, W. New South Africa; its value and development. Illust. London, Heinemann. 10s. n.

[“The present book looks to the future. The title has been chosen because it best indicates the purpose, viz. to show the Empire's new field of enterprises in the Colonies recently acquired, to describe their vast resources, and point out their possibilities under free development by vigorous British communities.”]

Conway, Sir M. Bolivian Andes; a record of climbing and exploration in the Cordillera Real in the years 1898 and 1900. London, Harper. 16s.

Gould, S. Baring. A book of Brittany. Illust. London, Methuen. 6s.

- Norway, A. A. Naples, past and present. Illust. London, Methuen. 6s.  
 Scudamore, C. Belgium and the Belgians. London, Blackwood. 6s.  
 Wellby, M. S. 'Twixt Menelik and Sirdar; an account of a year's expedition from Zeila to Cairo through unknown Abyssinia. London, Harper. 16s.

## USEFUL ARTS.

- Allen, C. G. Cabbage, cauliflower, and allied vegetables from seed to harvest. Illust. New York, Judd. 2s. 1d. n.  
 Benjamin, D. H. The launderer; a practical treatise on the management and the operation of a steam laundry. Cincinnati, Starchroom publishing co. 12s.  
     [First technical work published on the laundry industry.]  
 Bruce, J. L., and Kendall, T. M. The Australian sanitary inspector's text-book. Sydney, Brooks and Co. 12s. 6d.  
     [Mr. Bruce is lecturer on sanitation in the Sydney Technical College; Dr. Kendall is medical adviser to the Metropolitan board of water supply and sewerage, Sydney.]  
 Jordan, W. H. The feeding of animals. New York, Macmillan and Co. 5s. n. (Rural science series.)  
     [On the principles and practice of feeding animals, by the Director of the New York experiment station.]  
 Leask, A. R. Refrigerating machinery; its principles and management. Illust. London, Simpkin. 5s.  
 Watson, G. C. Farm poultry; a popular sketch of domestic fowls for the farmer and amateur. Illust. New York, Macmillan. 5s. n.  
     [The author is Professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania state college.]  
 Waugh, F. A. Plums and plum culture. A monograph of the plums cultivated and indigenous in North America; with a complete account of their propagation, cultivation, and utilization. New York, Judd. 6s. 3d. n.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- Lyttelton, Hon. R. Cricket and golf. London, Dent. 7s. 6d. n.  
     (Haddon Hall Library.)  
 Marchesi, M. Ten singing lessons. London, Harper. 5s.  
     [Madame Marchesi was the teacher of Madame Melba.]  
 Rawlings, G. B. The story of books. Illust. London, Newnes. 1s.  
     (Library of useful stories.)  
 Trevor, Captain P. The lighter side of cricket. London, Methuen, 6s.  
 Walker, Mrs. L. Instructive and ornamental paper work. A practical book on making flowers and many other articles for artistic decoration; together with a graduated course of paper folding and cutting for children from five to twelve years of age. Illust. London, Gill. 3s. 6d.



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JOHN HOWARD CLARK.





# The Library Record

## of Australasia.

*The Official Organ of the Library Association of Australasia.*

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Vol. I.

DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 4.

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### John Howard Clark.

It was not until the year 1884 that the colony of South Australia could boast of a Free Public Library, and it was by a process of evolution extending over a period of fifty years that the institution, of which South Australians are now justly proud, attained the importance and dignity which it assumed in the year mentioned. In 1834, two years before the proclamation of the colony, the South Australian Literary Society was formed in London. The books belonging to this society were sent out to the colony in 1836, and in 1838 were transferred to the Mechanics' Institute. In 1848 the Mechanics' Institute and the Adelaide Subscription Library combined forces under the title of the South Australian Library and Mechanics' Institute, which in 1856 merged the South Australian Institute, and under that title for many years sustained the reputation of being one of the principal educational factors in the colony. From 1834 to 1856 many persons who were prominently associated with the early history of the colony took an active part in the library movement. Mr. (subsequently Sir) R. D. Hanson, Mr. Robert Gouger, Dean Farrell, and Chief Justice Cooper each in his turn materially helped forward the work. There were, however, in the early days of the settlement of the colony few opportunities for indulging in literary pursuits. The struggle for existence was, as it always must be in a new country, very keen, and the alarming conditions brought about by the dishonouring of Governor Gawler's drafts, and later by the gold rush to Victoria, threatened to overwhelm the small community. The progress of institutions of an educational character was, in consequence, much retarded. In 1855 the outlook had considerably improved. The male members of the population had returned in large numbers from the Victorian goldfields, many of them poorer and wiser, and many with much improved financial prospects. There was now every promise of a prosperous future for one of the youngest of the Australian colonies, and it was at this juncture that the name of John Howard Clark became closely associated with that of the South Australian Institute, the establishment of which was then under earnest consideration. Mr. Clark, although only in his twenty-sixth year, had been for some time secretary of the

Adelaide Philosophical Society, and his ambition was to establish the South Australian Institute on a very liberal and comprehensive scale, and to provide for the affiliation with it of the Adelaide Philosophical Society. The original Act, No. 16 of 1855-6, by which this institute was incorporated, was very largely the result of Mr. Clark's careful and persistent labour and penetrating and judicial mind. Mr. Clark, in conjunction with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell, and Mr. R. D. Hanson, prepared this Act of Incorporation, and with that conscientiousness which was always his leading characteristic, revised and recopied the bill thirteen times before he felt satisfied that it provided for everything that he and his colleagues had in view. The preamble to this Act sets out that it is expedient to establish a public library and museum and to promote the cultivation of art, science, literature, and philosophy. Such cultivation would be better carried out by the union of existing societies which might carry on jointly such portions of their action as should be common to all, but might carry out separately such of their purposes and plans as should be necessarily distinct.

These were the plans which Mr. John Howard Clark had in view in 1856 before the institute was established, and he never lost sight of them. Nearly eighteen years after this time, viz., in 1874, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question of a museum and institute for the city of Adelaide. Mr. John Howard Clark was the first person called upon for evidence, and on the chairman, Sir R.<sup>d</sup> Hanson, explaining to him the purpose of the Commission, he immediately took exception to the words "institute *for Adelaide*," and informed Sir Richard that he would prefer to speak of it as an institute *for the Province of South Australia*. He was proud of the success which the South Australian Institute had achieved during its period of existence, jealous of its reputation, and ready to champion its cause and interest at all times. The Commission referred to recommended that the Legislature should be asked for a vote of £25,000 for building a library and a museum. These were to be merely wings of a block of buildings which should be completed at a later date, and should, when completed, include a lecture hall with apparatus room, a national gallery, school of mines, rooms for a school of design, and the exhibition of works of art, and for the Society of Arts, a laboratory, and a room for the Philosophical Society, together with a board room and apartments for the librarian and the curator of the museum. No provision was made for a circulating library, and the Commission thought it unnecessary to continue the plan of the existing institute which provides for the nomination of a part of the board of governors by other bodies. It is not unnatural that such drastic changes as were suggested should seem to Mr. Clark to threaten the early extinction of the institution, to whose interests he had devoted so large a part of his life. At this time he was in declining health and unable to attend night meetings, and could not, therefore, be present at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the South Australian Institute which was held in October, 1874, but he wrote a letter urging the members of the South Australian Institute to record a definite expression of opinion on the scheme of the Commission, the aims of which he considered

revolutionary. He objected to a "purely Government establishment," and also to the incorporated societies being left to carry on their own affairs as mere private societies with limited resources and with "an opposition establishment close at hand."

It has been concluded from this letter that Mr. Clark was not in favour of the establishment of a Public Reference Library. But it is not possible that a man who had made a high reputation as the promoter of schemes for the mental culture of the old and young in the colony, and who always manifested conspicuous businesslike shrewdness and rigid impartiality when considering new reforms, could have been so shortsighted. It would be a mistake, certainly, to infer from Mr. Clark's letter that he wished in any way to interfere with the establishment of a Free Public Reference Library.

The South Australian Institute was established in 1856, and he argued that it had fulfilled admirably for a time all the functions that it was designed to perform, but the colony had prospered, the population had increased, and the moral and financial support of the Government, rather than the Legislature, had alone been wanting to ensure the provision of adequate means of meeting the increased demands of the people. The library was primarily a circulating library, but it was, and always had been, a free reference library also. Any member of the public could obtain books not in circulation, subject to a restriction, which was seldom enforced, that he should produce a certificate from some householder that he was a respectable man. The books so obtained were taken to the public newspaper reading room, where people could sit and read all day long, and many availed themselves of this privilege. The impression, however, had got abroad that the library was solely for the use of members of the institute, and that the books contained in it were principally of a light and ephemeral character. In 1874 the library contained 17,360 volumes, of which only 5000 could be properly classed as light literature, and but 3500 of these were classed as fiction. The library, moreover, was largely supported by the subscriptions it received from members, and, as has been repeatedly proved, a large proportion of light literature is a *sine qua non* in a subscription circulating library. Few people, therefore, could cavil at the proportion mentioned above, and it spoke volumes for the wisdom and high discrimination of Mr. Clark and his co-governors that such a result could be shown.

Mr. Clark was an ardent believer in the circulating library. He regarded it as an instrument capable of exerting a powerful influence on the morality of the rising generation. He pleaded its cause ably and alluded to the satisfaction parents derived from the knowledge that their sons were in the house studying some work borrowed from the library, and the doubts they would have, on the other hand, should those sons return home at ten or eleven o'clock at night, declaring they had been studying at the reading room. There are many girls and women who can only find time to study in the evening, and it would be a matter of impossibility for many of these to go to the library at night time. Then he referred to the case of invalids—a pathetic reference, by the way, for he himself was at this time suffering from incurable phthisis, which was slowly, but surely, sapping his vital energies. He argued that it would be a great deprivation for invalids to have to forego the benefits which



the library afforded them. Instead of being opposed to the idea of a free reference library, it appears that he was fully seized of the great advantages of such an institution. In his evidence before the Commission on the institute and museum, he says:—

“One thing which so long as I was on the board was looked forward to very earnestly, and which has been looked forward to for many years, is making the library more accessible to the public than it is. At the present moment it is very little known that any person, subject to the provision that, if required, he shall produce a certificate from a householder that he is a respectable man, can come into the reading room, ask for any book out of the library, and sit there reading it all day, so that practically, for the purpose of study, so far as getting books is concerned, the library is as much open to the public as the free library in Melbourne, with two important restrictions. One is that the book is handed to the person by the librarian of the institute, instead of his being allowed to go to the shelf and get it himself, and the other is that if the book is in the hands of a subscriber and away from the building of course he is not able to get it. My practical experience of these two difficulties leads me to the conclusion that it would be desirable to establish a free reading library, to be in a great measure independent of the circulating library, to have a separate room and a separate entrance, from which nobody should be allowed to leave taking a book with him. It is important to give the public access to the shelves. As long as a man going out of the library with a book under his arm is recognised as a perfectly legitimate thing, you cannot give the public access to the shelves, because you cannot tell whether he is a subscriber rightfully taking a book away or a non-subscriber wrongfully taking a book away. I am inclined to think that popular feeling is strongly in favour of a free library such as I have described, and I take the liberty of suggesting for the Commission's consideration the desirability of at the same time retaining the circulating library.”

Mr. Clark assisted in drafting the bill for the incorporation of the South Australian Institute. That institute merged in 1884 in the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia, which, under a different name, is practically the identical institution which Mr. Clark had in mind in 1856, with the exception of the circulating library and school of mines, now distinct and separate institutions. Mr. Clark, after the establishment of the South Australian Institute, was the first governor elected by the subscribers to represent them on the board of governors of the institute. He occupied the position from 1857 to 1873, and there are many who can testify to the energy and skill which he brought to bear upon the direction of its affairs during his term of office.

One of the movements which the board at an early period of the institute's history initiated, was that of the “travelling library,” now an important adjunct of the Public Library of South Australia in its relationship to the country institutes of the State. The first mention of this is made in the first annual report of the board laid before a general meeting on 12th October, 1857, from which the following is an extract:—

“When supplied with facilities for the due exercise of its functions, the central institute will be enabled to assist country societies by systematic loans and occasional gifts of books,”

At a meeting of the board held on 3rd November, 1857, it was resolved—

"That J. H. Clark, Esq., and the secretary be requested to order eight boxes for the circulation of books amongst the country institutes, and to prepare a list of books and regulations for their circulation."

It does not appear that effect was immediately given to this resolution, for it was not until 15th June, 1859, that a sample book box (for circulation amongst country institutes) was placed before the board and approved. It was then, however, decided to order three more boxes like the sample submitted. These boxes were not circulated prior to September, 1859, but in that month eight boxes were sent out to the institutes, of which there were then twenty. In this connection it may be mentioned that almost simultaneously with the action in South Australia efforts were being made in Victoria to do precisely the same work. The first boxes were circulated in Victoria in July, 1860, and although South Australia had carried into effect its system nine months earlier than Victoria, it is generally believed that the action was quite original and distinct in each colony. In view of the fact that we have recently heard a good deal concerning the success which has attended the establishment of travelling libraries in America, it is interesting to know that for more than forty years the "travelling library" has been an important detail of library work in Australia.

Mr. Clark was a nephew of Sir Rowland Hill, the originator of the penny postage system throughout Great Britain. He was born at Birmingham on 15th January, 1830, and arrived in South Australia in June, 1850, after having occupied a position as private secretary to the principal of an iron smelting firm in Dudley, England. He had acquired a fair knowledge of chemistry, and commenced his career in South Australia as a chemist and assayer, but as there was very little call for his professional services, he determined to enter into partnership with his father, and the firm of Francis Clark and Son for many years occupied a prominent position as accountants, liquidators, and arbitrators. He early became a justice of the peace, and the duties he was called upon to perform both in this capacity and as an arbitrator so exercised and developed his reasoning faculties that he speedily gained an enviable reputation for judicial impartiality and high principle. He was a progressive man and anxious to move with the times, but not necessarily an advocate of every new notion which came under his observation. When, however, any new scheme did favourably present itself to him he conscientiously investigated its details, and if satisfied of its efficacy he fathered it with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might. In 1860 he joined the volunteer force as a private, but was immediately chosen by his company to be a non-commissioned officer. He subsequently rose to the rank of major, a title which he possessed the right to use up to the time of his death. He was not a merely ornamental member of the force, but was a hardworking student of military science for several years, and when he entered the reserve on account of the disbandment of the volunteer force he was one of the most efficient officers in the service. He was a good speaker and possessed considerable oratorical power, while he excelled as

an amateur actor. As a lecturer he was in great request, and he was always ready to give his services for the benefit of country institutes. Thomas Hood and Douglas Jerrold were subjects upon which he delivered several lectures, of which people in the country never grew tired. When a youth it was his privilege to attend some of Charles Cowden Clarke's lectures on Shakespeare, and these made so deep an impression upon him that he became a careful student of Shakespeare, and his study of the great master helped to qualify him for the position of theatrical critic of the "Register," which he filled for a short period. In 1865 he became one of the proprietors of the "Register" and "Observer," and performed the duties of commercial manager for a few years, but in 1870 he took up the duties of editor, and boldly and fearlessly performed them for about eight years. His health, however, was never robust, and, with a predisposition for consumption, it is not surprising that the harassing cares and worries, and the night work which his editorial duties necessitated did much to shorten his life. He was for years before his death fully aware of his constitutional debility, and on several occasions he was prostrated by severe attacks of illness. He returned to his post, however, time after time, to continue the important duties he had been chosen to perform, when he was physically unfit to do so. He was repeatedly invited to allow himself to be nominated for Parliamentary honours, but always declined. Nevertheless, he took a very keen interest in Parliamentary affairs, and was responsible for many a clever election squib. He was one of the warmest supporters of philanthropical institutions, and frequently delivered lectures for the purpose of augmenting their funds. A staunch Unitarian, he, in conjunction with the Rev. J. C. Woods and Mr. Robert Kay, took an active part in framing for the congregation, of which he was a member, a special set of forms of liturgical prayer. Mr. Clark died at Port Willunga on 21st May, 1878, in his forty-ninth year, and although his death was not unexpected, it caused profound grief to his fellow colonists, which was echoed in the columns of the paper he had so long and ably edited.

"To him every public duty was a sacred trust to be discharged faithfully and at any cost of trouble to himself. To the truth of this all can testify who have been associated with him in the many public movements with which he has been identified, and who have had experience of him in the position he has been called upon to fill. . . . But it is upon his labours for the promotion of the mental culture of old and young in the colony that his claim to be held in grateful remembrance by the people of South Australia chiefly rests."

The public of South Australia testified to their appreciation of the services Mr. Clark had rendered to them by subscribing for a memorial of him, which took the form of two scholarships for the encouragement of the study of English literature at the University, and an oil painting, which now occupies an honoured place in the newspaper reading room of the Public Library, at Adelaide, in the building formerly styled the South Australian Institute, where it serves to perpetuate the memory of perhaps its greatest benefactor.

[Mr. Kay, General Director of the Public Library, &c., and an old friend of Mr. Clark's, has given valuable assistance in preparing this paper.]

## Editorial.

THE LIBRARY RECORD will be sent post free to every Member and Associate of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

COMMUNICATIONS on any matters of library interest will be gladly received by the EDITOR at the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MELBOURNE.

CORRESPONDENCE intended for publication must be signed, or if a pseudonym be used the writer's proper name and address must be enclosed.

The columns of the LIBRARY RECORD will be open as far as possible to all bona fide contributors. Neither the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION nor the EDITOR can, therefore, be held to indorse the views that may be expressed in letters or special articles.

The present number of the LIBRARY RECORD has been issued in December instead of January in order that the first volume may be completed during the current year.

**Publications Received.**—*Library Association Record*, London, v. 3 (No. 9), September, 1901; *Public Libraries*, November, 1901.

## Notes.

At the sale of the Ellis collection at the beginning of last month some very high prices were paid, especially for examples of the famous Kelmscott press publications. "Literature" quotes amongst many Kelmscott books the "Works" of Chaucer, printed on vellum, at £510; a copy of the "Glittering plain," also printed on vellum, £114; an ordinary copy of Chaucer, £112. The original ink drawings of the eighty-seven designs of Burne-Jones for the Kelmscott Chaucer brought £800. Amongst other sales quoted are Blake's "Songs of innocence and songs of experience," on 54 leaves, illustrated by the author, £700; Marbecke's "Booke of common praiser notes," Grafton's rare print of 1550, £202; Morris's "Love is Enough," 1st. ed., large paper, bound by Cobden-Sanderson, £177.

**AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—The twenty-third conference of the American Library Association, which was held at Waukesha, Wisconsin, during the week ended on 10th July, was the second largest, and one of the most notable in the history of the association. All the larger and more important libraries in the United States were well represented, an attendance of 454 members being registered. The president, Mr. H. J. Carr, librarian of the Scranton Public Library, delivered an address upon librarianship. Mr. Carr treated the topic both from a practical and an ethical point of view, and "claimed for librarianship not only that it was a profession, but that it was really the profession of professions, since almost every other calling depended upon it for the safe and wise custodianship of its literature." The president's address was followed by a discussion of the question, "What may be done for libraries by the city, by the state, and by the nation?" The titles of some of the papers read at the general sessions are:—"The trusteeship of literature,"

"European and American libraries: a comparison," and "The relationship of publishers, booksellers, and libraries." A large part of the work of the conference was done in various sections, which held simultaneous meetings in the intervals of the general sessions, all technical matters being dealt with at these meetings. The report on gifts and bequests showed that the total gifts to American libraries during the last year amounted to over £3,000,000, of which sum over £2,000,000 were given by Mr. Carnegie. It was announced that the Library of Congress had undertaken to take charge of the issue of printed catalogue cards for general library use. Dr. John S. Billings, librarian of the New York Public Library, was elected president for the current year. It is expected that the next meeting of the association will be held near Boston.

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ACCORDING to the reports collected by the United States Bureau of Education in 1900, the number of public, society, and school libraries in the United States containing 1000 volumes and over is 5383. The total number of volumes in these 5383 libraries is 44,591,851. There are now four libraries containing over 500,000 volumes each, there are three that contain between 300,000 and 500,000 volumes, and there are no less than forty-seven libraries that contain between 100,000 and 300,000 volumes.

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ANOTHER remarkable error in cataloguing has been added to the many that have been brought under our notice from time to time. A correspondent writes in the "Classical Review" that he found Lamb's "Essays of Elia" entered under the heading *Israelitische Religionsgeschichte*. This, too, in a volume of the *Theologischer Jahresbericht*, which is admitted to be generally accurate.

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THE number of volumes in the British Museum is said to exceed 2,000,000. The National Library at Paris is said to contain over 3,000,000 volumes. In library statistics, however, the definition of a "volume" is by no means accurate. Pamphlets are sometimes counted as volumes, whether bound separately or not. In libraries that have no carefully kept accession books, statistics as to the actual number of volumes are always to be accepted with some misgiving.

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MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL have issued Richardson's novels in twenty volumes, illustrated. It is possible that there may be sufficient readers of Richardson to satisfy the publishers, but it is somewhat hard to imagine that even the insatiable devourers of fiction of the present time will care to wade through the mass of "sentimental twaddle" that was so palatable to the simpler readers of the middle of the eighteenth century.

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PROFESSOR SPENCER and Mr. F. J. Gillen, the joint authors of the well-known work on the natives of Central Australia, have just completed a long and adventurous journey across Australia. The work already done in ethnological research by the professor and his colleague is an earnest of what is likely to result from the recent expedition.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES  
CALCULATED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION FOR  
TWENTY YEARS' GROWTH, AND TO ALLOW OF EXPANSION FOR  
FIFTY YEARS WITHOUT ANY FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE OF PLAN.

BY H. C. L. ANDERSON.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The exterior approaches, entrances and corridors may be embellished, but all rooms intended for use by the public, while attractive in form and colour, should be free from showy decoration or artistic ornamentation, which will naturally attract sightseers and disturb the quiet and decorum of workers and students. It must be planned primarily to ensure prompt service to the public. The main reading-room should require few attendants for the supervision of every part. There should be few steps to be climbed and as little labour as possible, mechanical means being provided for raising books throughout the stacks and in the main building, and conveying them by book-railways to the different reading-rooms. As much natural light as possible should be provided in all parts, the windows in the reading-rooms to extend right up to the ceiling, and an open courtyard left in the four corners of the quadrangle. If effective natural ventilation be not practicable in the central reading-room, stacks, and newspaper-room, provision should be made for artificial means in these parts of the library. The measurements as indicated in the specification should be adhered to as closely as architectural exigencies will permit, and the different rooms should be placed, as far as possible, following the alphabetical order as indicated, commencing at A in north-east corner. No artificial heating for reading-room is deemed necessary.

1. Central reading-room, 100 ft. in diameter, circular or octagonal in shape, to accommodate sixty persons with writing desks and 200 readers at tables; walls to be lined with steel book-presses two stories high, to contain 25,000 volumes of the most useful works of reference; main entrance for the public from the vestibule; another entrance on the east for the staff, also on the north and south into the two stacks; clerestory windows; domed roof.

The basement of this will contain:—Workshop for the carpenter, room for stacking and seasoning timber, store-room for spare presses, tools, &c., lavatories for public (men and women), to be approached by steps from the vestibule in front, machinery for ventilating reading-rooms (if necessary), bicycle-room for public, machinery for generating electric light (if deemed necessary).

2. Two book-stacks, 40 ft. x 34 ft., seven stories of 7 ft. 6 in. each, north and south respectively of the central reading-room; the third floor to be on the level of the reading-room and of the first

floor of the main building; the fifth floor to be level with the second story of the main building and the gallery of the reading-room; lift for each stack and book-railway from each into reading-room and round the arcades on first and second floors respectively; central aisle to be 5 ft. wide, gangways 30 in., total capacity 400,000 volumes.

3. The main building to be in the form of three sides of a rectangle, the greatest frontage being 300 ft. and depth 180 ft., forming with reading-room and two stacks four open courtyards, all to be connected by a cart road.

4. The basement will provide accommodation for:—

- (a) Lavatories for staff—men and women.
- (b) Three luncheon rooms for seniors, juniors, and female assistants, 900 ft., with cooking facilities.
- (c) Passage and stairs, 300 ft.
- (d) Unpacking boxes, checking accessories, &c., 600 ft.
- (e) Reference library cataloguers' room for four persons, 1000 ft.
- (f) Country exchanges, storage of boxes, &c., 1000 ft.
- (g) Room for storing and dealing with work of Board for International Exchanges, 400 ft.
- (h) Bindery, 2400 ft.
- (i) Printers, 1200 ft., and stock-room, 200 ft.
- (j) Store-room for stationery, &c., 200 ft.
- (k) Store-room for catalogues and printing paper, 300 ft.
- (l) Duplicates, 1000 ft.
- (m) Fumigating-room for disinfecting books, 200 ft.
- (n) Cleaners' room, 200 ft.
- (o) Two cupboards and closets for cleaners, 200 ft.
- (p) Strong-room for special treasures, 200 ft.
- (q) Passage and hall, 400 ft.
- (r) Children's-room for 100 children, with archway, 3000 ft.
- (s) Two offices for librarian, cataloguers, and clerks, 800 ft.
- (t) Lending branch, fitted with presses for 50,000 volumes, with entrance for public about the middle, 6000 ft.
- (u) Lavatories for lending branch staff—men and women.

5. The first floor will provide for:—

- (a) Two lavatories for staff—men and women.
- (b) Three offices for assistant librarians (2), secretary, and clerical staff, 1200 ft.
- (c) Entrance and passage, with staircase to second floor and to the basement, and lift for books, 300 ft.
- (d) Copyright-room, 300 ft.
- (e) Files of magazines, 1200 ft.
- (f) Files of newspapers, 2400 ft. } connected by archway.
- (g) Newspaper-room, 4000 ft., with alcove for current magazines, 1000 ft., to accommodate 300 readers.
- (h) Vestibule, 2000 ft., containing cloak and bag room, stairs leading to second floor, opening into Mitchell library on south and newspaper-room on north, wide approach to reading-room on the level, stairs down to lavatories and bicycle-room for public.

- (i) Mitchell library, 5000 ft.
- (j) Australian collection, 4600 ft. } connected by archway.
- (k) Folio-room, 1000 ft.
- (l) Arcade or passage running round the inside of the quadrangle, affording means of inter-communication between all rooms, and opening into the third floor of both stacks, wide enough for a book-railway.

6. Second floor to contain:—

- (a) Two lavatories for trustees and staff.
- (b) Principal librarian's office, 600 ft., and ante-room for typewriter, 300 ft.
- (c) Room for meetings of Board of International Exchanges, 300 ft.
- (d) Lobby, passage, and landing of staircase, 300 ft.
- (e) Trustees' board-room, 900 ft., and ante-room to be used as a committee-room, 300 ft.
- (f) Three rooms for special students, 900 ft.
- (g) Photographic-room for use of public, 400 ft.
- (h) Archives and historical records, 1000 ft.
- (i) Lecture-room for 500 people, 3000 ft.
- (j) Lecture-room for 100 people, 600 ft.
- (k) Main lobby and landing, 1000 ft.
- (l) Public documents, parliamentary papers, &c., 3000 ft.
- (m) Scientific serials, 1000 ft.
- (n) Patents (American and British), 1200 ft.
- (o) Fine arts-room, 1000 ft.
- (p) Australian music deposited under copyright, 300 ft.
- (q) Maps and charts, 600 ft.
- (r) Prints and engravings, 300 ft.
- (s) Bibles in all languages, 600 ft.
- (t) Shakespeariana, 500 ft.
- (u) Polynesian languages, 600 ft.
- (v) Rare books, manuscripts, and literary curiosities, 1200 ft.
- (w) Two rooms for special collections, 1200 ft.
- (x) Arcade or passage passing round the three sides of the quadrangle, allowing outside communication between all rooms, wide enough for book-railway to run, opening into fifth floor of each of the book-stacks and into gallery of reading-room.

7. Detached quarters for caretaker on the back building line about the middle of one of the courtyards.

8. Detached quarters for senior officer if land available.

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SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—A new and more commodious library for the University has been a matter of urgency for some time. Various rooms have been gradually absorbed into the library, with the result that it is scattered over the University buildings. The shelf accommodation is now exhausted, and it is impossible under the present arrangements to store books carefully or to make any attempt at systematic classification. There is now some probability of a



new building being erected, a bill authorising the erection of a library at the Government expense having just passed the Legislative Assembly, and now requiring only the sanction of the Legislative Council.

The Government Architect (Mr. W. L. Vernon) prepared plans for the new buildings, with the following accommodation:—

## LIBRARY.

Reading-room to seat 250 students .. ..	122 ft. x 50 ft.
Book-stack, seven stories high .. ..	42 ft. x 40 ft.
Cataloguing-room .. ..	40 ft. x 20 ft.
Bookbinding-room .. ..	22 ft. x 20 ft.
Unpacking-room .. ..	17 ft. 3 in. x 14 ft. 9 in.
Room for transactions of learned societies ..	27 ft. x 14 ft.
Room for periodicals .. ..	40 ft. x 24 ft. 6 in.
Room for Australian books .. ..	40 ft. x 22 ft. 9 in.
Room for rare books .. ..	40 ft. x 32 ft. 6 in.
Librarian's-room .. ..	21 ft. 9 in. x 20 ft.

## NICHOLSON MUSEUM.

Museum .. ..	75 ft. 6 in. x 50 ft.
Greek and Roman antiquities .. ..	45 ft. x 23 ft. 6 in.
Mediæval antiquities .. ..	45 ft. x 23 ft. 6 in.
Curator's-room .. ..	21 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft.

## LADIES' ROOMS.

Common-room .. ..	40 ft. x 32 ft.
Tea-room .. ..	22 ft. x 21 ft.
Reading-room .. ..	24 ft. x 21 ft.
Tutor's-room .. ..	14 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.

## GENERALLY.

Students' dining hall .. ..	75 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 6 in.
Caretaker's quarters .. ..	28 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 6 in.

The library reading-room has been arranged with large windows facing south, to be thoroughly well lighted with an even diffused light. On the plans it is shown with an open timber roof 20 ft. 9 in. from floor to the wall-plate, and 34 ft. to the flat portion half-way up roof. A panelled dado, about 7 ft. high, will be fixed round the walls, and, if thought desirable, shelves for books of reference can be arranged below window-sill level, to carry about 7000 volumes.

In order to provide for the ventilation of the room, a *flèche* has been designed on the roof, to contain the necessary exhaust apparatus. Readers will be served with books from two counters, each 11 ft. long, by attendants in the cataloguing room, where the general administration of the library will be carried on; it is connected by a lift and staircase, with the unpacking and bookbinding rooms on the ground floor, and opens direct into the book stack on its middle story, *i.e.*, with three stories above and three stories below, the entrance being protected with a fireproof door.

The book stack is a special feature in the design, and is in accordance with the latest developments of library planning. It is seven stories in height, and is capable of extension at the northern end. At present it is intended to include only 42 ft. in length, to carry about 250,000 volumes. The outside shell will be of stone to harmonise with the rest of the building.

The whole of the construction and fittings of this stack are to be fire-resisting. Each story is planned with a central passage, which ranges 17 ft. long on each side, and served with an iron staircase and book lift at the library end. The ranges are all of iron, and are divided into six compartments with seven shelves, 11 in. wide, on each side, and thus every book in each range is within easy reach of the attendant without the aid of a ladder or steps. Each range contains 245 ft. lineal of shelving, and calculating at the usual rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  volumes per foot, will carry about 2080 volumes. Thus each story will carry about 35,500 volumes, or, in all, seven stories 248,500 volumes. (Every additional set of two ranges, seven stories high, planned on the northern end, will carry 29,120 volumes.)

Thorough ventilation is obtained by a space of 5 in. being left open in the deck along the front of each book range, which, besides aiding the circulation of air, helps to diffuse the light, and affords communication between decks.

The shelves themselves are fully perforated, being constructed of inverted "U" section of rolled steel, all strongly framed together. The whole of the shelves and partitions will be subjected to the Bower-Barff treatment, which permanently protects them from rust or corrosion in contact with the books. Thus the danger of lodgment of dust, and the harbouring of silver fish, and other enemies to books, will be minimised.

The other rooms in connection with the library are not included in the present scheme, but are shown in the proposed wing to connect the library with the main building. The librarian's room is made sufficiently large to accommodate meetings of the Library Trust.

On the ground floor the Nicholson Museum has been planned immediately below the library reading-room, and the space divided into three spacious courts 17 ft. high.

In the suggested connecting wing is the entrance hall and main staircase, with porter's, cloak rooms, &c.; and here, also, rooms are arranged for the lady students and candidates for examinations, with a separate lavatory and W.C. block. In the angle of the quadrangle, adjoining these ladies' rooms, is a staircase leading up to the mathematical lecture rooms in existing building. As the ground level falls considerably at this portion of the site, a basement floor has been arranged, 12 ft. high, in which the caretaker's quarters and a dining hall for students are located, the caretaker's kitchen being large enough to serve the dining hall, which will be approached by a staircase leading down from quadrangle. Outside the building, and on level of this basement story, is a small block connected to main building by an open covered way, and containing lavatories, &c., for male students.

The buildings have been arranged so as eventually to be part of the quadrangular block, of which the existing building and great hall, &c., will also form part, the style of architecture of the existing portion being preserved in the proposed additions. Special care has been taken to emphasise the reading-room and museum on the elevations, so that its purpose may be recognised from the exterior. A feature has also been made of a balcony to shield the west end of the reading-room and museum from the glaring afternoon sun. The whole of the construction throughout will be on fireproof principles.

Cost.							
Library, reading-room block (three stories)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£53,000
Book-stack	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,500
Book-stack fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,300
Lavatories	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
							<hr/> £67,500

THE Richmond School of Arts was in existence as far back as 1858. The original designs for the building were prepared by the late Messrs. Blackett and Rowe, but from these designs only the main hall was built. Successive committees have altered the building plans according to their views of the needs of the institution, and in 1878 a library and reading-room, together with an ante-room to be used as a council chamber and lodge-room, were built. A stage was erected by order of the committee in 1895-6, thus increasing the accommodation of the main hall. At the same time a new council chamber was erected, with a lodge-room above it capable of seating 200 persons, and the former council chamber was turned into a reading-room. The refreshment annexe and kitchens were added in 1900, together with a billiard-room, designed by a member of the committee, Mr. Brooks. The erection of the billiard-room added largely to the attractions of the institution, and was the means of inducing many young men to add their names to the members' roll. The returns from the billiard-room are now practically paying the expenses of the institution. The buildings have cost up to the present about £3000.

The Richmond School of Arts, like others of its kind, has had periods of prosperity and adversity. In the "sixties" and "seventies" it flourished, and was honoured by lectures from the late Professors Badham and Smith, C.M.G., and from the late Sir Henry Parkes. The last-named gentleman presented many books to the library, in which his autograph appears. The later "seventies" and early "eighties" showed a period of decline in the institution, but in 1886 earnest men like the Rev. J. Kinghorn (now of Bathurst) and Mr. T. H. F. Griffin (now of Yass) set to work and revived the institution. The revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1901, was £364, and in some years it has been over £450. Before 1886 the library contained only 500 volumes. It has now 2000 volumes, and more are to be added shortly. On its shelves may be found some early efforts of the Australian journalists, such as "Peter Possum" and Julian Thomas. There are also some very good early editions of Thackeray, Dickens, and Lever, and the earlier work of Edmund Yates, John Strange Winter, and John Oliver Hobbes. One quaint volume is a sequel to his *Logic*, by Dr. Isaac Watts, which was published in 1811, and belonged to, and bears the autograph of, Archdeacon Cowper, the father of Dean Cowper. The list of old magazines and papers would have been much more interesting, especially with respect to the Hawkesbury district publications, had not various committees been seized with periodical fits of "burning up old rubbish." Many a publication and many a book has been destroyed merely because its coat was rusty or dusty, and because it took up room that was needed for more modern books. Of Government publications, statistical especially, there is a goodly show,

During the month of May, 1901, the ladies of the town handed in £33 to form the nucleus of a book fund. The committee have been trying the experiment of permitting the members to select books from the shelves, and this system will, under regulations, be ultimately adopted after the revision, restocking, and recataloguing, which are to take place between the 7th to 14th January, 1902. Many works of reference are needed, and old editions of encyclopædias require replacing by up-to-date editions. The committee highly appreciates the advantages accruing from membership of the library association, particularly the guidance derivable in all library matters from the "Library Record," and the proceedings of meetings in Sydney in 1898 and in Adelaide in 1900.

The rolls of the institution show a membership of 113, and there are many others who use the institution temporarily. The subscription is 10s. per year, and this amount covers all privileges. The reading-room is well stocked with the best journals, received direct from England, America, and South Africa, and is well patronised. The committee consists of thirteen members, elected annually in July, and at the regular monthly meetings the average attendance is twelve. Mr. Edward Campbell has been hon. secretary since 1892, with the exception of the year 1895, and Miss May Perry is librarian. The land and buildings are vested in three trustees, who take a deep interest in the institution. These gentlemen are the Right Rev. Dr. Cameron, M.A., D.D., moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales; the Hon. Colonel Holborow, C.M.G., V.D., M.L.C.; and Mr. P. H. Ridge, J.P., who is also on the committee.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION for affiliation has been received by the Board of Governors of the Public Library, &c., from the Narridy Institute.

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THE authorities of the Port Pirie Institute have decided to open a branch at Solomontown. This is the second institute to follow the example of Port Adelaide in establishing a branch institute, the first being Moonta Mines.

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For some years the Royal Society of South Australia has presented to the several affiliated institutes in the State its annual volume of transactions. Some doubt has been raised as to whether the generosity of the society has been fully appreciated, and inquiries are now being made through the Public Library Board with a view to discontinue the presentation to those institutes in which the publication is considered to be of no utility. It is not unusual to find donations of the nature of these transactions stowed away in odd corners of institute buildings, food only for the all-devouring silver fish and the literary mouse, for there are indeed away from the capital few readers who take a sufficiently deep interest in technical papers on special branches of science to appreciate such publications.

IN our last issue we published an account of a fire in the building of the Kensington and Norwood Institute. Since then the same institute has been somewhat prominently before the public in connection with a sensational story of robbery with violence, told by the late librarian, who said that he had been attacked in his quarters, bound, and tortured with a red-hot key until he revealed the whereabouts of £100, which he had only that day drawn from the bank. After further developments, and careful inquiry, the committee resolved to dismiss the gentleman who posed as the victim of this outrage, and the office has since been filled by the appointment of Mr. Henderson, an employee in the firm of Messrs. George Robertson and Co.

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THE Board of Governors of the Public Library of South Australia is engaged in perfecting a scheme for the circulation amongst the institutes of autotypes of old masters. Six boxes, each containing six autotypes, have already been fitted up, and preparations are almost completed for the inauguration of this somewhat novel scheme. The cases, strongly made, are divided into padded sections, each containing an autotype. Many subscribers of institutes in the districts far distant from Adelaide and its fine art gallery are waiting, with feelings of pleasurable expectancy, the circulation of these pictures.

Since the question of the credit for first introducing the system of travelling libraries is under discussion, and it is generally conceded, on fairly conclusive evidence, that the idea originated independently in South Australia and Victoria at almost the same time, and before the question received tangible recognition in any other part of the world, it would be interesting to know whether the system of circulating art galleries has yet been given a trial in Europe or America.

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FROM the last statistical returns from institutes it is noticed that quite a number of new literary societies have been formed in connection with the local libraries. This cannot but be regarded as a sign of the intellectual vitality of the people far removed from centres of population and culture. Such societies should be instrumental in doing good, not only by their discussions and proceedings, but also in creating a demand for good literature, which the institutes should be able to supply.

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## VICTORIA.

**WARRNAMBOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The last report of this institute expresses regret at the death of the secretary in the early part of the year. He was succeeded by Miss Lance, under whose direction the subscriptions have kept up well, but the committee regrets that more of the townspeople are not in the rolls.

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**HAWTHORN FREE LIBRARY.**—The report for the year ended on the 30th September, 1901, shows that the library contains 2638 volumes, of which 1510 are works of fiction. More than 700 volumes have

been added during the present year. The average weekly exchange of books numbers 600, and the attendance for the year is set down at 43,521.

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**CASTLEMAINE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The forty-sixth annual report for last year states that the institution is in a satisfactory condition. The amount received from members' subscriptions was the largest known since the founding of the institute.

### Library Association of Australasia.

THE proceedings of the Adelaide meeting have been published by the hon. secretary, and, with the catalogue of the loan exhibition, make a volume of some 200 pages. The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way delivered the presidential address. He spoke of the establishment of the Public Library of South Australia, and claimed that it was the second in seniority of all the public libraries of Australia, basing this claim on the fact that it was established as a subscription library in 1834. The address contains, *inter alia*, an interesting account of the early literary associations and libraries of South Australia, and some remarks on the introduction of the system of lending books in cases to country institutes and associations. This plan originated almost simultaneously and, perhaps, quite independently, in South Australia and Victoria. Besides some valuable papers on technical questions this volume contains a paper on Captain Flinders by Professor Morris, and one on Henry Bradshaw by Dr. Leeper. There is also some account of a lecture by Mr. P. M. Glynn, wrongly entitled "The works of Shakespeare as a key to the man." Mr. Glynn's original intention was to lecture on the subject mentioned, but he really entertained the members of the association by a series of well-delivered quotations from the great writers, interspersed with remarks and comments of his own.

## A Final Batch of Victorian Magazines.

THE failure of the "Colonial Monthly" to make good its claim to existence, as narrated in the October number of the "Library Record," gave a long pause to the publishing phase of magazine literature. It must not be imagined that during the ensuing six years of its apparent extinction the literary aspirations of the community suffered absolute eclipse. The spirit continued to move, and the afflatus to descend upon the ardent minds of the youth of both sexes. But in the absence of a local market, the budding essayist, the embryonic novelist, and the many daring adventurers in the tangled paths of prose and verse, accumulated a considerable pile of manuscript, of which some portion at least was bound to blossom into the dignity of type.

In November, 1875, the writer of this article called a meeting of a few friends to consider whether the conditions were favourable for making a renewed attempt to establish a good magazine. There were about a dozen present, including Alex. Sutherland, A. Patchett Martin, S. St. John Topp, A. M. Topp, H. K. Rusden, P. de Jersey Grut, and others, and the matter was discussed very fully, especially in reference to the cause of previous failures. The conclusion arrived at was that they had been too largely given to fiction and ephemeral local topics, and could not stand against the cheaper imported article devoted to stories and light literature. The outcome of the conference was probably unique, for it was decided to launch "The Melbourne Review," not as a financial speculation, but purely in the interest of literary development, and primarily to afford thoughtful men and women holding original and suggestive opinions an opportunity to express them more fully, and with more prospect of permanence, than could be afforded in the daily press. It was resolved to follow both in form of topography and wide eclecticism the example of the Contemporary and Fortnightly reviews, and to impose no conventional limitations on the treatment of even such vexed questions as theology or politics beyond ability in the writer, and the fulness of his knowledge. The widest range of cultivated thought was sought to be entertained, with the proviso that articles were as a rule to be signed, and the responsibility for the views expressed rested with the writers. Until it was seen whether the public support would justify more frequent publication, it was decided to commence with a quarterly issue. The modest sum of £100 was subscribed as working capital, an editorial committee of three was appointed, and the first number appeared on the 1st January, 1876; 120 pages for 2s. 6d. Subsequent experience proved that the anticipations of the promoters, that there would be no dearth of contributors on such a basis, was well founded. Out of 350 articles and reviews, which a file of the Melbourne Review contains, there are not half a dozen written by professional journalists, and only three or four that had to be paid for. Amongst politicians there will be found articles by Sir Henry Parkes, who foreshadowed his matured views on federation; Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who contributed two brilliant, but highly prejudiced, chapters on early Victorian history and legislation; Sir Archibald Michie;

Sir Robert Stout, of New Zealand; Mr. Murray Smith; Professor Pearson, whose drastic paper on "Property in Land" cost the "Review" several conservative subscribers; Mr. Edward Langton; Judge Casey; Mr. Bruce Smith; and Mr. David Syme.

General literature was ably represented by Professors Hearn, Morris, Andrew, Strong, Laurie, and Elkington; by Marcus Clarke, Moncure Conway, G. B. Barton, James Smith, Alex. Sutherland, Miss Spence, and Miss Turner. Scientific specialists included Drs. Charles Ryan, Balls Headley, and Jameson; Mr. Ellery, and the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods; while the limited space devoted to poetry was occupied by Brunton Stephens, who wrote one of his finest poems—"Mute Discourse"—especially for the "Review;" by Mr. C. A. Sherrard, and Mr. Geo. Gordon M'Crae.

There were many editorial troubles during the first four years—some rather hot political controversies—but the scales were held with unvarying fairness, and no party was voluntarily balked of the opportunity of reply. In 1880 a difficulty cropped up, which nearly alienated the publisher, Mr. George Robertson, who had manfully stood by the proprietary in their earlier tasks. Marcus Clarke had contributed to the "Victorian Review" an article "Civilisation without Delusion," which was a severe, but somewhat flippant, attack upon the Christian evidences. It was replied to in the same journal by Dr. Moorhouse, then Bishop of Melbourne. Clarke penned a rejoinder, which was not only in bad taste, but was disfigured by sneering personalities against his opponent's office. The editor of the "Victorian Review" refused to publish it, and Clarke succeeded by personal persuasion in getting it accepted by a minority of the committee of the "Melbourne Review." When it appeared there was consternation, and although subscribers' copies had gone out, the issue was immediately stopped, and the offending article, which, fortunately, was the last in the number, was promptly cancelled. This unfortunate episode, and some very trenchant attacks made about this time by Mr. A. M. Topp on the Irish section of the community seriously prejudiced the circulation, and Mr. Robertson intimated that he would not continue to publish unless the editorial management was changed. Mr. Alex. Sutherland and the writer then undertook the joint editorship, and continued it to the end of 1885, when the "Review" was discontinued. Mr. Robertson explained that as a quarterly it could command no assistance from advertisements, and the subscriptions barely paid its way. He was willing to continue it with a monthly issue, but neither of the editors could afford to give the necessary time and labour to such an experiment. When it died, it left no unpaid bills; it had been a source of interest and instruction to both readers and writers, and it contains many valuable papers, and throws much light upon the social, political, and intellectual life of the colony during the ten years of its existence.

The "Melbourne Review" had been published for nearly five years, when a formidable rival appeared in the field in the shape of "The Victorian Review," a stout monthly, the first number of which was issued in November, 1879. It was edited by H. Mortimer Franklyn, and published by a limited liability com-



pany. It had many advantages over the "Melbourne Review," not the least of which was the apparent command of unlimited capital. Thus, while by the blandishments of the editor it was enabled to command articles from leading public men, it also maintained a staff of capable and experienced paid contributors. And it gave more generous measure for the monthly half-crown, the first half-yearly volume running into over a thousand pages. It started with some serial fiction, but soon discontinued it, and the bulk of its articles were devoted to politics, industrial progress, literary and artistic criticism, and social questions. It lasted five years and four months, the final number appearing in February, 1886. It contains a large number of interesting and valuable papers, and under the heading of "Contemporary Thought," a liberal selection from the high-class representative magazines of England and the United States. In its later career the burden of keeping it going seems to have fallen chiefly on the paid staff, and Mr. David Blair is very prominently in evidence. The portliness of the earlier volumes was diminished, although the amount of the padding was increased. Its unheralded demise brought about a revelation. The editor was a gentleman adventurer from California, with a pleasing presence, a glib tongue, and a persuasive manner. With these excellent advantages he managed to secure the confidence and financial support of a respectable mercantile firm, and gave his literary aspirations full play. Not content with such influence as the "Review" could afford, he launched a weekly, and then a daily newspaper, which for a time seemed to flourish. But when a prosaic professional auditor had to look into matters, a yawning deficit of some £30,000 revealed itself, and it was said that the "Victorian Review" was responsible for at least £4000 of it.

Concurrently with the Melbourne and Victorian "Reviews" there ran from July, 1884, to June, 1886, a magazine called "Once a Month," edited by Dr. Peter Mercer. It was not very wise to introduce a third competitor while Melbourne enjoyed the unwonted luxury of two established local magazines of a higher class than anything that had gone before. But "Once a Month" was run on different lines. With the exception of about twenty biographies of "Eminent Australians," with a portrait gallery, the general articles were somewhat ephemeral and scrappy, and imported fiction, of a character suitable for improving the minds of the conventional young person, meandered serially over a goodly proportion of its pages. The rule of the clerical editor is distinctly traceable, but there is a praiseworthy effort to make up for the lack of trenchant thought by supplying an enormous mass of homely information, after the manner of the "Family Herald." This venture was projected by Sir Matthew Davies to give, if possible, lucrative employment to a firm of printers in whom he was interested, and also to provide congenial occupation for his father-in-law, the editor, on his withdrawal from his church. Judged by its effect upon its publishers, it cannot have paid expenses at any time.

Mr. James M'Dougall, of Collins-street, held the opinion that it was rather a reproach to Melbourne not to support at least one magazine, which aimed at so high a standard as the two "Reviews"

just brought to a close. Probably, being a capable business man, he may have thought that management was at least as important as editing, and he resolved to try for himself. He had a talented young relative, fresh from collegiate life, who was delighted to take the editorial supervision, and on the 1st July, 1886, the first number of "The Australian Magazine" came forth, a well printed and substantial number, of 120 pages, royal 8vo. The entertainment proffered was excellent in quantity, quality, and variety. But the public did not rise to the occasion, the press was discouragingly silent, if not slightly hostile, and three numbers exhausted Mr. M'Dougall's patience, so he closed the venture, and pocketed a loss of over £500. There is little doubt that this venture failed by the adoption of anonymity, for as the editor was unknown and undeclared, and none of the articles were signed, it seemed impossible to attract sufficient attention to them. In the whole issue there are at least a dozen papers that deserve republication in book form. Politics are handled from a rather conservative point of view; the literary articles and the book criticisms are as a rule exceptionally good; but the essays on social subjects are the unique feature. "Colonial Democracy and Good Manners," "The Duties of a Leisure Class in Colonial Society," "The Australian Working Man," and "The Australian Young Man" are models for magazine essayists—vivid, terse, and downright, with just that touch of humour that nourishes good temper, and a soupçon of satire that pricks, but does not scar.

The last-named article, perhaps, goes rather far in its cynical sarcasm, and, but for the date, one might readily ascribe it to Marcus Clarke. Indeed, in his pamphlet on the "Australian Race," he propounds opinions which are here worked out to their full fruition. Though all the articles are anonymous, the veil can in a few cases be easily penetrated. Professor Tucker stands confessed in two, if not three, and no one but the Rev. John Reid could have written that tender reminiscence of the ill-fated G. V. Brooke. What year of evil omen was this 1886. The "Melbourne Review" failed to appear on the 1st January, the "Victorian Review" died at the end of February, "Once a Month" succumbed in June, and now "The Australian Magazine" joined the vanquished in September. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the feverish stage of the great "boom" was then upon the community, and the desire for monetary gain, that seemed so easy, usurped the place of a desire for the more hardly acquired cultivation. People would not write articles, even at a guinea a page, when they could daily turn over allotments, without risking brain fag, at £50 profit per operation. And people would not read magazines, because there were three morning and two evening papers, teeming with the disinterested advice of the promoter, and advertising round trip tickets to the domains of Plutus. No, during that and the following year, when everybody was making more money—on paper—than they quite knew what to do with, the daily press sufficed for general literature in parlour and kitchen alike.

But before the great financial crash, though when many shadowy fortunes were tottering to their fall, Mr. Cole, of the Book Arcade, with a happy indifference to the state of the money market, put

forth in August, 1890, the first number of "The Pacific Quarterly," a slender magazine of fifty pages, containing a dozen assorted articles, including a symposium by a band of clergymen. Mr. Cole went back to the old, well-worn formula. He deplored "the absence of a well regulated literary magazine in Australia," and expressed the stereotyped hope that "The Pacific Quarterly" would supply "what is undoubtedly a great national want!!" The prospectus said that the arrangement for "a constant supply of well-written articles on the current topics of the day in literature, politics, science, and art" were elaborately complete. But they were not called into requisition, for a chilling frost blighted the first blossom, and the second wisely refused to come forth.

A month later, on the 1st October, 1890, there appeared the first number of "The Australasian Critic, a monthly review of literature, science, and art." The lofty dignity of the prospectus that heralded its advent, was justified by the fact that it had two of the most eminent of the University professors bracketed as general editors; it had a general manager, an assistant manager, and eight editors of department, everyone of this official dozen having at least one University degree appended to his name. And they did some very excellent work under all the headings, the articles connected with literature and art being as a rule quite equal to the best traditions of British criticism, with a lightness of touch and treatment born of a sunnier climate. It was perhaps too cheap, for it gave thirty quarto pages with double columns for sixpence. Had it been put forth in 8vo size, with an attractive cover, for a shilling, it would have sold better. It would not have had, at a more lucrative price, to depend on so wide a circulation, but it was none the less a reproach to the taste of the community to let it perish on completing its first year. In the number for September, 1891, the editor regretfully announced that "the paper has not been sufficiently supported to make its longer life possible."

So mournful a form of requiem, with which the reader must be getting familiar, suggests that it is time to ring down the curtain on this mortuary service. The obsequies of about a score of the most important ventures have been performed; another decade has elapsed, and it is still impossible to point to one worthy local monthly, with literary, scientific, and artistic aspirations, in existence to-day. It is, of course, only with that class of magazine that this article purports to deal. It takes no account of denominational or sectarian journals, devoted to the interests of specific churches, some of which, with much clerical support, have been quite long lived. It does not touch the chronicles of public bodies and schools, such as the "Melbourne University Review," "Alma Mater," &c., nor those monthly organs, exceedingly valuable in their sphere, which represent special trades or interests, such as the "Banking and Insurance Record," "The Pastoralists' Review," and so forth. When these, with their definite limitations, are rejected, and the "Australian Journal," full of vitality as it is, passed over as not filling requirements, the fact remains that, after half a century of effort, Melbourne is still unable or unwilling to support a magazine of its own, devoted to "general literature, science, and art."

For the convenience of collectors it may be well, in conclusion, to summarise the record of the magazines dealt with in the preceding pages:—

Title.	First No.	Last No.
"The Port Phillip Magazine" ... ..	January, 1843...	April, 1843
"The Australia Felix Monthly Magazine" ...	June, 1849 ...	October, 1849
"The Illustrated Australian Magazine" ...	July, 1850 ...	August, 1852
"The Australasian Quarterly Reprint" ...	October, 1850...	July, 1851
"The Melbourne Monthly Magazine" ...	May, 1855 ...	November, 1855
"The Journal of Australasia" ... ..	July, 1856 ...	June, 1858
"The Victorian Monthly Magazine" ...	June, 1859 ...	July, 1859
"The Australian Magazine" ... ..	October, 1859 ...	November, 1859
"The Interpreter: An Australian Monthly" ...	January, 1861...	February, 1861
"The Australian Monthly Magazine" ...	September, 1865	August, 1867
"The Colonial Monthly" ... ..	September, 1867	August, 1869
"The Australasian Monthly Review" ...	March, 1866 ...	April, 1866
"The Melbourne Review" ... ..	January, 1876...	October, 1885
"The Victorian Review" ... ..	November, 1879	February, 1886
"Once a Month" ... ..	July, 1884 ...	June, 1886
"The Australian Magazine" ... ..	July, 1886 ...	September, 1886
"The Pacific Quarterly" ... ..	August, 1890 ...	August, 1890
"The Australasian Critic" ... ..	October, 1890...	September, 1891

In addition to the above list, the undermentioned, not alluded to in the text, will, it is believed cover all the ground; they also are all extinct:—

1. "The Australian Magazine of Truth and Literature," published at Portland, lasted from January to December, 1852.
2. "The Australian Gold Diggers' Monthly Magazine," projected and edited by James Bonwick; eight numbers were published, from October, 1852, to May, 1853.
3. "The People's Free Press and Educational Magazine;" lasted only four months—January to April, 1857.
4. "The Austral Review," August, 1877, to August, 1878. A worthless, scrappy, and generally inaccurate repository.
5. "The Imperial Review," first No. issued January, 1879, and for some time was published quarterly. Later on, it has come forth at very irregular intervals, and there has been a number issued this year. Strange to say, it does not bear any date, but it is numbered 34, and deals with matters occurring in 1901. It is a singular production, containing much ultra vigorous writing, apparently all from one pen. It aims at a jerky brevity, which is exemplified by the fact that in some of the numbers there are over fifty articles under separate headings, dealing with almost everything a journalist can seize on for a text.

HENRY GYLES TURNER.

## A Great Book Collector.

By JAMES SMITH.

THE most, it may be the only, pathetic incident in the life of Cardinal Mazarin was one which appeals to the sympathies of every collector of books, pictures, statuary, or bric-a-brac. It was this:—Feeling his end approaching, he caused himself to be led through the gallery in which his choicest treasures were displayed, only four days before his death, which occurred upon the 9th of March, 1661, for the purpose of taking a last look at the superb collection he had been accumulating for upwards of thirty years. The narrative reaches us through Loménie de Brienne, a French diplomatist, who had arranged the marriage between Henrietta Maria, the youngest daughter of Henry the Fourth of France, and our own Charles the First, and published three volumes of memoirs relating to the most memorable events of the reigns of Louis the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, bringing them down to the death of the powerful Cardinal. Brienne happened to be in the gallery at the time, and hearing approaching footsteps, as the slippers of the feeble old man made a *clopin-clopant* sound upon the polished floor, he withdrew into a curtained recess, and heard the aged statesman exclaim: "And I must leave all this!" He paused at every step, for he was very weak, turning first to one side and then to the other, and, as his eye fell upon the various objects before him, he murmured, from the bottom of his heart, "And I must leave all these things, which it has cost me so much to acquire! How can I abandon them without regret? I shall never see them again, whither I am going." I heard these words very distinctly. They touched me more, perhaps, than they touched himself, and I sighed deeply. He heard me, and said: "Who is there? who is there?" "It is I, Monseigneur, who am waiting to speak to your Eminence concerning a letter I have just received." "Come here," he rejoined, in a sorrowful tone of voice. He wore only his dressing gown, and said to me: "Give me your hand; I am very weak, and can go no further." "Will not your Eminence be seated?" "No," said he; and, offering him my arm, he leaned upon it. "Do you see," he resumed, "that beautiful picture by Correggio, and that *Venus* by Titian, and that incomparable *Deluge* by Antonio Carracci. I know you are fond of pictures, and that you know them well. Ah! my poor friend, I must leave all these! Adieu! beloved treasures, which I have loved so dearly, and have cost me so much."

Mazarin was equally keen as a book-collector, and one wing of the immense palace which he built in Paris was occupied entirely by his magnificent library, to which the public were admitted during his lifetime every Thursday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. It contained 40,000 volumes, which had been collected for the Cardinal by Gabriel Naudé, who had been successively librarian to the President de Mesmes, and to Cardinals di Bagni, Barberini, Richelieu, and Mazarin. It was Naudé who settled the vexed question of the authorship of the "Imitation of Jesus Christ" in favour of Thomas à Kempis, and drew down upon himself the rancorous animosity of all the great religious orders, excepting that of the Augustins, to

which Thomas belonged. It took Naudé ten years to gather together those 40,000 volumes, which included some of the richest and rarest works in Europe. During the troubles of the Fronde, the Cardinal's library was confiscated and dispersed, and poor Naudé—himself one of the most eminent physicians of his time—expended every shilling of his savings in ransoming the books on medicine. After this, Queen Christina of Sweden appointed him to take charge of the royal library in Stockholm, but no sooner had Mazarin triumphed over the Fronde, than he recalled Naudé to Paris, where he joyfully applied himself to the congenial task of tracking the scattered volumes of the splendid collection he had formed, and of reconstituting it, to the best of his ability, by means of the large resources placed at his command by the Cardinal. Naudé was an enthusiast in his work; an accomplished scholar; a versatile and copious author; a man of wide experience; disinterested in his service to his patron; loving books with a passionate affection; and freely dedicating all the powers of his mind to the foundation of that great collection of books, which is now well known to students in Paris as the *Bibliothèque Mazarine*. In fact, one feels a much greater respect and liking for the Cardinal's librarian than for the Cardinal himself, whose servility and avarice seem to have impelled him to become a collector, in the first instance.

It was while he was seeking to propitiate the favour of Cardinal Richelieu, by making him such presents as he knew would be most acceptable to him, that he became a seeker-out of rare editions of printed books, and of still rarer manuscripts, that he acquired a taste for these things himself, and the story of how he was led to collect works of art and antiquities offers a curious illustration of his shrewdness and his love of gain. In one of his excursions through France, whilst traversing the district of Montferrat, the Cardinal bought a chaplet from a poor priest, who had found it buried in the earth, and believed it to be composed of glass beads. Mazarin's quick eye detected their true character, and he promptly secured the chaplet for a few crowns. It was actually composed of six dozen very large stones, comprising three varieties; the Ave Maria consisted of emeralds of the first water; the Paternoster of magnificent sapphires; and the cross of three groups of diamonds of great value. The astute Cardinal sold it for 10,000 crowns, equivalent to £12,000 at the present day. From that time he became a collector; not so much, perhaps, from any fondness for the objects themselves, as because he regarded them as a profitable investment. Moreover, their possession gratified his pride and his love of ostentation. He soon grew to like them for their own sakes, and as the wealth of this ambitious and sordid prince of the church increased, he engaged experts to scour Europe for the purpose of augmenting his treasures, until his palace became a museum; and among his correspondence may be seen a letter which he addressed to Cardinal Grimaldi, on the 12th of September, 1647, recommending him, while watching over the entrance of the French army into the Milanese territory, to procure for him whatever choice books and pictures might fall in his way. As regards the latter, a splendid opportunity presented itself of acquiring some of the finest in Europe, after the execution of Charles the First of England. That monarch

was a born artist, and his love and knowledge of art had guided him in the purchase for £80,000 of the splendid gallery accumulated during two centuries and a-half by the Dukes of Mantua. These pictures were sold by order of the Commonwealth, and Mazarin employed a German banker named Jabach, himself a good judge of pictures, settled in Paris, as his commission agent in the matter; and the result was a really superb collection, numbering as many as 546 original works, 283 belonging to the Italian, 77 to the Dutch and Flemish, 77 to the French, and 109 to other schools.

The books accumulated by the Cardinal he bequeathed to the Collège Mazarin, together with a sum of 2,000,000 livres for the purposes of its construction, and an endowment fund yielding an annual income of 45,000 livres. The library thus disposed of now contains 200,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts, besides some valuable antiquities and works of art, all of which are open to the public daily, except on Sundays and holidays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., with a yearly vacation of six weeks in the hottest months of summer. Its closure on Sundays is attributable to the fact that it is a library for persons engaged in scholarly researches, and not for miscellaneous readers.

Speaking of the library during the lifetime of its founder, Naudé says:—"When it was open every Thursday more than eighty or a hundred persons might be seen studying there together, and on other days"—when it was presumably resorted to by persons possessing the privilege of a special permit—"it was generally frequented by many persons of merit." Among those he enumerates, I find the names of Gassendi, the famous mathematician, philosopher, and naturalist; and of Grotius, the great jurist, theologian, poet, and historian, whose *Adamus Exul* (1601) is believed to have inspired Milton to write his *Paradise Lost* (1658-1666). And it is interesting to add that the author of the latter was introduced to the Dutch poet in Paris, in which city Grotius was then resident as ambassador from the Queen of Sweden to the French court. This was the royal lady, by the way, who visited Paris in 1656, and of whom Colbert wrote to Mazarin that she had spent about three hours in inspecting the treasures contained in his palace, and concerning whom the Cardinal wrote this marginal note upon the letter referred to:—"I do not gather from this statement that the Queen has seen my apartment in the Louvre, but in case she asks to see it, I beg you to take care that the lunatic is not admitted into my cabinets, because she might filch some of my smaller pictures!" The eccentricities of Christina were numerous and notorious, but it is curious to find her suspected of kleptomania by so shrewd and penetrating a judge of human character as Mazarin.

Before passing away from the subject of Milton's visit to Paris, we must not overlook the strong probability—amounting, indeed, to almost a certainty—that Grotius would introduce his erudite friend to Mazarin's library, which was then the rendezvous of the most cultured men in the French capital, as also to the Cardinal himself, for Milton had already written four poems which would have alone stamped him as a man of rare genius, even if he had never given his epics to the world. These were *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, *Lycidas* and *Comus*, each a masterpiece of its kind.

It would be unjust to the memory of Mazarin if I omitted to mention that this eminent ecclesiastic was the founder of Italian opera in France. Himself a native of the land of song, he retained a lively recollection of the entertainments he had witnessed while a student in Rome, and he imported an entire Italian company of vocalists and musicians from beyond the Alps, who gave their first performance of Strozzi's *Festa della Finta Pazza* at the Petit-Bourbon, in the presence of Louis the Fourteenth and the whole of his court, on Christmas Eve, 1645. It was succeeded by *Orfeo e Eurydice* in 1647, and this suggested the composition of French operas, the *Andromède* of Corneille having been set to music in 1650; Cambert was the first and Gluck the second composer of this class of work.

It must likewise be remembered, to the credit of the great book collector, that he pensioned the dramatist just mentioned, as well as Voiture, Balzac, and Chapelain, and that he did the same for the founder of the Cartesian philosophy, without clearly perceiving, perhaps, that the tendency, if not the purpose, of that original thinker's writings was to emancipate the human mind from the thralldom of authority, of which, both in church and state, Mazarin was the strenuous upholder. The Cardinal's letter to Descartes, announcing the grant of a pension to him, is so honourable to the writer that I will conclude by quoting from it his explanation of the motives by which he was actuated:—"I do so on account of your great merit, and of the advantages which your philosophy and your deep researches have procured to mankind. I wish also to offer you the means of prosecuting your beautiful experiments, which must require a great outlay of money."

## The Treatment of Pamphlets.

By W. H. IFOULD, CATALOGUING CLERK, PUBLIC LIBRARY  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IN the September number of the "Library World" appears a thoughtful article on the above subject, in which the writer, Mr. L. S. Jast, demonstrates his conclusion that the only satisfactory method of dealing with pamphlets is by the use of pamphlet boxes. He devotes a considerable amount of space to their sizes, and concludes with a table of measurement.

The article in question, although capable of stimulating thought, deals in rather an incomplete way with an important question about which Australian librarians have much to learn from an interchange of opinion, and, although the subject has been freely discussed in library journals, much still remains to be said.

I am inclined to think that in Australia a larger proportion of pamphlet publications is issued than in Europe and America—perhaps "wherever pamphlets abound there is freedom," as Isaac D'Israeli has said, and therefore are we a nation of pamphleteers.

Although the necessity for preserving all tracts which may come within the handling of library officers is open to question, there is no doubt that each library should preserve these small publications when they deal with subjects kindred to the special scope of



its foundation. Each of our State libraries should certainly endeavour to collect and preserve all publications, including pamphlets, réprints, and miscellanea issued in its own State, and, similarly, the members of a learned society have a right to expect that all pamphlets dealing with their special subject should be collected and preserved in their library in the best possible way. Nevertheless it is hardly within the province of every "keeper of books" to preserve pamphlets *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. The charge of keeping the "materials of history" should be given to those who are the best able to perform it. Yet most librarians have a Mahomedan-like reverence for all forms of printed paper, and hesitate to destroy anything, however insignificant or palpably issued as an advertising medium. The question exercising the ingenuity of such "omnivorous" custodians is not what pamphlets should be kept, but how best to preserve them.

In several of the larger libraries of Australia the custom of roughly classifying and binding such publications has prevailed for many years. In some cases this classification has taken the form of a locality taxonomy, but the general principle of close classification, now occupying so much attention in the larger libraries, is having the effect of exposing the absurdity of this vague, unscientific, and cumbersome system of classifying pamphlets.

The authorities of the Public Library of South Australia, who are arranging their books on the Dewey decimal principle, have felt and acted on the necessity of breaking up all their bound volumes of pamphlets and reclassifying them on a very much closer system. All unbound publications other than periodicals and serials containing less than 100 pages are regarded as pamphlets—are closely classified, placed in Marlborough pamphlet cases, catalogued with author and subject entries like ordinary books, except that each bears under the imprint the subject of the classification and its volume, and arranged on shelves, to which the public have no direct access, until bound. At the present time their classification of pamphlets includes nearly 200 subdivisions, and embraces almost all branches of knowledge.

For the information of those unacquainted with the Marlborough pamphlet cases I may mention that they are in appearance like an ordinary book. Each consists of a cover with its case drawing out from the front, *i.e.*, from the edge nearest the wall when on the shelves. They are strongly made, almost entirely dust-proof, and vary in size from  $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $18 \times 12 \times 4$  in. (about thirty-three different sizes). The case found to be most useful for pamphlets measures  $9 \times 6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  in., and costs 1s. 3d. in London.

When a case is full its contents are sent to be bound, and a considerable amount of care is taken that the pamphlets are not "bled" in the operation. The binders are also instructed to preserve all wrappers and to square the top edge of each volume.

This system, although but recently in fair working order in South Australia, has given unqualified satisfaction to the public and officers alike, and its present success is more than commensurate with the trouble and temporary inconvenience in altering the former method.

## Some Books that should be in every General Library Collection.

### II.

RICHARD DE BURY, sometime bishop of Durham, wrote 500 years ago in his "Philobiblon" that "it transcends the power of human intellect, however deeply it may have drunk of the Pegasean fount, to develop fully the title of this chapter." (Chap. xv. "Of the advantages of the love of books.") "Though one should speak with the tongue of men and angels, though he should become a Mercury or a Tully, though he should grow sweet with the milky eloquence of Livy, yet he will plead the stammering of Moses, or, with Jeremiah, will confess that he is but a boy and cannot speak, or will imitate Echo rebounding from the mountains. For we know that the love of books is the same thing as the love of wisdom, as was proved in the second chapter. Now, this love is called by the Greek word *philosophia*, the whole virtue of which no created intelligence can comprehend, for she is believed to be the mother of all good things."\* Would that the good bishop were present now to help us with his advice, for to-day the love of *all* books is not the same thing as the love of wisdom. Books and wisdom are by no means co-extensive, though they are still believed to overlap slightly. Yet our plea is as his was, for the best that has been thought and said and done in the world.

Carlyle approached the question specially from the point of view of Biography; he insisted upon the importance of it. "Borne outwards by which two all-embracing interests (scientific and poetic), may the earnest lover of biography expand himself on all sides, and indefinitely enrich himself. . . . Of these millions of living men, each individual is a mirror to us; a mirror both scientific and poetic; or, if you will, both natural and magical, from which one would so gladly draw aside the gauze veil, and, peering therein, discern the image of his own natural face, and the supernatural secrets that prophetically lie under the same." Yes, what do men think of this great world-problem, so full of human interest; so vital, yet unproved? What "reality" is there in it all for men? "Half the effect, we already perceive, depends on the object; on its being *real*, on its being *seen*. The other half will depend on the observer; and the question is: How are real objects to be *so* seen; on what quality of observing, or of style in describing, does this so intense pictorial power depend?"

One must confess how much, to such an end, Poetry transcends her sisters in the fine arts; Poetry, with her combined powers of music and of light. But let not ungentle distinctions be drawn as to who is the fairest, for all are divine. Rather let us insist upon the harmony of the arts in the unity of the ego. "For there is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man; also, it may be said, there is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed." And Carlyle's

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\* Translated from the Latin by E. C. Thomas, late Librarian of the Oxford Union.

"French Revolution" itself has been called the greatest epic since Homer's time; perhaps rightly so.

So we want especially the biographies of the greatest and best minds. What did they see, feel, hear, believe, hope for, love? What, indeed? Or not necessarily the best; but those able to express best the "reality" they are conscious of; the artists expressing what all men feel or may feel; the men of action, too, whose deeds are their expressions. Of the "mute, inglorious Miltons" of the churchyard, of the "Cromwells guiltless of their country's blood," we know nothing; they have left no traces, no "books." But to those who have left them, what was there of the "reality" Carlyle speaks of? And what is such reality?

By way of parenthesis and antithesis it may be here noted how natural it is, even necessary perhaps, after reading the "latest novel" of *unreality*, to trip off lightly to tea and tittle-tattle. Perhaps some day another Faraday will reveal to us the "Chemistry of a"—tea-cup. Let us hope he will not.

But we must not forget that books are our theme. As the good bishop—rest his soul—has said: "We know that the love of books is the same thing as the love of wisdom, as was proved in the second chapter." How sublimely mathematical, to be sure, the bishop is in his reasoning; quite the schoolman, indeed, in the fine drawing of his deductions.

After all, there are only two things that interest us deeply after we have provided ourselves with a few yards of sackcloth and a shovelful of ashes, and a tub, larger or smaller—to "suit a family," and a little corn, and a little wine to "make our hearts glad," and a little oil "to make us, of cheerful countenance," as we retire day after recurring day, with all we know and without all we do not know, from the weary treadmill in our workshop of Science. These two things are Art and Religion. It might be shown, but there is no space here for such developments, how these are related, and how they are probably twin branches springing from a common root. As regards the former, we look not only to the books of the masters of literature, but to the canvases of the painters and the scores of the musicians; these have left their "books," too. And if Art has produced its books, so has Religion. To say nothing of *The Book*, why is it that "The Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Imitation of Christ" endure for ever, and many others? Answer: Because so men have seen and felt "reality" through religion. Goethe insisted not only on simplicity in Art, but on repose. Science tells us that nothing is at rest, nothing is finished; Art gives us rest, finitude. Science tells us that there is no rest for us even in the bosom of our mother earth; Religion gives us "peace that passeth understanding" and a hope "after life's fitful fever to sleep well."

So is our scheme gradually developing itself; the perspective of it is becoming quite obvious. History will be introduced after Literature; History, the biography of men, collectively and individually. What have the historians to say of the progress of society, and of the men who stand out as landmarks in it? Then we may introduce a few works in Theology and the Fine Arts; then Philosophy, which may be called the fundamental science of the other sciences; and let not Science imagine for a moment that she has any existence whatever independent of Philosophy. And, finally, the sciences

themselves will be introduced, beginning with the social, and ending with the exact.

It is useless enough, presumably, to dump a barrow-load of books on a man's doorstep without "showing cause." One can only "give the reason" of it all; but the reason is everything. If our householder will have none of it, one had best take honest Dogberry's advice to the watch in such a case and "let him go, . . . he is none of the king's subjects."

If it is not desirable to be classed with "poets, lunatics, and lovers" as "of imagination all compact," neither is it glorious to be as free from it and all initiative as a wheelbarrow.

Referring to Helen, the innocent cause of the Trojan war and the destruction of Troy, Marlowe speaks of

"the face that launched a thousand ships,  
And burned the topless towers of Ilium."

A strange use, surely, to make of a lady's face. Such a beautiful face, too! How heartless! How very dreadful!

Too much is done in these days for the "busy man." The arts are not for him; and no one can make them so. He must cultivate them in the spirit of the Emperor Diocletian, who, having abdicated the purple, cultivated cabbages. In vain was the emperor invited, even implored, to preside again over "men's noisy schemes;" his answer was conclusive—"his cabbages." The "busy man" must learn of Nature some of her "repose, too great for haste, too high for rivalry." (That is a sublime sonnet, that of Arnold's: "Two lessons, Nature, let me learn of thee.") Otherwise the busy man might as well lisp a lay to his ledger in order that it might become balanced so; or fondly recite the "Ode to Psyche" to his rusting ploughshare, or hope to charm it with a "Blue Danube" waltz.

But we shall close, as we began, with a passage from the "Philobiblon" of Richard de Bury:—"Boethius, indeed, beheld Philosophy bearing a sceptre in her right hand and books in her left, by which it is evidently shown to all men that no one can rightly rule a commonwealth without books."

It should be noted that the word Philosophy is here used not in the sense of systematic philosophy as we know it, but in the sense of "the Greek word *philosophia*."

The good bishop's formula, then, is Philobiblon = Philosophia; that is, "the love of books is the same thing as the love of wisdom, as was proved in the second chapter." What, indeed, should we do without that chapter? It would be well for all libraries to get a copy of "the second chapter."

I shall now return to the scheme set out on page 21 of the "Record." I have already dealt with Criticism (7, vii) to some extent, giving also a few Essays, &c. (7, vi.) and some Biography (10, iv.). I shall now deal with the whole of Class 7 straight out; not finally, of course, but so that we can get along.

#### CLASS 7, i. (History of Literature).

This is a division that, though important, not much money can be spent upon; and we had better confine ourselves at present to English literature.

Stopford Brooke's Primer is very good, and only one shilling.

Then we can go further and get Saintsbury's Short history of English literature, Gosse's Short history of modern English literature, Shorter's Victorian literature; or we may specialise slightly and get Saintsbury's Elizabethan period, Gosse's Eighteenth Century period, Dowden's Modern period.

But few libraries can afford to get Henry Morley's English Writers (in some dozen volumes), or any of the analytical and comprehensive series that are now in course of publication.

#### CLASS 7, ii. (Collected Works).

Small libraries are very unlikely to have or to require much or any large complete sets of collected works or polygraphy. Expensive library editions of Milton, Pope, Carlyle, Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth are quite out of their reach. In all such cases it will be better to select volumes of the poetical works and place them in Poetry (7, iii.) and of the prose works and place them in Essays, &c. (7, vi.). And it is always best to place works best classified by *form* (poetry, drama, fiction, essays, &c.) together as nearly as possible.

#### CLASS 7, iii. (Poetry).

This is a very large order, and one would require the whole of a number of the "Record" to set it out with adequate comment. I shall follow no historical order, and shall not pretend to be complete.

Ward's English Poets (four vols.) is perhaps the best comprehensive selection, and it possesses the imprimatur of an introduction by M. Arnold.

Tennyson's works should be got in Macmillan's 7s. 6d. edition, or, better, in the small 8vo edition. The type is better.

Browning, R. The large edition is out of the question. Houghton (Boston, U.S.A.) has published some volumes containing:—

- (1) Agamemnon, Dramatic idyls, &c.
- (2) Men and women, Dramatis personæ, Fifine at the fair, &c.
- (3) Dramatic lyrics, Soul's tragedy, Luria, &c.
- (4) Pauline, Paracelsus, Strafford, Pippa passes, &c.

and others.

Of course we must have Matthew Arnold, Byron, Scott, Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth. These can all be got in well-typed editions, but I should like to call attention to the "Golden Treasury Series," beautiful little volumes, chiefly selections, in which all these appear; also, amongst others:—

Shakespeare's songs and sonnets.

Palgrave's collection of songs and lyrical poems (two series).

Children's garland, edited by Coventry Patmore.

Herrick. Chrysomela, edited by Palgrave.

The Psalms.

and others.

Coleridge, Longfellow, Lowell, Gray should be there, and others; Poe, too, perhaps.

Swinburne, say—

- (1) Songs before sunrise.
- (2) Poems and ballads, ser. ii.-iii.
- (3) Songs of two nations.

"Ossian's" poems, too. The strange and weird chiaroscuro of the atmosphere in these poems is a good example of what atmosphere in literature can be.

Then there are Burns, Milton, Pope, Spenser, Goldsmith, Dryden, which can be got in the "Globe edition."

Whitman, selections by W. M. Rosetti.

Phillips, Stephen, Poems.

"Marpessa" and "Christ in Hades" are an earnest of what Phillips has since done and is yet to do.

Kipling, R.—

(1) Barrack-room ballads.

(2) Seven seas.

Bullen, A. H.—

(1) Lyrics from the song books of the Elizabethan age.

(2) Lyrics from the dramatists of the Elizabethan age.

These lyrics are beautifully fresh, free, Elizabethan; they may help to stimulate the appreciation of poetry.

Then of the Australians—Gordon, Kendall, Stephens, Patterson, Lawson, Daley, Gay's Sonnets. We should know what Australia has produced.

In reference to translations, too, which, being in the English language, are not excluded from our limitations, we should have a translation of—

Homer. I think it should be A. S. Way's. If his rugged Saxon hexametre does not suggest the mellifluous Greek measure, it at least gives an archaic atmosphere, and is very readable, without the insipidity that is almost inseparable from translations. There are also good prose translations of the "Iliad" by Lang, Leaf and Myers; and of the "Odyssey" by Butcher and Lang.

Then in the Latin we should certainly have—

Horace. There is a good prose translation by Lonsdale and Lee.

Gladstone's verse translation, too, is worthy of the sage of Hawarden.

Virgil. Lonsdale and Lee again, and Conington's verse translation.

Catullus, translated by Theodore Martin.

Juvenal, by Dr. Leeper.

Then there are the European classics. Students of Dante, for instance, might like access to Dean Plumptre's translation and to Lord Vernon's "Readings," which are a great aid to English readers, but perhaps most libraries will be content with Cary's translation, or Pollock's. Then there are Goethe, Schiller, Moliere, Corneille, Racine, Victor Hugo, Heine, but I am afraid we are getting beyond our means, if not our *general* interest. It is the merest pedantry to loftily deprecate all translation. Coleridge's "Wallenstein" has been said to be better than the original by Schiller. We might look to the East, too, if poor Omar Khayyam had not been so done to death lately in England. But I shall return to this whole question of translation later, when we have got a solid all-round core, the beauty and the black beast of book collecting being that it is merely a matter of money. Circle can be added to expanding circle almost indefinitely.

## CLASS 7, iv. (Drama).

Only a few volumes of the reading drama are needed.

Shakespeare, of course. The "Leopold" edition. Also some of the best plays in the Clarendon Press Series—Hamlet, Merchant, Lear, Cæsar, Tempest, As you like it, Twelfth night, &c.; there are very useful notes to them.

Ben Jonson, Marlowe, Beaumont and Fletcher might perhaps be got in the "Mermaid Series."

Swinburne, A. C. (1) Erechtheus (2) Chastelard.

Tennyson's, Browning's, Coleridge's dramas, and those of others, original or translated, will be found, of course, in their works (above).

Phillips, Stephen—

(1) Paolo and Francesca.

(2) Herod.

As Shakespeariana, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, and

Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare and other dramatists.

In reference to classical drama, too, there has just been published Vol. I. of a set of four volumes, to be called "The Athenian Drama," specially designed, with commentary, for English readers; it is edited by Professor Warr.

Vol. I. is a translation, partly verse and partly prose, of the Orestean trilogy of Aeschylus: Agamemnon, Choëphoroe, Eumenides.

Vol. II. is to contain Sophocles: CEdipus Tyrannus and Coloneus, and Antigone.

Vol. III. is to be devoted to Euripides.

A. S. Way has also translated Euripides with his inimitable skill, but it is in three volumes and rather expensive, and besides we do not want the whole works.

Vol. IV. is to contain Aristophanes: Frogs and Plutus; also the Trinummus of Plautus, and the Adelphi of Terence.

## CLASS 7, v. (Fiction).

Fiction must stand over for the present. I may meet "my friend the enemy" next time.

## CLASS 7, vi. (Essays, &amp;c.).

Harrison, F., Choice of books, and other literary pieces.

Bacon's Essays.

The crystallised *dicta* of a mind clear in understanding, of broad aspect and philosophical habit.

Arnold, M.—

(1) Culture and anarchy.

(2) Mixed essays.

Get anything of Arnold's.

Huxley, T. H.—

(1) Science and culture.

(2) Critiques and addresses.

Macaulay's Critical and historical essays.

Froude's Short studies of great subjects.

Putnam's Prose masterpieces.

A collection in three vols. of twenty or thirty essays by some of the best authors.

Addison, J., Selections from the "Spectator," edited by J. R. Green (Golden Treas. Ser.).

Steele, R., Tatler; selections edited by A. C. Ewald.

Milton, J., Prose selections, edited by E. Myers.

Lamb, C., Essays of Elia.

Kingsley, C., Literary and general essays.

Maurice, F. D., The friendship of books, and other lectures.

Helps, A.—

(1) Friends in council.

(2) Companions of my solitude.

Greg, W. R., Literary and social judgments.

Pearson, C. H., Reviews and essays.

Rosebery, Lord, Appreciations and addresses.

Thoreau, H. D., Walden.

Landor selections, by Sidney Colvin.

Johnson, S., Selected essays, edited by Birkbeck Hill.

Hazlitt's Essays; selection by A. Ireland.

Barrie, J. M., My Lady Nicotine.

Meredith, G., Essay on Comedy.

Montaigne's Essays, translated by J. H. M'Carthy.

Holmes, O. W., The "Breakfast-table" Series, especially the "Autocrat."

Symonds, J. A., Essays, speculative and suggestive.

Traill, H. D., The new fiction, and other essays.

Morley, J., Studies in literature.

Chesterfield's Letters, a selection.

Macdonald, D., Gum boughs and wattle bloom.

Then we should have—

Mahaffy's Principles of the art of conversation.

Whately's Rhetoric.

Rhetoric is becoming quite a lost art.

In the way of humour and satire and such literature, there are Mark Twain, Max Adeler, Max O'Rell with his "John Bull and His Island" and others, Harris's "Uncle Remus," and so on; but they are so well known that perhaps every library is already provided with an appropriate selection of them. Bret Harte's works will, of course, come mostly under fiction, though he has written some good humorous verse.

#### CLASS 7, vii. (Criticism).

Waldstein, C., Work of John Ruskin; its influence upon modern thought and life.

Clarke, W. J., Rudyard Kipling.

La Sizeranne, R. de, Ruskin and the religion of beauty; translated from the French by the Countess of Galloway.

Townsend, M., Great characters of fiction.

Morley's Miscellanies.

Churton Collins's Ephemera critica; plain truths about current literature.

As my space is exhausted for this number I have now only to make two important observations:—(1) Is it quite superfluous to remind buyers that their interest is not necessarily the first consideration of sellers? This applies to books also. Country



libraries are too often regarded as legitimate dumping grounds for remainders, unsaleable stock, and literature that only a seller could praise. It is in such matters as these that many libraries require advice and assistance, and that is partly what the Library Association and this journal are for. (2) Buy editions with good readable type; don't have small type at any price. For instance, in poetical works the "Albion" edition is good in type and reasonable in price, but do not let the standard fall below that in type.

A.W.B.

## Hints for the Management of Small Libraries.

### III.—CATALOGUING.

THE proper cataloguing of books is a subject of extreme difficulty. The man who has never tried it, however, scoffs at the idea of any difficulty; the man of little experience finds that there is something in it; and the man of wide experience generally finds, like Panizzi, that it is impossible to convey an adequate sense of these difficulties to another. A poor catalogue, however, is better than none, and as the first thing expected of a librarian, whether trained or otherwise, is to make a catalogue, he must perforce attempt it. As it is only sixty years since the first code of rules was issued in England, it is not a matter of great wonder that opinions differ on many points. Still, if there be no "codeless myriad of precedent" to guide or bewilder the student, there are certain broad rules that may be accepted by all. It is only desired at present to submit a few main factors in cataloguing for the consideration of those who have made no study of the subject, and have not the means of doing so ready at their hand.

Books are published for the most part in one of the following ways:—

1. With the author's or collector's name on the title page.
2. Pseudonymously.
3. Anonymously.
4. By a society or public body.
5. In the form of a periodical.

It is proposed to deal with each of these in turn.

#### I.—BOOKS PUBLISHED WITH THE AUTHOR'S NAME ON THE TITLE PAGE.

The simplest form of cataloguing is to list the books alphabetically under the names of the authors. And we are at once faced with a difficulty, for many books have no author, strictly speaking. Mr. Cutter, however, defines the term thus:—"Author, in the narrower sense, is the person who writes a book; in a wider sense it may be applied to him who is the cause of the book's existence, by putting together the writings of several authors (usually called *the editor*, more properly to be called *the collector*). Bodies of men (societies, cities, legislative bodies, countries) are to be considered the authors of their memoirs, transactions, journals, debates, reports, &c." This definition is very helpful, and one step at least is simple. A collector of the works of three or more men may be

treated as an author. Societies and other bodies will need further consideration.

Our first step is to ascertain the name of the author of a book, or a name that may be treated as the author. We then require the title of the book, or so much of it as may be necessary for our purpose, and, finally, the imprint, that is the necessary information as to the size of the book, the place and date of publication, and, if deemed advisable, the number of pages, and the publisher's name. To take an example, Wheatley's work on the prices of books:—

Wheatley, Henry B. *Prices of books.* 8vo, London, 1898.

This would be a fair entry for a short author catalogue, and would require no research beyond the title page of the volume. In a catalogue with any bibliographical pretensions, we would require the author's second name, a fuller title, the number of pages, the publisher's name, and a notification that the book was one of the "Library series."

## II.—BOOKS PUBLISHED PSEUDONYMOUSLY.

If a book is published under a pseudonym the cataloguer must determine whether he will use the pseudonym or the proper name of the author in the main entry. In either event a reference should be made from one to the other, if the real name can be found. It is not necessary to discuss the merits of adopting the real name. There are so many arguments for and against it that the beginner may use either the pseudonym or the real name for the main entry; certainly with such writers as George Eliot and Mark Twain. In the case of an author using several pseudonyms as Washington Irving, the advantage of adopting the real name with references is manifest.

Examples of entries:—

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (*Mark Twain*). *The prince and the pauper.* 8vo, Lond., 1882.

Twain, Mark, *pseud.* See Clemens, S. L.

## III. BOOKS PUBLISHED ANONYMOUSLY.

If a book is published without an author's name, and if this name can be ascertained, a reference should be made from the first word of the title, not being an article, or from a "catchword" in the title to the author's name. If the name cannot be ascertained, the main entry should be made under the first word of the title, not being an article, or under the subject. If there is no clearly defined subject mentioned in the title page, the main entry may be made under a catchword. The plan of entering every anonymous book under the "first word" entry has the merit of obtaining consistency, but it is not recommended in all cases for smaller libraries. The following examples illustrate the commoner forms of anonymous entries:—

Platitudes of a pessimist. (Anon.) Longueville, T.

Pessimist, Platitudes of a Longueville, T.

Longueville, Thomas—

Platitudes of a pessimist, by the author of "The life of a prig," &c. (*i.e.*, T. Longueville). 8vo, Lond., 1897.

Colloquies of criticism. (Anon.) Mallock, W. H.  
 Criticism, Colloquies of Mallock, W. H.  
 Mallock, William Hurrell—

Colloquies of criticism, or literature and democratic patronage. (Anon.) 8vo, Lond., 1901.

If the librarian had not the means of obtaining the authors' names in these instances, the main entry should have been made under the first word.

#### IV. WORKS PUBLISHED BY A SOCIETY OR PUBLIC BODY.

The simplest method of entering the works issued by a society is to treat the society as an author, and enter the works under the corporate name of the society, with references or duplicate main entries under individual authors if required. Thus:—

Massachusetts historical society. Collections. (1st series).  
 10 V., 8vo, Bost., 1795-1816.

##### CONTENTS.

##### V. 1. Constitution of the society.

Introductory address.

Apthorp, G. H. Topographical description of Surinam, &c.

An entry should be made under Apthorp, thus:—

Apthorp, George Henry. Topographical description of Surinam.  
 (*In* Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1st ser., V. 1.)

In some cases it is advisable to make the entries under the society alphabetical, *e.g.*:—

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

##### CONTENTS.

Davids, T. W. R. Non-Christian religious systems. Buddhism.  
 16mo, Lond., 1877.

Whately, R. Easy lessons on money matters. 12mo, Lond., 1850.

In cases of this kind there should be also a main entry under the author, followed by the name of the society of which it forms part in brackets, thus:—

Whately, Richard, *archbp. of Dublin*. Easy lessons on money matters. 12mo, Lond., 1850.  
 (S.P.C.K.)

Universities, libraries, Royal academies, and institutions intimately connected with towns may be entered under the name of the town instead of the corporate name.

Government publications should be entered under the name of the country that issues them. Departmental publications should be entered under the country, with a sub-heading for the particular department.

#### V. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Periodical publications (reviews, magazines, almanacs, &c.) should be entered under the first word of the title. These entries should not be brought together under any headings, but should appear in their alphabetical place in the catalogue, *e.g.*:—

Quarterly review. V. 1-130, 1809-70. 8vo, Lond., 1809-70.

Popular science review. V. 1-15, 1862-76. 8vo, Lond., 1862-76.

In the case of a periodical changing its name two courses may be adopted. To obtain the full history of a work the better plan

is to take the first name of a periodical, and refer from the later names. In cases where a work has become well known under a later name, however, and especially in cases when complete sets are not in a library, it may be better to use the current form of the name. The following will serve as an illustration:—

Quarterly journal of education and scholastic advertiser. V.  
1-2, 1867-71. 2 V. 8vo, Lond., 1870-71.

(Continued as)

Monthly journal of education.

(Continued as)

Journal of education.

If this form should be adopted, references should be made from the later titles to the first. The other plan is to close the entry as the name changes, and add a note, *For continuation see* Monthly journal, &c., and under the entry, "Monthly journal of education," add *For previous numbers see* Quarterly journal, &c.

So far only the main entries or author entries have been considered. With regard to the subject entries, the "Dictionary" plan is, perhaps, most suitable for an ordinary general library. Under this system the author entries and subject entries are in one alphabet. The rule is to take the most specific subject-heading possible for any particular book. Thus a work on the law of partnership would be entered under "Partnership," and not under "Law." A work on billiards would be entered under Billiards, and not under "Games." References should be made from general headings to particular. Thus in the instances given references might be made from the general entry under "Law," *See also* Partnership, and from the entry "Games" *See also* Billiards.

References are made for novels, plays, and books that have no clearly defined subject under a first word entry, or catchword entry, thus:—

Vanity fair. (Nov.) Thackeray, W. M.

Julius Cæsar. (Pl.) Shakespeare, W.

David Copperfield, Life and adventures of. (Nov.) Dickens, C. J. H.

Subject entries may be made shorter than the main entry under the author, and do not require an imprint. In many cases, however, the date should be given.

Subject headings and references require too much space to be touched upon at any length. A valuable list of these headings has been prepared by a committee of the American Library Association, and may be obtained from the Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. The cost of this volume, which also contains some hints on subject cataloguing, is 2 dollars. Other useful works on cataloguing are:—

Cutter, C. A. Rules for a dictionary catalogue. 75 cents.

Plummer, M. W. Hints to small libraries. 50 cents.

Quinn, J. H. Manual of library cataloguing. 5s.

British Museum. Rules for compiling catalogues.

Wheatley, H. B. How to catalogue a library. 4s. 6d.

The two works last mentioned do not deal with subject entries.

## Quarterly List of New Books.

## BIOGRAPHY.

- Adderley, J. *Monsieur Vincent* (St. Vincent de Paul). Arnold. 3s. 6d.
- Bagot, Mrs. C. *Links with the past*. Arnold. 16s.  
[Entertaining and suggestive. The writer is a member of the Percy family, and has enjoyed rare social advantages.]
- Biddulph, J. *Stringer Lawrence, the father of the Indian army*. Murray. 6s.
- Croser, H. G. *Lord Kitchener*. Pearson. 2s. 6d.  
[A popular account of his career.]
- Evans, R. D. *A sailor's log; recollections of forty years of naval life*. Smith, Elder. 8s. 6d.  
[“Fighting Bob Evans has a great reputation in his own country. Is very outspoken in his references to other commanders and their actions.”]
- Fairweather, Rev. W. *Origen and Greek patristic theology*. Clark. 3s. (World's epoch-makers.)
- Fea, A. *King Monmouth; being a history of the career of James Scott, “the Protestant duke,” 1649-1685*. Lane. £1 1s. n.
- Festing, Mrs. G. *Unstoried in history; portraits of some famous women of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries*. Nisbet. 6s.
- Gibson, Rev. E. C. S. *Life of John Howard*. Methuen. 3s. 6d. (Little Biographies.)
- Green, J. R. *Letters; ed. by Leslie Stephen*. Macmillan. 15s.  
[“Practically a biography told partly in Mr. Green's own words and partly by the editor.”]
- Gurney, Mrs. G. *Childhood of Queen Victoria*. Nisbet. 6s.
- Hole, S. R., dean. *Then and now*. Hutchinson. 16s. n.  
[An interesting volume of reminiscences; illustrated.]
- Hunt, Violet B. *Lord Roberts; a life for boys*. Nisbet. 6s.
- Johnstone, P. de L. *Muhammad and his power*. Clark. 3s. (World's epoch-makers.)
- Lang, A. *Mystery of Mary Stuart*. Longmans. 18s. n.
- Mahan, A. T. *Types of naval officers*. Low. 10s. 6d. n.  
[Narrative anecdotal memoirs of six British admirals, viz., Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Earl Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord de Saumarez, and Lord Exmouth.]
- Maxwell-Scott, Mrs. Henry Schomberg Kerr, sailor and Jesuit. Longmans. 6s. 6d. n.
- O'Brien, R. B. *Life of Lord Russell of Killowen*. Smith, Elder. 10s. 6d.
- Paget, Sir J. *Memoirs and life of Sir J. Paget, late sergeant-surgeon to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; ed. by S. Paget*. Longmans. 12s. 6d. n.
- Pratt, E. A. *Notable masters of men*. Melrose. 3s. 6d.  
[Includes Birt, Sir G. Williams, A. Carnegie, James Tyson, &c.]
- Rankin, R. *Marquis D'Argenson and Richard II*. Longmans. 12s.
- St. Cyres, Viscount. *François de Fénelon*. Methuen. 10s. 6d.
- Sillard, R. M. *Barry Sullivan and his contemporaries*. 2 v. Unwin. £1 1s.

- Smith, Charlotte F. Mary Rich, countess of Warwick (1625-1678), her family and her friends. Longmans. 18s. n.
- Steuart, A. F. Short sketch of the lives of Francis and William Light, the founders of Penang and Adelaide. Low, Marston. 3s. 6d.
- Stone, J. M. History of Mary I., Queen of England, as found in the public records, despatches of ambassadors, in original private letters, and other contemporary documents. Sands. 15s.
- Tallentyre, S. G. Women of the salons and other French portraits. Longmans. 10s. 6d.
- Taunton, E. L. Thomas Wolsey, legate and reformer. Lane. 15s. n.
- Tschudi, Clara. Elizabeth, empress of Austria, and queen of Hungary. Authorised tr. from the Norwegian. Sonnenschein. 7s. 6d.

## FICTION.

- Bayly, Ada E. (Edna Lyall). In spite of all. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Becke, L. Yorke the adventurer. 6s.
- Benefactress. [Anon. By the writer of "Elizabeth and her German garden."] Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Bullen, F. T. Deep Sea plunderings; a collection of stories of the sea. 3s. 6d.
- Burnett, Frances H. (now Mrs. S. T. Townesend). Making of a marchioness. 6s.
- Butler, S. Erewhon revisited. 6s.
- Carey, Rosa N. Herb of grace. 3s. 6d.
- Clark, C. H. (Max Adeler). Captain Bluit. 6s.
- Crawford, F. M. Marietta; a maid of Venice. 3s. 6d.
- Crockett, S. R. Love idylls. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Cross, Mrs. G. F. (Ada Cambridge). Devastators. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Franklin, Stella M. My brilliant career. 6s.
- Harrison, Mary St. L., Mrs. W. (Lucas Malet). History of Sir Richard Calmady. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Henty, G. A. With Roberts to Pretoria. 6s.
- Hewlett, M. New Canterbury tales. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Hichens, R. Prophet of Berkeley square. 6s.
- Jacobs, W. W. Light freights. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Jewett, Miss S. O. Tory lover. 6s.
- Jokai, M. Manasseh. 6s.
- Kipling, R. Kim. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Schwartz, J. M. W., van der P. (M. Marteens). Some women I have known. 6s.
- Macdonald, D. and Edgar, J. F. Warrigal's well. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Modern Antæus. [Anon. By the writer of "An Englishman's love letters."] 3s. 6d.
- Murray, D. Christie. Despair's last journey. 6s.
- Scott, H. S. (Henry Seton Merriman). Velvet glove. 6s.
- Watson, J. (Ian Maclaren). Young barbarians. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.
- Weyman, S. J. Count Hannibal. 3s. 6d.

## FINE ARTS.

- Berenson, B. Study and criticism of Italian art. Bell. 10s 6d.  
 Lahee, H. C. Famous pianists of to-day and yesterday. Putnam. 6s.  
 Lahee, H. C. Famous violinists of to-day and yesterday. Putnam. 6s.  
 Lanteri, E. Modelling. Chapman. 15s. n.  
 [The author is Professor of Sculpture at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington.]  
 Runciman, J. F. New scores and old readings; discussions on musical subjects. Unicorn Press. 5s. n.  
 Spielmann, M. H. British sculpture and sculptors of to-day. Cassell. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Studies in music, by various authors, reprinted from "The Musician," and edited by Robin Grey. Simpkin. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Wyllie, W. L. Marine painting in water colour, with 24 coloured plates. Cassell. 5s.

## HISTORY.

- Allen, G. Country and town in England. Richards. 6s.  
 Ditchburn, P. H. English villages. Methuen. 6s.  
 [Founded on the author's book with a similar title published in 1889. Deals with the antiquities and local customs of villages.]  
 Fitchett, W. H. Tale of the great mutiny. Smith, Elder. 6s.  
 Hume, M. A. S. The Spanish people: their origin, growth, and influence. (Great peoples ser.) Heinemann. 6s.  
 Lord, W. F. England and France in the Mediterranean, 1660-1830. Low, Marston. 8s. 6d.  
 [Contents: Gibraltar-Algiers; Struggle for Egypt; Struggle for Italy.]  
 Lynch, G. War of the civilisations, being the record of a "Foreign devil's" experiences with the allies in China. Longmans. 7s. 6d.  
 MacLehose, Sophia H. Last days of the French monarchy. MacLehose. 6s.  
 Maydon, J. G. French's cavalry campaign. Pearson. 3s. 6d.  
 [Traces General French's career in South Africa up to the surrender of Bloemfontein.]  
 Morris, J. E. Welsh wars of Edward I. Oxford univ. pr. 12s. 6d.  
 Newdigate—Newdegate, Lady. Cavalier and Puritan in the days of the Stuarts, compiled from the private papers, &c., of Sir R. Newdigate, 1675-1689. Smith, Elder. 7s. 6d.  
 Russell, T. W. Ireland and the empire: a review, 1800-1900. Richards. 6s.  
 [Reviews the work and justifies the existence of the Unionist party. The author is M.P. for South Tyrone.]  
 Stuart, J. Pictures of the war. Constable. 7s. 6d.  
 [Interesting selection of letters contributed to the *Morning Post*. The author was in Ladysmith during the siege, and journeyed with the relief expedition under Colonel Mahon to Mafeking.]  
 Wood, W. With the flag at sea. Constable. Colonial lib. ed. 3s. 6d.  
 [Account of some of the triumphs of the British fleet, from the victories of the Elizabethan period to the salvation of the Calliope at Samoa.]

## LITERATURE.

- Archer, W. Poets of the younger generation, with 33 full-page portraits. Lane. £1 1s. n.  
 ["Critical appreciations of English and American poets, with typical examples of their verse."]
- Arnold, Sir E. Voyage of the Ithobal. Murray. 3s. 6d.  
 [An epic poem founded on a statement of Herodotus that certain Phœnicians circumnavigated Africa in a voyage of nearly three years.]
- Garnett, R. Essays of an ex-librarian. Heinemann. 7s. 6d.  
 [Contents: On translating Homer; Date and occasion of "The Tempest"; Poetry of Coleridge; Shelley and Lord Beaconsfield; Story of Gycia; Love story of Luigi Tansillo; Beckford's Vathek; Thomas Moore; Thomas Love Peacock; Matthew Arnold; R. W. Emerson; Shelley's views on art.]
- Gosse, E. Hypolympia, or the gods in the island; an ironic fantasy. Heinemann. 5s.
- Hardy, T. Poems of the past and the present. Harper. 6s.
- Harrison, F. George Washington and other American addresses. Macmillan. 7s. 6d. n.  
 [Addresses delivered in America in 1901. Contents: Washington; Lincoln Millenary of King Alfred; Writings of King Alfred; Dutch republic; Recent biographies of Cromwell; Republicanism and democracy; Personal reminiscences; Municipal government; Nineteenth century.]
- Hearn, L. Japanese miscellany. Low. 12s. 6d. n.
- Lang, A. Alfred Tennyson. Blackwood. 2s. 6d.  
 [Modern English Writers.]
- Passmore, Rev. T. H. Leisurable studies. Longmans. 4s.  
 [Contents: The "religious woman"; Preachments; Silly ritual; Tyranny of the word; The lectern; Functions of ceremonial; Homo creator; Concerning the pun; Proverbia.]
- Snell, J. F. Age of Chaucer. Bell. 3s. 6d.  
 [Handbooks of English Literature.]

## PHILOSOPHY.

- Baldwin, J., editor. Dictionary of philosophy and psychology. V. I., A—Law. Macmillan. £1 1s.  
 [The first of three projected volumes, to which a large number of English and American writers have contributed.]
- Hayward, F. H. Ethical philosophy of Sidgwick. Sonnenschein. 4s. 6d. n.  
 [Accepted by Cambridge university in 1901 as an "original contribution" to learning.]
- Hutchinson, J. W. Dreams and their meanings. Longmans. 9s. 6d. n.
- Joachim, H. H. Study of the Ethics of Spinoza. Oxford univ. press. 12s. 6d.
- Richmond, E. Mind of a child. Longmans. 3s. 6d.
- Thomas, J. W. Intuitive suggestion: a new theory of the evolution of mind. Longmans. 3s. 6d.

## RELIGION.

- Adams, Rev. D. C. O. Saints and missionaries of the Anglo-Saxon era. 2 v. Mowbray. 10s. n.
- Churton, Rev. E. T. Foreign missions. Longmans. 5s.
- Dawson, Rev. W. J. The man Christ Jesus: a life of Christ. Richards. 10s. 6d.  
 [The human side of the life of Christ.]



Letters of St. Paul, translated by A. S. Way. Macmillan. 5s. n.  
 Momerie, Rev. A. W. Immortality and other sermons. Blackwood.  
 5s.

Roads to Rome. Longmans. 7s. 6d.

[A series of "personal records" by 65 converts to the Roman Catholic Church.]

Wordsworth, J., Bp. of Salisbury. Ministry of grace: studies in  
 early church history with reference to present problems.  
 Longmans. 12s. 6d. n.

#### SCIENCE.

Ball, Sir R. The earth's beginning. Cassell. 7s. 6d.

Dennert, E. Plant life and structure. (Temple cyclopædic primers).  
 Dent. 1s. n.

Giberne, Agnes. The mighty deep and what we know of it. Illus.  
 Pearson. 5s.

Percival, J. Agricultural botany: theoretical and structural. Duck-  
 worth. 7s. 6d.

Reid, G. A. Alcoholism: a study in heredity. Unwin. 6s.

[Dr. Reid concludes that the only method of Temperance reform is for the  
 drunkard to beget no heirs. If man does not solve the drink problem thus, nature  
 will do so "slowly and with infinite cruelty."]

Seeley, H. G. Dragons of the air. 6s.

[A popular account of the winged saurians of the Mesozoic period.]

Shipley, A. E., and MacBride, E. W. Zoology: an elementary  
 textbook. Cam. univ. pr. 10s. 6d.

Step, E. Shell life: an introduction to the British mollusca. Warne.  
 6s.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

American engineering competition: articles reprinted from "The  
 Times." Harper. 2s. 6d.

[The articles are the result of an inquiry made in 1899 by an English engineer  
 who visited the chief engineering centres of the United States.]

Century of law reform: twelve lectures on the change in the law of  
 England during the 19th century. Macmillan. 5s. n.

Holland, B. Imperium et libertas. Arnold. 12s. 6d. n.

[Treats of the constitutional relations between the Home Government and the  
 self-governing portions of the British Empire.]

Hooper, F., and Graham, J. Commercial education at home and  
 abroad. Macmillan. 5s.

[A comprehensive handbook providing materials for a scheme of commercial  
 education for the United Kingdom.]

Lee, Capt. M. History of the police in England. Methuen. 7s. 6d.

Sykes, J. F. J. Public health and housing: the influence of the  
 dwelling upon health in relation to the changing style of  
 habitation. King. 5s.

#### TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Allidridge, R. J. The Sherbro and its hinterland. Illus. Macmillan.  
 15s. n.

[The author is the District commissioner, Sherbro, West coast of Africa.]

Bernacchi, L. To the South Polar regions: expedition of 1898-  
 1900. Hurst. 8s. 6d.

[Account of the expedition financed by Sir G. Newnes and commanded by C. E.  
 Borzhgrevinek. The author was one of the scientific staff.]

- Burton, Sir R. Wanderings in three continents. Hutchinson. 16s. n.  
 [Volume of posthumous essays, ed. by W. H. Wilkins. *Contents*: El Medinah and Mecca; Ride to Harar; To the heart of Africa; City of the Mormons; Mission to Dahome; Trip up the Congo; Interior of Brazil; Through Syria to Palmyra.]
- Donaldson, Florence. Lepcha land, or six weeks in the Sikhim Himalayas. Illus. Low. 12s. 6d.  
 [An account of a holiday journey by an Indian Civil servant and his wife in 1891.]
- Griffith, G. In an unknown prison land. Hutchinson. 12s. n.  
 [Describes convicts and colonists in New Caledonia.]
- Haggard, H. Rider. A winter journey, being an account of travels through Palestine, Italy, and the island of Cyprus, accomplished in the year 1900. Longmans. 15s.
- Hall, D. B., and Osborne, Lord A. Sunshine and surf: a year's wanderings in the South Seas. Illus. Black. 10s. 6d.  
 [A chatty and entertaining account of a holiday tour.]
- Harper, H. A. An artist's walks in Bible lands. Illus. Rel. tr. soc. 6s.
- Hayden, Eleanor G. Travels round our village: a Berkshire book. Constable. 7s. 6d.  
 [Sketches of Berkshire country life, with many examples of dialect.]
- Lorimer, N. By the waters of Sicily. Hutchinson. 10s. 6d.  
 [Letters of a lady traveller.]
- Meakin, Annette M. B. A ribbon of iron. Constable. 6s.  
 [Account of a journey over the Great Siberian railway.]
- Muir, J. H. Glasgow in 1901. Hodge. 2s. 6d.
- Palander, E. Log of an island wanderer: notes of travel in the Eastern Pacific. Illus. Pearson. 6s.
- Parker, E. H. John Chinaman. Murray. 8s.  
 [Interesting sketches based on personal experiences. The author was for many years in the consular service in China.]
- Seebee, F. Travelling impressions in and notes on Peru. Stock. 3s. 6d.
- Rijnhart, Susie C., M.D. With the Thibetans in tent and temple: narrative of four years' residence on the Thibetan border and of a journey into the far interior. Oliphant. 6s.
- Skeel, C. A. J. Travel in the first century after Christ, with special reference to Asia Minor. Camb. univ. pr. 5s.  
 [Treats of the objects of travel, the mechanism of travel, and means of communication by land and water.]
- Wood, C. W. Glories of Spain. Illus. Macmillan. 10s. n.

## USEFUL ARTS.

- Barwise, S., M.D. Bacterial purification of sewage. Lockwood. 7s. 6d.
- Hayes, F. C. Handy book of horticulture. Murray. 2s. 6d.
- Horrocks, W. H. Introduction to the bacteriological examination of water. Churchill. 10s. 6d.
- Prelini, C. Tunnelling: a practical treatise. Lockwood. 16s. n.

Schwarz, O. Public abattoirs and cattle markets. Tr. from the German. "Ice and cold storage" pub. co. London. 10s. 6d.

[The subject has received great attention in Germany, and this work gives particulars of the laying-out of buildings, with special reference to their sanitary arrangements.]

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Villon, A. M. Practical treatise on the leather industry, translated from the French. Scott, Lond. £1 1s.

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# THE LIBRARY RECORD of Australasia.



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Publication suspended. Vol. 2, No. 2 last  
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Librarian,  
August 9, 1904.

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THE NEW  
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PROFESSOR EDWARD ELLIS MORRIS, LITT. D.

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main results of the paper.

3. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a discussion of the

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main results of the paper.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a discussion of the

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main results of the paper.

8. The eighth part is devoted to a discussion of the

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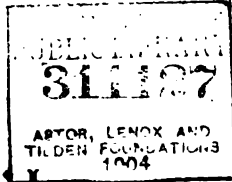
9. The ninth part is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.





RRIS, LITT. D.



# The Library Record

## of Australasia.

*The Official Organ of the Library Association of Australasia.*

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Vol. II.

MARCH, 1902.

No. 1.

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### In Memoriam: Professor Morris, Litt.D.

To the readers of the "Library Record" in all the States the sad news of the unexpected death of Professor E. E. Morris, of Melbourne University, has come with startling shock of surprise. His admirable lecture on "Captain Flinders," delivered before the Library Association at the Adelaide meeting in October, 1900, and the active part taken by him in the business meetings of the association, seemed to warrant the hope of years of pleasant and profitable fellowship in common labour for the diffusion of culture and the promotion of the higher life in our young Commonwealth. *Dis aliter visum.*

The Library Association and many kindred bodies have lost a wise counsellor, an able and willing helper. Those who, like the present writer, can look back upon years of intimate association with Professor Morris find it impossible adequately to express their sense of loss, but while life lasts they will retain an abiding "memory of a man unspoiled, sweet, generous, and humane." Our friend would himself have silenced our vain regrets with the words of his favourite poet:—

"Him, on whom, in the prime  
Of life, with vigour undimm'd,  
With unspent mind, and a soul  
Unworn, undebased, undecay'd,  
Mournfully grating, the gates  
Of the city of death have for ever closed—  
*Him, I count Him, well-starr'd.*"

It has been the happy privilege of few of our public men to touch the general life at so many points, or to affect so beneficially so many sections of society. Urbane, cultured, a brilliant conversationalist, as profuse in imparting his own rich store of acquired knowledge as deft in eliciting the special knowledge of others, apostolic in that he

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revealed to the members of our association that side of the Professor's nature generally reserved for his personal friends.

Limitations of space forbid more than passing allusion to other labours of love freely undertaken by Professor Morris. Year after year his colleagues at the Melbourne University re-elected him president of the professorial board: in this capacity he had the honour of presenting the Prince of Wales for his degree at the University Commencement last May. The Melbourne Shakespeare Society, of which he was the founder, and for many years the president, owes him much. At a crisis in its history the present writer, who had been intimately associated with him in the conduct of its business, induced him, despite heavy pressure of most important engagements, to resume the presidency and help to renew the life of the society. The Charity Organisation Society owes its existence and success to his sane conception of the right method of helping the helpless. Time would fail me to set forth the countless appeals for help and counsel, to which he always most cheerfully responded. All in Melbourne who sought in any way to brighten the lives or raise higher the aspirations of their fellow-men have lost in Professor Morris a true and devoted friend.

Of his books the "Age of Anne," "The Early Hanoverians," in the "Epochs of Modern History" series, of which he was the originator, are well known and useful manuals; of greater interest to Australian readers are his "M memoir of George Higinbotham," his father-in-law, a worthy and reverential tribute to one who was not only a successful lawyer and an honest politician, but also a wise and upright judge and a good man; and his most recent and best known work, his "Austral-English," a dictionary of Australian words and phrases, covering a wide range from scientific terms localised, or perverted on Australian lips, to the slang of the members of the city "push" and the wandering swagman. The value of this book has been generally acknowledged, and since its publication in 1898 it has been frequently quoted in the "New English Dictionary."

His last literary labours were devoted to the elucidation of obscure passages in early Australian history. His researches were crowned by many important discoveries, and students of our annals look forward with interest to the forthcoming book on "Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks."

When to this record of work one adds the long list of articles contributed to English and colonial magazines, contributions to the "Argus" and "Age," together with many annotated editions of textbooks for scholastic use, there rises the thought that for him the professorial chair was no idler's seat, and that his best legacy to his students and his countrymen has been his life of strenuous activity.

Into the sacred circle of his home life we may not intrude; to know Professor Morris there was to have a revelation of another side of his character, so sweet, so tender, that it compelled admiration, won loving respect. Many hearts were saddened at the thought of the three fair young daughters, now doubly orphaned, and of the opening manhood of the beloved son, deprived of the wise father's tender guidance. Sacred be their sorrow, abiding the precious memories their beloved father has left them.

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## Notes.

It has been calculated that up to the end of last year Mr. Carnegie had given £3,500,000 towards the establishment of libraries in America.

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"LITERATURE," a magazine that has been of great use to librarians, ceased to be issued as an independent publication after the 4th January this year, and became incorporated with "The Academy."

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THE catalogue of the Public Lending Library of Victoria has just been issued. This is the third edition of the catalogue that has been published, and the same plan has been followed as in previous issues, except that the system of cross references has been much increased. The work is intended more as a finding list than a catalogue of any bibliographical pretensions, and is based on the dictionary plan, short entries only being used. The volume contains 600 pages in double columns, and forms a valuable reference book for some 17,000 volumes of standard literature. The catalogue was prepared for the press by Mr. R. D. Boys, who is in charge of the lending department of the Public Library.

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MR. ARTHUR PATCHETT MARTIN, the well-known Australian writer, and some time editor of the "Melbourne Review," who had been in failing health for some time, died last month.

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THE Royal Society of Literature, failure as it has been in the past, might yet be made to serve its purpose in the world of letters. To the man of science the Fellowship of the Royal Society is an honoured and well recognised mark of distinction. The Frenchman who becomes one of the "forty immortals" has established an undoubted claim for recognition as a leader in the field of literature. A similar distinction, were it conferred solely for merit, should surely be worth having from a properly constituted society such as the Royal Society of Literature should be. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the necessary reconstruction of the society may be speedily brought about.

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LAST year some very high prices were paid for books, notable amongst them being a first folio of Shakespeare, £1720. As a good copy changed hands at £1700 in 1899, this would appear to be about the value of the work. A copy of the third folio, 1664, was sold last year for £385.

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THE Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris is to have a new reading room capable of seating 300 people. It is not expected, however, that this room will be open till 1908. The "Athenæum" states that "perhaps by 1908 the authorities will be able to elaborate a scheme allowing readers to get in good time the books they ask for."

**THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL LIBRARY.**—"Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving, by organisation, by improvement in method, and by co-operation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration. In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal Library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books in the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a centre of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning."—(Extract from President Roosevelt's First Message to Congress.)

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In an interesting article in the "Argus" of the 15th February, Dr. Leeper drew attention to some literary finds that had been made in Melbourne. These included a little MS. volume of poems by Keats, in the author's handwriting; a log-book of Captain Cook when a seaman on the "Eagle;" a Latin translation of the Problems of Aristotle, with MS. notes by Julius Cæsar Scaliger; a copy of Dr. Sacheverell's sermon "On the Perils of False Brethren in Church and State," that had been ordered to be burnt by the common hangman; and a copy of Robert Stephens' *Editio Regia* of the Greek Testament, Paris, 1550, with an inscription, underneath a scrollwork ornamentation, showing that the book had once been the property of Isaac Casaubon.

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MR. G. D. SPROUL, of New York, is publishing a most sumptuous edition of the works of Charles Dickens. The edition is to be limited to fifteen sets, each set containing 130 volumes, and costing \$7000 a volume. The volumes are to be printed on the finest Italian parchment, with many illuminated headings. F. G. Kitton is editor, and is to be assisted by Algernon C. Swinburne, Austin Dobson, Sidney Lee, George Saintsbury, and others. Special illustrations will be furnished by Harry Furniss, Gordon Browne, Hugh Thomson, and H. M. Brock.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Public Library of New South Wales contained, on 31st December, 1901, 151,141 books, of which 2487 had been added during the year. 199,592 visits were paid to the reference library, 131,353 to the lending branch, and 330,808 to the newspaper room, making a total for 1901 of 661,753. Great increases have occurred in the attendance of the public at the newspaper room and lending branch of this library in recent years, the number of visits to these branches having doubled in five and ten years respectively.

In the lending branch there has been a decided increase in the use of fiction, which now forms 57.4 per cent. of the total issues (an increase of 15.1 per cent. on the previous year), although it constitutes only 15.4 per cent. of the total books. It is only fair, however, to remark that a large proportion of these issues consists of stories for boys and girls, of each of which it is necessary to have several copies. To some extent, also, the increase is more apparent than real, as a considerable number of books which had formerly been classed as general literature had been reclassified as fiction. In April last the system of fines was introduced in this branch, and though some slight friction was at first experienced, no fewer than 1071 borrowers surrendering their tickets rather than pay the fines, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

During 1901 225 boxes, containing 10,188 volumes, were sent to 122 country centres, and 198 volumes to individual students in the country.

The donations amounted to 1990 volumes, of the estimated value of £383 7s. 10d., also 162 volumes of newspapers, valued at £123 10s. Under the Copyright Act the library received 271 volumes and pamphlets, 16 photographs, and 124 maps, valued at £46 2s. 4d., also 347 yearly issues of newspapers, valued at £234 4s. 6d. The newspaper room is now supplied with 509 newspapers.

A competitive examination for three cataloguers for the reference library was held during 1901, and fourteen applicants, divided equally between the sexes, competed. The successful candidates were:—Miss F. M. Rutherford, B.A., Miss Margaret Windeyer, and Miss M. Y. Fitzhardinge, M.A.

It has been determined to use a card catalogue in the reference library to complement the present system of issuing a printed supplement every five years, and it is thereby hoped to obviate the necessity which has hitherto existed for printing temporary supplements for the use of the public. The Dewey, or Relative Decimal Classification, has been adopted; all accessions to the reference collection are now being catalogued according to this system, and steps are being taken to commence the reclassification of the main collection.

Great inconvenience is still being experienced, both in the reference library and in the lending branch, from the delay in printing a large portion of the subject index of the former and of the main author catalogue and subject index of the latter, both of which have



been lying in MS. for some time. Furthermore, the congested condition of the reference library has necessitated the closing of the students' room to make room for accessions, a measure which will have to be extended to the women's room within a few months. It is earnestly hoped that early steps will be taken in the direction of providing a new public library for New South Wales.

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**BATHURST MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.**—The forty-sixth annual general meeting of the subscribers was held on 10th February, 1902, when the annual report and balance-sheet of the institution was presented and adopted. The report shows that the year 1901 has been the most prosperous since 1892. The membership has increased from 553 to 708, and the amount received in subscriptions was £366 3s. compared with £308 5s. for 1900; 24,507 books were issued, as against 23,229, an increase of 1278, and 8659 magazines and reviews were circulated. Four hundred and sixty-seven new books were added by purchase, in addition to those received from the different Government departments of the States; 205 parcels of six books were forwarded to members living at Lithgow, Wallerawang, Newbridge, Rockley, Turana, Molong, Blayney, Mudgee, Nyngan, Wellington, Rydal, Blackheath, Narromine, Caloola, Forbes, Katoomba, and Carlton, thus showing that the endeavour to make the Bathurst Library a distributing centre for the Western District has met with a fair amount of success. The institution commences the new year with a bank balance of £152 18s. 4d., which, considering the expenses incurred during the past year, consequent on the erection of the new library, &c., must be considered most satisfactory

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**NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF ARTS.**—The report for 1901 shows that the institution is making good progress. More than usual attention was devoted by the committee of management to the library, which is the principal department. Out of a total expenditure in all departments of £1339, the three items—new books, binding, and newspapers and magazines—amounted to £457. The total number of issues was 41,750, an increase of 6000 on the preceding year; the number of books added during the year was 1378. Two lectures and two exhibitions of pictures were given under the auspices of the institution, members and their friends being admitted free of charge; 1268 members were enrolled during the year, as compared with 1162 in 1900.

## QUEENSLAND.

**IPSWICH SCHOOL OF ARTS.**—The total number of subscribers for last year was 269, and the amount received from this source was £173 3s. 10d., being a slight advance on the previous year's receipts. New books to the number of 352 were added during the year. In what is termed "light literature" 13,627 volumes were issued, as against 602 in all other classes. The total receipts for the year amounted to £276 os. 4d.

MARYBOROUGH SCHOOL OF ARTS.—This institute was established in 1861. The present building, specially adapted for a semi-tropical climate, was erected in 1887, the architect being Mr. A. Grainger, whose design was selected from some thirty plans that were submitted for competition. The library contains 10,204 volumes. The income for the School of Arts for last year was £658 3s. 1d., the subscriptions amounting to £361 9s. The issues for the year reached a total of 21,902 volumes, or 19,297 complete works, of which 17,379 were fiction.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It is with regret we announce that Mr. J. R. G. Adams, librarian of the Public Library of South Australia, has been confined to his bed since 28th January with an attack of acute rheumatism. His medical adviser states that he is progressing satisfactorily, but many weeks must elapse before he can resume his official duties. At a meeting of the board of governors held on 21st February it was decided to grant Mr. Adams three months' leave of absence.

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In the last issue of the "Record" we mentioned that the board of governors of the Public Library of South Australia was engaged on a scheme of circulating autotypes of old masters amongst the institutes of that State. We are now pleased to say that the first four boxes, each containing six autotypes, framed and glazed, have been sent to Gawler, Moonta Mines, Mount Gambier, and Port Augusta, where they will be hung in the local institutes. Unfortunately, only four boxes are complete at present, but it is expected that two more will be ready at an early date; others will be sent out as soon as procured.

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THE residents of Parkside and Eastwood have for some time past had their institute temporarily located in one of the rooms of the Parkside Public School, but on Wednesday night, 19th February, at a meeting of the Institutes Committee, presided over by W. J. Sowden, Esq., J.P., it was resolved to recommend the trustees to authorise the erection of an institute building, with hall capable of accommodating 500 or 600 people. The trustees met the same evening and complied with the request, and the work will be started immediately. Mr. H. E. Fuller is the architect, and it is estimated that the building when finished will cost £1300.

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AN institute was opened on 19th February at Warnertown, 8 miles from Port Pirie, by the Hon. A. Catt, M.P., and a large number of people from Port Pirie and surrounding districts attended the ceremony. The land for the building was granted by the Government, and the people of the district contributed the material. The hall, which is 50 ft. by 27½ ft., is to be used for concerts, &c., but is not yet furnished. Up to date the amount expended on the building is £271, and a piano and furniture are expected to cost another £100.

Well-wishers of the institute have already subscribed £111, so that the total debt on the building only amounts to £260, and the trustees do not anticipate any difficulty in raising this amount.

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DURING Professor Stirling's tour in America he was much interested in the immense number of large libraries that he had an opportunity of visiting, particularly in New York. He learnt from Dr. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, that the system of exchange of official and other publications between his institution and the Public Library of South Australia had given him keen satisfaction, and that he was under great obligations to that State for its aid in procuring for the New York libraries a large number of Australian publications. It may be interesting to Dr. Billings to know that we in Adelaide as fully appreciate his courtesy in the matter of exchanges. Indeed, by his aid we meet with less difficulty in procuring the American works we desire than in obtaining official publications of the different Australasian States, where oftentimes applications meet with anything but courteous consideration.

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THE library of the University of Adelaide has made rapid strides within the past two years. Previous to this period of growth it was totally inadequate to fulfil its functions in such an important educational institution, but, like the University itself, it has grown and grown out of an apparently dormant condition to a useful vitality. It is not intended that this library should seek to cover the same ground as the national library. Its functions are altogether different. The public institution is more for the education and convenience of the masses, and being somewhat stinted in regard to expenditure, those costly editions of the classics, large sets of fac similes, &c., which are vitally important in the University library, must be passed over. For instance, the University possesses "Stevens's Fac similes of the Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America, 1773-83," in twenty-five volumes; Muratorius L.A.—Rerum Italicarum scriptores, 500-1500 A.D., published in 1723-1777, in twenty-eight volumes; Corpus inscriptionum latinarum (twenty-eight volumes published). Each of these great works must have cost the committee at least £100. Nor should we omit to mention the beautiful work, "Recueil des historiens des croisades," in fourteen volumes, purchased for £34, nor for the complete set to date of the Early English Text Society publications. Whilst such works as these are in the University, but 100 yards from the Public Library building, there can be no necessity for their purchase by the board of governors of the latter institution. Before leaving the subject of these large and costly works, I should like to draw attention to what is surely a mistaken economy. The large folio volumes of the "Recueil des historiens des croisades" are bound in quarter-morocco, with paper sides; in fact, quite a number of the University books are so bound. If these volumes are to be used at all the strawboard at the corners, with no protecting leather, will soon split and crush out of shape. The bottom edges must wear, and it can only mean a matter of a year or two before the volumes will either need shoeing with vellum or rebinding altogether. The marbled paper sides can never be satisfactory even

with small books and with half-leather binding, but on large volumes without the protecting leather corners can never be defended even on the grounds of economy. The shelves at the University have a very handsome appearance. Morocco is the principal leather used, and the colours appear to be well chosen. One thing detracting from the pleasing effect is the inartistic and clumsy monogram—a combination of the letters U. and A. It instinctively reminds one of a sheep or cattle brand, and is hardly in keeping with the tone of the binding work in general. Buckram and cloth are most used for the binding of periodicals. As they are all bound locally, the cloth binding must cost almost as much as leather, at any rate the difference in price can never equal the difference in value. Cloth binding in Australia costs far more than it does in England, and whilst in the old country its ultimate cheapness is regarded as questionable, the much greater proportionate cost in these States should decide every library to bind even little-used volumes in leather or buckram.

The University library now contains 14,500 volumes. The sections to which most attention has been lately devoted are history, and all branches of literature. The ancient classics division is now particularly strong. Here I noticed the first volume of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinæ*, which is being published under the auspices of the five great academies of Berlin, Gottingen, Leipzig, Munich, and Vienna. Judging by the cost of this volume, £50 will be little enough to purchase the complete work when published. Amongst other recent additions may be mentioned the "*Codex Bernensis 363*," a series of fac similes of MSS. of ancient and mediæval Latin writers, vol. 1 published at £10; Sharpe, R. B.: *Monograph of the Paradiseidæ and Ptilonorhynchidæ*, in two vols., 1891-98, probably costing £25.

The University authorities can be congratulated on the splendid growth of their library.

## TASMANIA.

THE Tasmanian Public Library is supported partly by Government and partly by private subscriptions. It was established in the year 1850 by an Act of Council, which Act prohibited the disposal of any property of the library without the sanction of the Governor-in-Council. An annual grant of £100 was given, which was increased to £200 in 1854. In 1859 (the library then possessing 9000 volumes) Parliament granted £1 for each £1 subscribed by private members on condition that the library should be open to the public. The result was that private subscriptions fell off, entailing a loss also of the Government grant. In 1864 Government intimated that, "for a season at least," the grant would cease. As a consequence the library collapsed in 1867. Soon after this the Town Hall, Hobart, was built, and in accordance with the original Act (24 Vic., No. 26), authorising money to be borrowed for its construction, rooms were provided therein for public library purposes. In 1870 an Act (34 Vic., No. 27) was passed for the incorporation and government of the library. Trustees, partly Government, partly municipal, were provided for. An Act (34 Vic., No. 3) provided a sum of £250 to clear off out-

standing liabilities, on condition that the trustees "place the valuable and extensive collection of works belonging to the institution in the Town Hall, and render them accessible to the community for ever." About this time the Colonial Treasurer had informed the subscribers at a public meeting that a sum of £1700 3s. 10d., derived by the Government under the Escheat Act, would be placed at the disposal of the trustees for library purposes. These arrangements having in due time been completed, the library was formally inaugurated on 5th September, 1870, by His Excellency Governor Du Cane. In March, 1872, the municipal council, at the request of the trustees, granted a sum in aid of the institution, and in the year 1880 a grant was obtained from the Government. These grants have been maintained up to the present time. The institution has a well classified library, together with newspaper and magazine rooms. It is managed by a board of eight trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Government, and four by the municipal council. The attendance of visitors during 1901 was 104,000. Mr. Alfred J. Taylor has been librarian for the past twenty-seven years.

## VICTORIA.

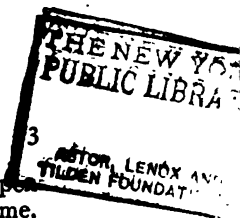
**BALLARAT PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—The committee reports a most successful year. Books issued, 9098; number of additions, 250; number of subscribers, 200. The library starts the new year with a credit balance of £66 4s. 7d., the receipts for the past year amounting to £384 11s. 9d.

**BEECHWORTH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—The new books added during the past year amount to 145. The number of subscribers for the year has only averaged 83, far too small a number, the committee thinks, for a town of the size and importance of Beechworth. Nevertheless, the library has a small balance on the credit side. The total number of volumes in the library is 8000.

**COLLINGWOOD FREE LIBRARY.**—The reading room contains 4018 volumes, and the lending branch 3250 volumes. During the year 1901 the number of books lent was 32,814, and the number of visits to the reading room was 19,832.

**FITZROY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—This institution was opened by the Mayor of Fitzroy, Councillor Samuel Lyons, J.P., on 17th July, 1877. Its establishment was principally due to the efforts of Mr. Thomas A. Ewing, J.P., when Mayor of Fitzroy, 1873-74, valuable assistance being rendered by the local council. From 1877 to March, 1892, it was open in the evening only, but in April of the latter year the council decided to open it during the day as well as at night. The books are all in good order, classified, and so arranged that any volume can be found by the librarian at a moment's notice. The attendance of the public varies according to the time of the year, being less in the summer than in the winter months. Attached to the library is a comfortable chess and draughts room. During the

## THE LIBRARY RECORD OF AUSTRALASIA.



twelve months from January to December, 1901, the library was open upon 293 days, and the attendance was as follows:—Daytime, 16,239; evening, 19,831; total, 36,070. During the past year 355 books were added to the library, which now contains a total of 5166 volumes.

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THE GEELONG FREE LIBRARY has no lending department, but is used only as a reference library. The estimated daily attendance is 450. The total number of volumes on the shelves is 5761, of which 122 were purchased and 85 were received as gifts during the year 1901.

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THE KEW LITERARY INSTITUTE was open for 250 days during last year. The number of visits reached a total of 12,637, and 9550 books and 4047 magazines were borrowed. The library contains 5507 volumes, of which 199 were added during the year. The fiction department has been revised and recatalogued, and the new catalogue is available for subscribers. At the end of the year there were 135 subscribers on the rolls, and the financial statement showed a credit balance of £61 2s. 9d.

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KYNETON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The half-yearly report up to the 31st December last shows that "the year has been one of substantial progress," and that it closed with a credit balance of £93 16s. 11d. For the year 1901 the subscriptions amounted to £178 18s. 9d., and the receipts from the billiard room are set down at £130 11s. 6d. There were 184 subscribers and 15 life members on the roll at the end of the year. The income derived from the rent of the hall and rooms was £140 8s. 6d.

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THE MELBOURNE ATHENÆUM reports that there were 655 members on the roll at the end of last year, of whom 69 joined during the year. The number of books issued amounted to 19,649, and the issues of magazines numbered 5235. Gross receipts, £2348 1s. 8d.; expenditure, £2174 3s. 3d. During the year 180 volumes were added to the library.

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NORTH MELBOURNE FREE LIBRARY.—The total attendance for the year 1901 was 16,852. The number of subscribing members was 146, the receipts from this source being £113 15s. The number of books issued during the year was 7132, and 209 new books were purchased, besides newspapers and periodicals.

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THE PRAHRAN PUBLIC LIBRARY was established in 1861, and has always been under the control of the local city council. It is the largest and most important of the suburban libraries of Melbourne, and contains 12,500 volumes. The library is open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the number of visits during last year was 97,008. It is a purely reference library, a special feature of its contents being the number of works of a technical nature.

**SANDHURST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND FREE LIBRARY.**—The yearly reports of this library are issued in July, and the last report shows a marked reduction of an unfortunate debit balance. The library contained 13,900 volumes, 180 new books having been added during the year. The rolls showed a total membership of 373, of whom 90 were life members. It is proposed to make the library entirely a municipal institution, and the committee are considering as to the best way of bringing this about.

**SHEPPARTON FREE LIBRARY.**—The financial year started with an overdraft, but a special effort to obtain funds proved successful, and at the end of the year the library had a credit balance of £21 13s. 1d. Two cases of books were received on loan from the Public Library of Victoria, and the collection was permanently increased by the addition of 124 volumes. The receipts for the year amounted to £271 4s. 3d.

**SOUTH MELBOURNE FREE LIBRARY.**—The financial statement shows a credit balance of £29 17s. 6d., but there is a liability of £175 due for rent. The yearly attendance for 1901 was 73,360. Mr. S. Row, hon. treasurer, has been elected to represent this library at the Library Association meeting. Total receipts for the year £241 12s. 4d.

**SOUTH MELBOURNE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The members' circulating library now contains 7063 books, the additions for the year 1901 amounting to 182 volumes. Credit balance, £169 13s. 2d., together with an asset of £175 due by the South Melbourne Free Library. The committee thanks Mr. A. Sutherland for a lecture on "National Humour," but regrets that its programme of social engagements had to be curtailed owing to lack of encouragement.

**STAWELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND FREE LIBRARY.**—The total receipts for the year 1901 amounted to £519 15s. 3d., including an advance on mortgage of £200, and receipts from billiard room, £58 10s. The year closed with a balance of £28 standing to the credit of the institute. During the year 149 volumes were added to the library, and there were 132 qualified members on the roll.

**WILLIAMSTOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The library contains nearly 5000 volumes. The subscriptions for the half-year ending 31st December amounted to £55 2s. 6d., and the total income to £240 os. 7d., leaving the institute with a small overdraft of £1 3s. 1d.

**THE YACKANDANDAH INSTITUTE** reports that 164 new books were added last year, the total number of volumes in the library being now 2993. There was an average of 85 subscribers during the past year, and the total receipts for 1901 amounted to £115 1s. 5d. As the institute is open daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., the committee may be complimented on ending the year with a credit balance of £4 1s. 4d.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

FREMANTLE LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The latest report to hand deals with the affairs of the institute for the half-year ending 30th September, 1901. The number of members paid to date of report was 409. During the half-year 190 volumes were added, of which number 33 were to replace books lost or condemned. The number of books issued during the six months was 11,356. Five lectures were delivered during the winter.

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THE KALGOORLIE MINERS' INSTITUTE sends a report of interest. Although only in the fourth year of its existence, the members of the institute are about to build a permanent brick building, and have borrowed £7000 for this purpose. The latest report received, however, only deals with the affairs of the institute to June, 1901. The number of members increased from 149 in June, 1900, to 412 in June, 1901. In twelve months 1481 volumes had been added, and the total number of volumes in the library was 2742. Members' subscriptions for the year under review amounted to £332 5s. 3d.

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THE SWAN RIVER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE has increased its members' roll from 732 in the year 1900 to 900 for last year. The issues for 1901 amounted to more than 90,000, and the total number of books in the library is about 8000. The total receipts for the year amounted to £1745 10s. 11d., members' subscriptions returning £738 3s. 3d.

## Library Association of Australasia.

THE Library Association will hold its general meeting this year in Melbourne, on Wednesday, the 2nd April, and the following days. Including the initial meeting held in Melbourne in 1896, this will be the fourth general meeting of the association. The proposal to hold an annual meeting was found impracticable, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting a representative attendance. Indeed, it is a question as to whether the association will be able to continue to meet even biennially, owing to the great distances that representatives must travel in order to be present at a general meeting. That, however, will be one of the questions for the members to decide next month.

The forthcoming meeting promises to be as successful as the previous ones. Delegates from all the States will be present, and the papers already promised cover a variety of subjects. The committee has again met with a difficulty in getting papers from the representatives of country libraries and smaller institutes. In some cases an excess of modesty is doubtless accountable for this want of the proper representation of the requirements and difficulties of the country institutes, but in others it is feared that it can only be ascribed to lack of interest. Every effort has been made to get the smaller libraries to take a deeper interest in the association. They have been asked through the "Record," and in many cases by personal request, to contribute to the library journal and to the proceedings



of the Association. The response has not been so large as the committees of the Association desire. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that as many delegates as possible will make a point of attending the meeting to be held next month, and that they will not hesitate to bring before the Association any points of interest that may occur to them.

It is impossible at present to print a full programme of the forthcoming meeting. A skeleton programme, however, is attached, and it is not likely to be materially altered. His Excellency the Governor-General, who is patron of the Association, has kindly promised to open the loan exhibition of rare books, manuscripts, and historical and literary curios. This exhibition will be held in the National Gallery, and the trustees of the Public Library will give a conversazione on the occasion of the opening ceremony, on Wednesday evening, the 2nd April. Professor Peterson, of the University Conservatorium of Music, has kindly promised to assist in providing some music on this occasion, and as it is difficult to imagine any place that lends itself so well as the National Gallery to an entertainment of this kind, it is anticipated that the guests of the trustees will spend a pleasant as well as a profitable evening. On Thursday evening, Mr. P. M'M. Glynn, M.P., will lecture to the members of the association and their friends on "The Disposition of Shakespeare as reflected from his works." Mr. Glynn's reputation as a speaker, his keen and enthusiastic appreciation of literary beauty, and his faculty of holding an audience, are well known, and well remembered by the members of the Library Association who had the privilege of being present at his address in Adelaide at their last meeting. A visit to Parliament House, and an inspection of the library, form part of the programme, and the names of those who will read papers should be a sufficient guarantee of a profitable meeting. The skeleton programme is as follows:—

#### WEDNESDAY, 2ND APRIL.

- 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Initial meeting in the Public Lending Library. President's address. Paper by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, Public Librarian of New South Wales. Inspection of the Public Library.
- 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Papers and discussion.
- 8 p.m.—Conversazione and opening of the Loan Exhibition.

#### THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL.

- 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Papers and discussion.
- 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Papers and discussion.
- 8 p.m.—Lecture in the upper room of the Athenæum by Mr. P. M'M. Glynn, M.P.

#### FRIDAY, 4TH APRIL.

- 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Papers and discussion.
- 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Visit Parliament House.
- 8 p.m.—Business meeting.

#### SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL.

- Post-conference trip to Bendigo, if desired by delegates.

## Jean Grolier.

By JAMES SMITH.

It is related of the Marquis de Lavalette, who was Minister of the Interior in France from 1865 to 1867, that, in a public document, addressed to some savant in Paris, he committed the amusing blunder of speaking of Jean Grolier as a bookbinder! He had heard something of Grolier bindings, no doubt, and yet he knew nothing of "the father and the prince of French bibliophiles", in spite of the fact that his illustrious compatriot had been a farmer-general of the revenue, French ambassador in Rome, and Minister of Finance for a short time under Charles IX. Not more than 350 volumes can be identified as having formed part of his library, and not one of these was in his mother tongue! He loved the Latin authors, and, what is more, his affection comprehended what they wrote as well as the apparel in which they were garbed by the papermaker, the printer, and the bookbinder; for he was a good Latinist and *Musarum cultor*, as he was styled by the authors who dedicated their works to him. He was fond of choice editions and enjoyed collecting varieties of them. For instance, he had nine examples of Cicero, six of Martial, four of Ovid, ten of Pliny, three of Titus Livius, four of Valerius Maximus, five of Juvenal, and ten of Virgil. I cannot help hoping that some of these formed part of a lending library, which he kept apart from his choicer treasures. For his book-plate bore this device: *Grolierii et amicorum*; and these were no idle words. His library belonged to his friends as well as to himself; but surely with a reservation. How could he find it in his heart to trust in other hands the priceless specimens of early typography which he had gathered together with so much care, and not one of which could now be purchased for considerably more than its weight in gold? His friends were not conscienceless thieves, educated miscreants and mean sneaks, like the depredators who mutilate some of the books in our Public Library, and will sometimes detach and steal a whole volume from its binding. Grolier's associates were gentlemen—artists, scholars, statesmen, and men of letters—as incapable of filching a book as of picking a pocket; but there was always the liability to loss or accident, by flood or fire, while the precious volume remained in other hands; so that one does not like to think of his priceless rarities passing out of his own possession and guardianship.

Jean Grolier was the only son of the Treasurer of Louis the 12th of France, and was born in the year 1479, just nine years after Jean de la Pierre, Prior of the Sorbonne, and one of the most learned men of his epoch, had invited three German printers to settle in Paris, where they installed a press in the college itself and produced an edition of the Latin Epistles of Gasparino of Bergamo, the first book ever printed in France. About the year 1510 Grolier was appointed, in succession to his father, Treasurer of the Duchy of Milan, which Louis the 12th had acquired by conquest in 1499. Six years later he married Anne Briçonnet, granddaughter of the Cardinal of Saint-Malo. He remained in Milan until it was lost to France by the Battle of Pavia, but he stayed in Italy until the year 1535, and was French ambassador to Rome in 1534. The fascination which such a coun-

try must have possessed for such a man, at such a time, must have been irresistible, especially as he saw a good deal of Padua, Ferrara, Mantua, and Naples, but more particularly of Venice, where he acquired the friendship of Aldo Manuzio, the father of Italian printing, that great and dignified labourer in the field of letters, who ennobled a mechanical craft by his rare intellectual attainments, for he was one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of the age; who invented the cursive or Italian letter, introduced the comma into punctuation, and was the first to print books in a portable and pocket form. Imagine the privilege of receiving, as Grolier is pretty sure to have done, an Aldine edition of the *Ethics of Aristotle*, fresh from the presses of Aldo Manuzio, who edited, printed, revised, and actually sold across the counter the works which issued from his establishment in the Campo San Agostino! And imagine the company whom the French bibliophile would meet beneath his hospitable roof—learned Hellenists like Gregoropoulos, Chalcondyles, and Carteromachos, Sabellico, the historian of Venice and librarian of St. Mark's; Sanuto, who wrote the "Lives of the Doges"; Archbishop Masurus; Cardinal Bembo, who formed such a superb library at Padua, and was somewhat fonder of the beautiful Lucrezia Borgia than was quite consistent with propriety, and the illustrious Erasmus, who was the revealer of classic literature to the whole of Northern Europe. For all these were members of the Academy of Letters and Science, which the great printer had founded in Venice. And at that time the very atmosphere of Italy was perfumed with the fine aroma of Art and Letters. It was the golden age of the Renaissance, the splendid epoch of Michael Angelo, Raffaele, Titian, Giorgione, Correggio, Palma Vecchio, and Leonardo da Vinci; of Bramante, Cellini, and Sansovino; of Ariosto, Castiglione, Aretino, Savonarola, and Bibbiena; and of gifted women like Maddalena Doni, Lucrezia Borgia, Elisabetta Gonzaga, Vittoria Colonna, Lucrezia Crivelli, and Lisa del Giocondo, "the sweet, but perplexing, poem", whose face has received the impress of eternal youth at the hands of Da Vinci on the canvas which has smiled down upon successive generations of spectators from the walls of the Louvre.

What Grolier thought of the brilliant society into which he found ready admission in Italy we may easily conjecture. What it thought of him we may infer from the words addressed to him—of course in the most elegant Latin—by Erasmus: "You owe nothing to books, but books will hereafter confer an eternal glory upon you."

While Grolier was in Venice he went to the expense of printing at the Aldine presses the treatise which his friend Budé had written upon the coins of the Greeks and Romans under the title of *De Asse*. It must have been a happiness to know the man whom Erasmus called "The Prodigy of Europe"; who was almost the first to introduce the Greek language into France, having acquired it from John Lascaris, and who presently became such a profound Hellenist that his correspondence in Greek extorted, by its purity, the admiration of those whose mother tongue it was. Budé's name should certainly find a place in a publication like the present, for he was both secretary and librarian to Francis the First, and it was he who prevailed upon that monarch to found the College of France. Passionately addicted to study, this erudite scholar was seated in his library one day, when his servant disturbed his quietude by abruptly informing him that the

house was on fire. Calmly looking up from his desk, Budé said: "Go and tell my wife. You know I never interfere with household affairs."

With another man of transcendent genius, but of diminutive discretion, Grolier was brought into contact while he was filling the post of treasurer to Francis the First. This was Benvenuto Cellini, to whom, on his visit to Paris, the King had made a grant of the Chateau de Nesle, but afterwards reclaimed the tennis court and some small apartments opening into it, for the purpose of bestowing them upon a certain distiller, on whose behalf the King's reigning mistress, Mme. d'Estampes, had interested herself. Grolier, "who spoke Italian incomparably well", writes Cellini, in his *Memoirs*, waited upon the artist, accompanied by the distiller, to demand possession, but Cellini refused, vowing that he would throw the claimant out of the window, and the treasurer, finding what a swaggering bully he had to deal with, left him to his own devices.

Men of letters, especially the more necessitous of them, found a warm friend in this ardent bibliophile, whose generosity was only surpassed by his delicacy of mind. This was shown in the dinner parties which he used to give to the authors and scholars upon whom fortune had frowned. At the close of the entertainment he presented each of his guests with a pair of gloves, which, on examination, were found to be filled with gold pieces.

Besides his passion for books, Grolier was one of the most celebrated numismatists of his time, and was an indefatigable collector. Perhaps that was why Henry the Second delegated to him and two colleagues the onerous task of reforming the coinage and reorganising the Mint. This was in 1559—he being then eighty—and to his excellent taste and judgment the French nation was indebted for those beautiful *testons*, which did so much honour to the art of the die-cutter, and have been called "the glory of numismatic collections." They have long since passed out of circulation, and it may be necessary, therefore, to explain that they derive their name as coins from the King's head (*teste*) impressed upon them. A *teston* was originally of the value of eighteenpence, but was afterwards reduced to sixpence. Students of Shakespeare will scarcely need to be reminded that his "testril" and "testern," as well as the modern "tester," were derived from the old French *teston*, which has pretty well dropped out of the dictionary, like the *testonner* of Montaigne, Scarron, and Madame de Sévigné, and the *testonneur* of Rabelais.

It only remains to add that Jean Grolier died on the 22nd of October, 1565, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

MORAL.—If you wish to live to a green old age, cultivate the love of books, collect a choice library, and be as generous with your money as Grolier was with his.

## The Use of New Books.

By N. MACMUNN, B.A., ASSISTANT, PUBLIC LIBRARY OF W.A.

THERE can be nothing more heretical in the eyes of the average librarian than to preach a doctrine involving disorder. From first to last he is the upholder of system, of Kosmos; the advocate of chaos in any kind or degree is implicitly his foe. But there is in the management of books, as in almost everything else, an apparent chaos which is, below the surface, not so divorced from order after all. There is a systematic disorder—a disorder which explains the otherwise order, and justifies it in the result.

In these days of mechanical restrictions, of the petty law-making that is one of the fruits of excessive commercialism, it is well that we should sometimes allow ourselves, so to say, to equilibrate between the formal and the human. At least should we examine our methods fundamentally, and find just how far the human has been sacrificed to the formal, that our system may profit accordingly.

Now, there can be no question—though practice sometimes seems to contradict the rule—that people need ready and sympathetic help in their reading. Discouragement comes too easily. Most men look upon the majority of books as things segregated from all human interest, as material things of paper and ink and leather or cloth, conveying within them a lesson, perhaps, to a chosen few, but for the multitude a collection of cryptic formulæ. To teach them that some of these most forbidding books are inspired by the breath of life, that they live and move and have a being all their own, is a task from which the greater number of would-be proselytisers soon sink back worsted and hopeless. Where shall they begin? There is no point of sympathy, there seems no compromise that is not all concession. Where is the remedy?

The mechanical rules of the library—systematic arrangement according to subject or authors, or any other basis of classification—will hinder rather than help. The dainties are too diluted, lost in the general mass, to tempt the mind of the casual reader. He has known only rubbish in his reading, and so to the rubbish he is soon driven back.

And now for a hint. In the library of some 50,000 volumes attached to the Oxford University Club, known as the Union Society, there is, or was, in vogue, a procedure which I have not heard of elsewhere, and which would seem more or less suggestive. Here the new books were allowed to accumulate in a special case for three months or more, before being placed on the shelves to which the general order consigned them. In this case they lay, a hotch-potch of every imaginable department of literature. "Esther Waters" would rub shoulders with the "Defence of Philosophic Doubt," a treatise on the differential calculus would be sandwiched between Dana Gibson's caricatures and "Alice in Wonderland," the "Law of Torts" would take its place by the latest edition of "Elia." The system has its merits. Those who came to scoff remained to pray. The "Esther Waters" man would, at any rate, pick up "Elia," and the "Elia" man would soon be experimenting on some diluted philosophy. Novelty gave

the first zest, variety quickened it. That case of new books converted as many Philistines and made as many readers as the rest of the library put together. Besides, new error, I think one may take for granted, is less harmful and anti-social than old error. The disorderliness of the selection was therefore no doubt less dangerous than the disorder (relative to the uninformed reader's mind) of a full and classified library (where by all the laws of probability there is a full supply of the foolish, if innocuous, printed matter, to which such a man has mostly been accustomed).

It is a sad thing to see the plays of Ibsen resting on the shelves week after week neglected, almost readerless. Would this have been so they had been once upon a time (not so long ago) served up as novelties on a shelf set apart for the many necessary introductions between men and books. And so of Herbert Spenser, George Meredith, Bjornsen, Edward Fitzgerald, Thomas Hardy, and others who, if not among the present, are at least essential to the true understanding of the life and thought of our own day. Moreover, the old books would be coming in new, so to say, all the time. The man who had been cheated of Carlyle by being led into the belief that he was esoteric, and only to be understood after prayer and fasting, would be drawn to him in his latest form, and would find to his surprise that much was clear and valuable, even to him. Schopenhauer's forbidding name would soon forbid no more, and even Nietzsche might have a disciple among the less pretentious. In the departments of the library "useful," in the narrower sense, there would be the advantage that the latest scientific and technical books should be made known to the public, a worthy achievement in itself. Altogether, it seems to me to be a matter for consideration whether the treatment of new books should not take a prominent place in the organisation of a library.

### A Book to Read.

It has been said of the vast library of the British Museum that the 20,000 volumes kept in the reading-room for current reference contain all that is worth reading in the 2,000,000 volumes in the galleries. And if the "Encyclopædia Britannica" may be regarded as in some sort a second distillation of the whole, it would be the height of ingenuousness to attempt to give in a few words that which should fairly represent the Encyclopædia. One turns instinctively to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" when some urgent question is to be answered, but it is an error to think of it only as a remedy in moments of emergency. It is withal a book to read, to read easily, for the mere pleasure of hearing a tale well told: the delight we feel, even at our laziest moments, in following the lead of an able mind. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" is not a lexicon, it is neither dull nor categorical; its comfortable pages, full of matured thought, are for all men's common use. There is not a trace of pedantry in its tone; the great men of our day wrote it, and every one of them was proud to do his best in such goodly company. This is the work the *Daily Mail* is now offering upon such favourable terms; 5s. first payment, and less than sixpence a day in monthly instalments. The offer is a limited one.—[ADVT.]

## The Librarian as Historian.

THE purport of this article is to direct the attention of librarians, and secretaries of country institutions, to the valuable information that is being allowed to pass into oblivion, through librarians not using a simple method of storing up and making available such knowledge.

The history of various districts is contained in a scattered manner in the country newspapers, but as country libraries can neither afford the room to house complete files of their papers, nor the cost of binding such large volumes, and as the national libraries of the States are also unable to find room to preserve sets of all the country papers, and as very few publishers, too, keep files of their own issues, the groundwork of local histories is fast disappearing. It is now time a commencement was made to store up this knowledge. Every country library should be the storehouse of its own local history, and to attain this end each librarian should not only collect and preserve all the books and pamphlets issued in, or published about, his district, but should also keep a register in which he should paste newspaper cuttings and magazine extracts relating to his locality. In this register, also, notes might be written recording any special event, or marking a development of the town, that the newspaper omitted to chronicle. Photographs of the outlying district, of the thoroughfares of the town, of prominent local men, and of places of special interest, together with plans, sketches, &c., should also be placed in the register. To increase the usefulness of the volume, manuscript entries may be made under the various sections indicated below, making references to special items that may be found elsewhere in printed volumes. Entries, too, may be made of information gleaned from old settlers with reliable memories, but to these entries should be placed the names of the informants and the dates on which the statements were made.

The register should be a fairly thick scrap-book, quarto size; 12 in. high by 10 in. wide will be found to be a handy size, as this width allows sufficient room for marginalia after mounting the newspaper cuttings in double column. The paper used ought not to have a highly burnished surface, since the burnishing is not conducive to adhesiveness, nor ought the paper to be of that common soft, absorbent kind so often used for children's scrap-books; this variety tears too easily and soon wears out. A thin, tough paper, with a plain surface, is the best to use. The best common mountant is flour paste, to which some alum has been added during boiling. Alum, besides preserving the paste in the ordinary sense, also preserves it from mice, which will not eat it unless driven to do so by hunger. A weak solution of formalin instead of alum has been tried as a preservative, but its astringency not only wrinkled up the skin on the fingers, but caused it to peel off. Though a weak solution was used, it was evidently too strong, but one trial sufficed, especially when alum was so cheap and so easily procurable. Seccotine is without doubt the best adhesive, but if it be desired to remove a cutting when once pasted with it, much more difficulty will be experienced than if flour paste has been used. If seccotine be employed, instead of pasting all over the back of the cutting, merely smear the edges about one-quarter of an inch deep.

Having decided on the paper and mountant, the next thing is to divide the book into sections, the size of each of which must be determined by the compiler to meet his own requirements. The following divisions will be found necessary:—

1. *General and Descriptive*.—Here must be placed all articles describing the town and district as a whole.
2. *Biography*.—Great discretion must be exercised in this section. Notices of every Tom, Jack, and Harry are not to be included, nor are sketches of politicians, colonists, and others not connected with the district.
3. *Charities and Benevolent Institutions*.
4. *Churches and other places of worship*.
5. *Commerce and Trade*. Includes markets, local strikes, fluctuation of prices and wages, and general commercial business.
6. *History*.
7. *Plans*.—Not only are plans of the town as a whole, and maps of the district to be placed in this division, but also plans of important estates subdivided, areas to be resumed, localities affected by disease, &c.
8. *Public Buildings and Works, and Parks*.
9. *Social Life*.
10. *Statistics*.
11. *Streets*.—This division needs special attention. The permanent closing-up, the renaming, and the opening or formation of new streets should be recorded.
12. *Suburbs and out-lying district*.

The register should not be left lying about to satisfy everybody's curiosity. It must be kept under lock and key, either in a drawer, or, better still, an iron safe, and be treated as a book would be that was kept in a special reserve.

Let a librarian commence such a compilation as is here advocated, and he will be surprised to find how fascinating his record-making will become, and how proud he will feel when, after a few years' gathering together of these facts during his leisure moments, he finds he has enough material from which to write an interesting narrative of the history of his town, or else that the official historian of the colony has found it necessary to visit him to consult his records to clear up some obscure incident which, though seeming of little moment to many people, yet was a prominent factor in the development of the State, or threw an important sidelight on the character of some erstwhile colonist.

HUGH WRIGHT.



### Advertising our Libraries.

THE question of advertising public libraries has for many years been discussed in America, where quite a number of large libraries have utilised such means to increase their daily attendance. Australian librarians, on the other hand, are rather inclined to follow the conservative tendency exhibited in England in such matters. It may be considered quite unnecessary to advertise such institutions, but it has been calculated that fully half of the population of our principal cities are either unaware of the existence of a public library, or do not realise what function it performs in our educational system. How are these people to be informed? An advertisement in the daily papers giving location, hours of opening, &c., would cost little, and do much towards supplying the desideratum. This practice is adopted in some parts of America, and might be used with advantage in Australia. The Harlem Public Library of New York advertises regularly in the street cable cars. An attractive advertisement, with a list of the latest books, might be placed in all cars. This suggestion was made some years ago by Miss M'Guffey, of the Boston Public Library, and the Harlem Library finds it a success. It would at least be worth a trial in Australia. The St. Louis Public Library (U.S.A.), some few years back, issued large numbers of handbills for children, which offered every child that could read a free trip round the world with all the famous navigators, and referred them to the public library for particulars.

Mr. Melvil Dewey, speaking of the above circular ("Library Journal," Feb., 1892), very truly remarks that there are thousands of people in every large city who would make use of the public libraries if only taught to go there." How can we teach them? Only by some form of advertisement. For instance, lists of new books, and also short pithy articles about library matters, are inserted in many of the American papers, and the publishers are glad to get them.

In South Australia the daily papers publish a monthly list of books added to the library, and also short reviews of the more important works, which information is supplied by the library authorities, and is much appreciated by the public. This is a step in the right direction, but leaves much still to be desired. Attractive placards could be sent to factories, schools, warehouses, &c. Let the people know where and how they can profitably spend their spare time—a few pounds well spent would do much in this way. In the first issue of the "Library Record," Mr. Battye, librarian of the Public Library of Western Australia, suggested that lectures on literature might be given during the winter months to increase the usefulness of the library. It may not be generally known that this practice was adopted by the board of the South Australian Institute for many years before the foundation of the Adelaide University, but was discontinued more than twenty years ago. Such lectures are still given in England and elsewhere, and, if started in connection with our libraries, they need not be limited to literature, but should embrace all branches of science and the arts. The dairy expert would give popular lectures on dairying, &c., and draw attention to the works on his subject in the library; the professor of history would do the same with his subject, and so on with geology, botany, agriculture, astronomy,

mining, architecture, electricity, &c. Suitable lecturers would always be willing to assist, and the amount of good achieved by this means would be incalculable. Of course, these lectures would to a certain extent be duplicating work already done by other institutions, but this need not be any objection.

A. A. S. STYLES.

Public Library, Adelaide.

### Some Books that should be in every General Library Collection.

#### III.

As this article of this series is to be devoted to Fiction (Class 7, v., see "Record", p. 21), I thought I would just see what Quintus Horatius Flaccus (born B.C. 65) had to say on the subject. I find: *Ficta voluptatis causâ sint proxima veris*—Fiction intended to please should resemble truth as near as possible! Of all the flagrant anachronisms that ever were invented, surely this is the most glaring. The sentiment belongs absolutely to this century, A.D.; it does not seem timely coming to us over all those nineteen centuries; it is hardly fair to the "twentieth." (A fig for the "New World"!) There seems to be nothing more to be said on the subject. Surely it must be that interesting middle-aged gentleman who lives in the next street, who speaks with a pleasing but unfamiliar foreign accent, who walks out between 12 and 1, in fair weather, with a fine Molossian hound at his heels, and who, as the children pass from school, chucks their little chins with bent forefinger and drinks in a deep draught of pleasure, so infrequent now, from the pure innocence of their sweet young eyes. That must be he; he has described himself; let us see. *Libertino natum patre*—son of a freed man; yes, would that there were more sons of freed men! *In tenui re*—how much the fat world owes, for its most abiding satisfaction and happiness, to the dearest labours of the lean world "in slender circumstances"! *Corporis exigui*—short in stature; yes. *Præcanum*—grey before his time; yes. *Solibus aptum*—fond of the sunshine; yes. *Irasci celerem, tamen placabilis*—quick-tempered, soon appeased; yes, yes, we can quite believe it. And he has no objection that it should be known that he completed his 44th December *collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno*—in the year when Barton took Lyne for colleague. Obviously there is a cryptogram here. Lollius—Barton; Lepidus—Lyne. It is as clear as mud in a wineglass. Ask Ignatius Donnelly. Archbishop Whately had his "historical doubts about the existence of Napoleon Buonaparte", there is no doubt about this; those nineteen centuries have never existed. I shall take the earliest opportunity of slipping my card, with my address on it, under the door some mid-day when Mr. Q. H. Flaccus is out walking. I think he walks out to the *Fons Bandusiae*, when the Dog-star is not too fierce—to that spring of water 'clearer than crystal', that fountain so famous (*nobilis*) now. My card shall obliterate nineteen centuries; and—he may return my call. What a welcome he shall have—that splendid Pagan in this year of our Lord, 1902. I hope he will "drink in modest bowls poor Sabine wine" for the sake of old times. I hope Mæcenas has not made him too fastidious with Caecuban wine, and

grape from the press of Cales, and Falernian, and exquisite Massic. But one thing I shall do; I shall ask Horace more about Fiction, and shall pass the information on.

But here is Charles Lamb saying his "Grace before Meat." He "owns that he is disposed to say grace upon twenty other occasions in the course of a day besides his dinner." "I want", he declares, "a form of setting out upon a pleasant walk, for a moonlight ramble, for a friendly meeting, or a solved problem. Why have we none for books, those spiritual repasts—a grace before Milton—a grace before Shakespeare, a devotional exercise proper to be said before reading the Fairy Queen?" But what if Charles, so fond of his folios, should "say grace" over some of our up-to-date Fiction, and then proceed to meat? What then? The "Confessions of a Drunkard" were not more alarming. Fancy the horrors of the poor fiction-taker who "tries to abstain but for one evening." Beware of "arriving at that state in which, paradoxical as it may appear, reason shall only visit thee through intoxication." "The drinking man is never less himself than during his sober intervals. Evil is so far his good." Poison, indeed; it is rank poison. Shall there be "grace before"—poison? No, no! Poor Charles! Romeo, of course, must have *his* poison—"a dram of poison", some "soon-speeding gear"; he will pay well for it too, even "forty ducats"—gold, "worse poison to men's souls" than this dram to "the life-weary taker." Poor Romeo! "My poverty, and not my will, consents." Poor apothecary! So does the apothecary-novelist minister to the mind of the Romeo-public. His "poverty, and not his will, consents."

What! will the line of these offended shades "stretch out to the crack of doom"? It is Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay: "In fiction, the principles are given, to find the facts; in history, the facts are given, to find the principles." Well put, sir, well put. We can understand, then, why so much Fiction is History—without the principles, and why so much History is Fiction—without the facts. History cannot ignore facts; it can only "explain them away"—on principle. But Fiction is not hampered at all by such common things as facts; it manufactures it own—by machinery often; it can, if it likes, manufacture a thunderstorm to frighten a flea—on fact; for the flea is about to bite the hero, and the hero must not die of the plague before he has had ample opportunity of proving himself an utter prig, who has no positive characteristics of his own, but shines like a negative good deed against the blackness of a naughty villain. Fiction, like the poor burglar, "must live." Its "poverty, and not its will, consents."

It is well to remember that the works of the poets and dramatists are Fiction—in the wider sense of the term: "The Iliad," "The Odyssey"; Shakespeare's plays; Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"; and the rest. Take one, and examine it—Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." What is the underlying *motive* of the whole play? In a word—Envy; a mental, a psychological condition of mind—multiple, corporate in many minds. It is not an earthquake of Nature, not a Deluge, not a physical cataclysm, that moves on to strew that old Roman stage with corpses, and to the raising by Octavius of "the throne of the Cæsars." It was "envy of great Cæsar" who did "bestride the narrow world like a Colossus; and we petty men walk under his huge legs, and peep about to find ourselves dishonourable graves." Because he was great, he was accused of "ambition."

"Cæsar was ambitious", forsooth! "Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through; see what a rent the envious Casca made." Marcus Brutus was the last; "Cæsar was ambitious"; Brutus was last. "*Et tu, Brute?* Then fall, Cæsar." And Brutus? He "was the noblest Roman of them all. All the conspirators, save only he, did what they did in envy of great Cæsar; he, only, in a general honest thought, and common good of all, made one of them." So, too, with Othello, Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet, Antony and his "serpent of old Nile", and the rest. They all represent some psychological, not physical, sequence.

Obviously, then, we must go a step further back. What is the explanation? There are *two* quite different *kinds* of sequence, that must be discriminated and kept apart. There is the sequence of Nature by physical laws, and the sequence of Conduct by ethical "laws." The laws of Nature are necessary; the ethical "laws" of Conduct are based upon freedom, implying responsibility. Nature has no option but to "act," blindly as it were, in one way at any one time and place, or even, as a whole, universally; men, as moral agents, are under no primary natural necessity to act in one way rather than another. But there are "sanctions"—rewards and punishments, if I may use such a phrase in this double connection—in the moral world as in the natural world. Any tendency to overrun equilibrium, "rest", is corrected by a "force equal and opposite." And just as running one's head against a wall is corrected by the wall itself, which "hurts"; so envy, in the moral sphere, is hurtful, as not only Cæsar, but Cassius and Casca, found. It is, then, a question of Causation; but two different *kinds* of "causation"—the necessary causation of natural laws (the subject being matter), and the free "causation" of moral laws (the subject being the will); and both are subject, again, to the sanctions of some higher Law, we may safely believe.

No, in writing our novels we must not furnish strings of incidents whose sequence, in human conduct, is analogous, in the natural world, to water running up hill, to trees casting no shadow beneath the mid-day sun, to a stone thrown into the air moving at a uniform velocity for ever in spite of the law of gravitation, to steam (usually so expansive) lying in a lump at the bottom of the boiler of a locomotive engine like an undigested dinner in the pit of one's stomach. And as for that fell heresy of Materialism against moral law and human responsibility, namely, Determinism, let novelists consign it, intentionally and actually, once and for ever to the waste-paper basket, or, better still, to the bottomless pit.

Let us suppose that some Tennyson-and-water novelist sets out to write: "The strange case of Miss Elaine of Astolat." With his eye on the reviewers, he will see that the simple way in which she just dies of pure love, and comes down in that stately barge to take her last farewell of Lancelot, is sadly overdone. He prefers it underdone; raw, in fact. Girls do not die of love; that is absurd; it is "not natural." He will marry her to some fat rich old carpet knight, and they will live happy ever after—until she lands in the Divorce Court, perhaps even after that. It is so absurdly simple; listen to her last little love-note:—

"I, sometime call'd the maid of Astolat,  
Come, for you left me taking no farewell,  
Hither, to take my last farewell of you."

Take the first word from each of the three lines: "I . . . come . . . hither." How sillily simple. Where are all the accessories? Where are all the thunder-and-lightning accompaniments to such a catastrophe? Accessories serve their purpose well enough, as Bottom the weaver knew. "God shield us! a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing; for there is not a more fearful wild-fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to it." Half the actor's "face must be seen through the lion's neck, and he himself must speak through: 'Ladies, I would entreat you not to fear, not to tremble; my life is yours.'" The lion must, in fact, "roar as gently as a sucking dove." The "person of moonshine", of course, "comes in with a bush of thorns and a lantern"; and the wall? "some man or other . . . with some plaster . . . must signify wall; and "let him hold his fingers thus, and through that cranny shall Pyramus and Thisbe whisper." Even Bottom did not go in for "mounting" his play very heavily.

So Fiction must not only be subject to the inevitableness of free "causation" in conduct; but the ground taken up from the point of view of art should be high. Fiction, however, has nothing whatever to do with "morality." A work of fiction should be a work of art; Art has to do with the beautiful, and not the moral; that is, directly. Nothing can be artistic that is unredeemably disgusting. One great criterion by which a work of fiction may be judged is this: Do the characters react upon and modify the environment, the circumstances; or do the circumstances unduly control and determine the characters? The former is the high type; the latter the low type. The former is restrained, "high-minded" (Aristotle), highly developed; the latter elementary, noisy, vulgar. The former is emotional, the atmosphere of art; the latter merely sensational, the atmosphere of Pandemonium. Go to the theatres; the plays can be judged, perhaps finally, on this criterion alone.

Of course, there must be "plot"; and, though love is not the only theme, it is so easy to form a plot where there is a woman; it is evidently so; read the "latest novels." *Cherchez la femme*. The authorities, however, from Aristotle to date are at one as to the necessity of "plot"; and novels, after all, are dramas in narrative form. But when Aristotle speaks of "plot", as when Demosthenes speaks of "action" in oratory, he refers primarily to mind-movement and not matter-movement, to spiritual "force" rather than physical "force." Notice, too, the Greek dramas; the Greeks regarded the law as "fate", nemesis; but still it was law even to them. And our plea is for the supremacy of mind, even in defeat, over the brute forces of circumstances.

But my space is exhausted. I have a list of Fiction ready, but it must stand over. Everybody, of course, can make their own lists; mine, I know, is imperfect enough, and open to grave criticism. Compare, however, the work of, say, George Meredith with that of, say, Wilkie Collins (the best of both good of their kinds respectively), on the lines I have laid down. Read some Fiction, too, in the *wider* sense of the term; nay, all Fiction, in the narrow sense is not poison; some of it even Charles Lamb might say grace over, both before and *after* meat; for having "received" it he might well be "truly thankful."

A.W.B.

## Hints for Country Libraries.

ONE of the most important directions in which country libraries can increase their usefulness is by the extension of their hospitality to strangers. A notice of the following nature—"Visitors to this town are invited to use the library for one week"—placed prominently in the window or near the door of the library, would cause many to gratefully enjoy its benefits, and thus libraries would help to carry on the work of popular usefulness for which they are maintained. Children should be encouraged to make the best use of the local library, which would provide a separate table in the reading-room for the use of children only, and should subscribe for a juvenile magazine.

Librarians should make it a matter of importance to interest readers in books that are not fiction; when the new books arrive they should be arranged together in a conspicuous place in the library, with a notice—"New Books"—placed near them. Ingenuity and patience can make this and all library notices attractive. For instance, handsome capital letters may be cut from the title of newspapers and gummed to brown or other paper which has been tightly stretched on cardboard; Turkey twill with large white letters upon it makes an effective notice board. Denison labels gummed on both sides are useful in such work. Some libraries do not issue new books until they have been thus exhibited for a week, in order that all may have an opportunity of inspecting them.

Every month a list of the books newly acquired by the library should be sent to the local newspaper, with or without some comment upon their subject matter. This will cause interest in the library to be increased among people who are not its regular supporters. Librarians will find such lists useful in many ways.

A brick covered with cloth or brown paper makes an effective book support, and some support helps to maintain an orderly aspect in the library, which cannot be secured when the books are not upright upon the shelves. White paper may be pasted on the end of the brick; this will be found useful for showing the inclusive numbering of the books, or for giving particulars as to the contents of that shelf on which the brick is placed, as—English History, Commonwealth Period; or Geography: North America, Klondyke Region.

If a library cannot afford to buy binders for the current numbers of the magazines, an effective substitute may be found in the covers of discarded exercise books; they should be neatly covered with brown paper or a heavy flock paper, and the name of the magazine pasted on in separate letters, or the name may be cut from the cover of an early number of the magazine and pasted on the cardboard cover. In using such covers the magazine should be securely fastened by two pieces of string or tape up and down the back.

Shelves should not exceed 3 ft. in length, for the reason that heavy books will cause longer shelves to sag, and it is easier to check the contents of a short shelf than a long one.

MARGARET WINDEYER.

## Cataloguing Examination Papers.

### PAPERS SET FOR THE FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE POSITION OF CATALOGUER, PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRIDAY, 5TH JULY, 1901. 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. Catalogue the thirty books placed before you in a manner adequate for the purposes of a Reference Library:—

(a) by Author

(b) by Subjects

and give each a Classification number, according to the Decimal system. (Dewey Manuals provided.)

Any references, cross-references, analyticals, and brief explanatory notes deemed necessary should be given.

It is necessary to enter, briefly, each book under only one of the Subject-headings deemed essential, the others being merely indicated.

[These thirty books included some in Greek, Latin, German, French, and Dutch languages; anonymous and pseudonymous works, incunabula, Government publications, and a number of selected books of such a varied character as to demand an intimate acquaintance with the best rules of Cataloguing and the Decimal Classification.]

### LITERARY PAPER.

FRIDAY, 5TH JULY, 1901. 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

1. Name the author of, and describe briefly, each of the following works:—"Leaves of Grass"; "Virginibus Puerisque"; "Physics and Politics"; "The Ring and the Book"; "Marius the Epicurean"; "The Blessed Damozel"; "The Duchess of Malfi"; "Alastor"; "Vanity Fair"; "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity"; "Doctor Faustus"; "Samson Agonistes"; "Essay Concerning the Human Understanding"; "Tom Jones"; "Ode to a Grecian Urn"; "Gertha's Lovers"; "Lamia"; "Songs of Innocence"; "Essays of Elia"; "Tristram of Lyonesse."

2. What books would you recommend to persons desiring to obtain information upon the following subjects:—

(a) The Pre-Raphaelite movement in *Art* and *Literature*;

(b) The History of the Renaissance;

(c) Elizabethan travel and adventure;

(d) The Art of Shakespeare;

(e) The Lives of Sir Walter Scott, Nelson, William Morris?

3. Name, with brief critical comments, the principal authorities on—

(a) The Puritan Revolution;

(b) The History of South Africa;

(c) The French Revolution;

(d) The History of Federal Government;

(e) English Constitutional History.

4. In what work does each of the following characters occur :—  
Sir Anthony Absolute, Caliban, Euphues, Meg Merrilies, Selim, Archimago, Captain Cuttle, Autolycus, Harold Skimpole?

5. Write an essay on any one of the following subjects :—

- (a) English Essayists ;
- (b) The Functions of Criticism ;
- (c) Characteristics of Australian Poetry.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY.

SATURDAY, 6TH JULY, 1901. 9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

1. Twenty books on the following subjects respectively are to be classified according to the Dewey System. Give to each its appropriate number :—

- 1. The Bacillus of Typhoid Fever.
- 2. History of England during the Commonwealth.
- 3. Jersey Cattle.
- 4. The Geology of New South Wales.
- 5. The Geography of Queensland.
- 6. The History of New Zealand.
- 7. The Entomology of Victoria.
- 8. Agriculture in Tasmania.
- 9. Goldmining in Western Australia.
- 10. Politics of South Australia.
- 11. History of France in the Times of Louis XI.
- 12. Exploration in New Guinea.
- 13. Organisms causing Nitrification in Soil.
- 14. China Missions.
- 15. Cultivation of Coffee.
- 16. Uses and Abuses of Tobacco.
- 17. Adulteration of Spirits.
- 18. The Flora of the Sandwich Islands.
- 19. Forestry in Canada.
- 20. Fermentation in Winemaking.

2. Give your ideas of the functions of a National or State Public Library, as contrasted with a Municipal Free Public Library.

3. What system of lighting would you recommend for a large Reference Library—(a) By day ; (b) by night? State fully your reasons.

4. What is a Dictionary Catalogue? Compare it with some other form of catalogue with which you may be acquainted, stating fully its advantages and disadvantages, with special reference to the needs of a Reference Library used by advanced students.

5. What is a Card Catalogue? State clearly the arguments *pro* and *contra* as they appear to you.



## Quarterly List of New Books.

### BIOGRAPHY.

- Argyll, Duke of. V.R.I. Queen Victoria, her life and empire. Illustrated. Bell. 3s. 6d.
- Bain, R. N. Peter III., Emperor of Russia. Constable. 10s. 6d. n.
- Bell, M. Rembrandt van Rijn. (Great masters in painting and sculpture.) Bell. 5s. n.
- Belloc, H. Robespierre; a study. Nisbet. 16s.
- Blaikie, Professor. William Garden Blaikie; an autobiography. Recollections of a busy life. Ed., with an introduction, by N. L. Walker. Hodder. 6s.
- Bradley, A. G. Owen Glyndwr, and the last struggle for Welsh independence; with a brief sketch of Welsh history. (Heroes of the nations.) Putnam's. 5s.
- Canton, W. In memory of W. V. Dent. 3s. 6d. n.
- Fawcett, Mrs. Life of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth. Macmillan. 8s. 6d. n.
- [Sir William Molesworth, who died in 1855 while holding the office of Secretary of State for the colonies, was a supporter of representative government being granted to the colonies, and an opponent of transportation.]
- Forrest, G. W. Sepoy generals; Wellington to Roberts. Blackwood. 6s.
- [Contents: Duke of Wellington; Sir C. Napier; Sir H. B. Edwardes; Sir T. Munro, Sir D. Baird, and a forgotten Indian expedition to Egypt; General John Jacob; Sir D. Stewart and Sir W. Lockhart; Lord Roberts.]
- Furniss, H. The confessions of a caricaturist. Illustrated. Two vols. in one. Unwin. 18s.
- Glover, T. R. Life and letters in the fourth century. Camb. univ. press. 10s.
- [14 sketches of the most prominent men of the 4th century.]
- Hapgood, N. George Washington. Macmillan. 7s. 6d. n.
- Hensman, H. Cecil Rhodes; a study of a career. Blackwood. 12s. 6d. n.
- Herkless, J. Francis and Dominic, and the Mendicant orders. (World's epoch-makers series.) Clark. 3s.
- Hertslet, Sir E. Recollections of the old Foreign office. Murray. 12s. n.
- [The writer was for many years Librarian and keeper of the archives of the Foreign office.]
- Hill, Constance. Jane Austen; her homes and her friends. Illustrated. Lane. 21s. n.
- Jenks, E. Edward Plantagenet (Edward I.), the English Justinian (Heroes of the nations.) Putnam's. 5s.
- Kenyon, C. F. Hall Caine. (English writers of to-day.) Greening. 3s. 6d.
- Kingsford, C. L. Henry V., the typical mediæval hero. (Heroes of the nation.) Putnam's. 5s.
- Livingston, W. F. Israel Putnam, pioneer, ranger, and major-general, 1718-90. Illustrated. (American men of energy.) Putnam's. 6s.
- Molloy, F. Queen's comrade; the life and times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. 2 vols. Hutchinson. 24s. n.

- Packard, A. S. Lamarck, the founder of evolution; his life and work. With translations of his writings on organic evolution. Longmans. 8s. 6d. n.
- Parr, Kent. Miss Marie Corelli. Drane. 5s. n.
- Paul, H. W. The life of William Ewart Gladstone. Smith. 7s. 6d.  
[An expansion of the article on Gladstone which the author wrote for the "Dictionary of national biography."]
- Radot, R. V. The life of Pasteur. 2 vols. Constable. 32s.
- Rawnsley, Rev. H. D. Ruskin at the English lakes. Maclehose. 5s. n.
- Riis, J. A. The making of an American. Macmillan. 8s. 6d. n.  
[The autobiography of a Dane who has become a leading social reformer in New York.]
- Rose, J. H. The life of Napoleon I.; including new materials from the British official records. Illust. 2 vols. Bell. 18s. n.  
[Probably the best life of Napoleon written in English.]
- Scudder, H. E. James Russell Lowell; a biography. 2 vols. Macmillan. 15s. n.  
[The standard biography of Lowell.]
- Simpson, James Y. Henry Drummond. (Famous Scots series.) Oliphant. 1s. 6d. n.
- Smith, Sir Harry. Autobiography; ed., with supplementary chapters, by G. C. M. Smith. 2 vols. Murray. 24s. n.  
[Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith (A.D. 1788-1860), distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and in America. He was present at Waterloo, and afterwards served in Canada, the West Indies, South Africa, and India. He was also governor of the Cape of Good Hope from 1847 to 1851.]
- Spooner, W. A. Bishop Butler. (Leaders of religion.) Methuen. 3s. 6d.
- Stewart, C. Haud immemor; reminiscences of legal and social life in Edinburgh and London, 1850-1900. Illustrated. Blackwood. 7s. 6d.
- Stratton, S. S. Mendelssohn. (Master musicians.) Dent. 3s. 6d. n.
- Tuckwell, Rev. W. A. W. Kinglake; a biographical and literary study. Bell. 4s. 6d. n.
- Waller, A. R., and Burrow, C. H. S. John Henry Newman. (Westminster Biographies.) Paul. 2s. n.
- Williamson, D. President M'Kinley; the story of his life. Melrose. 1s. n.

## FICTION.

- Brady, C. T. The Quiberon touch. 6s.
- Brown, Alice. King's end. 6s.
- Bulletin story book. 4s. 6d.
- Cable, G. The cavalier. 3s. 6d.
- Castle, Agnes and Egerton. The secret orchard. 6s.
- Catherwood, Mrs. Lazarre. 6s.
- Chambers, R. W. Cardigan. 6s.
- Connor, R. The man from Glengarry. 3s. 6d.
- Crockett, S. R. The firebrand. 3s. 6d.
- Douglas, G. The house with the green shutters. 3s. 6d.
- Doyle, Conan. The hound of the Baskervilles. 3s. 6d.
- Dyson, E. The gold stealers. 3s. 6d.
- Gallon, T. Rickerby's folly. 3s. 6d.

- Gorky, M. Foma Gordyelf. 3s. 6d.  
 Gorky, M. Orloff and his wife. 3s. 6d.  
 Grace, A. A. Tales of a dying race (Maoris). 3s. 6d.  
 Hocking, J. O'er moor and fen. 3s. 6d.  
 Jokai, M. Halil, the pedlar. 3s. 6d.  
 Kester, V. Manager of the B. & A. 6s.  
 Lloyd, J. U. Warwick of the knobs. 6s.  
 Lloyd, N. A drone and a dreamer. 6s.  
 Locke, W. J. The usurper. 3s. 6d.  
 M'Call, S. Truth Dexter. 6s.  
 M'Cutcheon, G. B. Graustark. 6s.  
 Mason, A. E. W. Clementina. 3s. 6d.  
 Montresor, F. F. The alien. 3s. 6d.  
 Moore, F. F. A nest of linnets. 3s. 6d.  
 Norris, W. E. The embarrassing orphan. 3s. 6d.  
 Page, T. N. In ole Virginia. 4s.  
 Parker, G. The right of way. 3s. 6d.  
 Sheehan, Father. Luke Delmege. 3s. 6d.  
 Webster, H. K., and Merwin, S. Calumet "K." 5s.  
 Wells, H. G. The first men in the moon. 3s. 6d.  
 Westcott, E. N. The teller. 6s.  
 Wilkins, Mary F. The portion of labour. 6s.  
 Zack. Tales of Dunstable weir. 3s. 6d.

## FINE ARTS.

- Adcock, J. The choirmaster; hints on voice and choir training. Musical journal office. 2s. n.  
 Caffin, C. H. Photography as a fine art; the achievements and possibilities of photographic art in America. Illust. N.Y.. Doubleday. 12s. 6d. n.  
 English, D. Photography for naturalists. Illust. Iliffe. 5s. n.  
 Fletcher, B., and B. F. A history of architecture on the comparative method. Illust. 4th ed. Batsford. 21s. n.  
 Monkhouse, C. British contemporary artists; several critical studies of the work of Watts, Burne-Jones, Millais, Leighton, Poynter, Orchardson, and Alma-Tadema. Illust. Heinemann. 10s. n.  
 Nicol, J. W. Brush drawing. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Parker, B., and Unwin, R. The art of building a home; a collection of lectures and illustrations. Longmans. 10s. 6d. n.  
 Waterhouse, P. L. The story of architecture. (Library of useful stories.) Newnes. 1s.

## HISTORY.

- Brodrick, M., and Morton, A. A. A concise dictionary of Egyptian archæology. Methuen. 3s. 6d.  
 Doyle, Conan. The great Boer war. New ed., completed to 11th October, 1901. Smith. 3s. 6d.  
 Doyle, Conan. The war in South Africa; its cause and conduct. Smith. 6d.

[This little volume of 156 pages is in a paper cover, and is a vindication of the British cause from the persistent slanders which have been uttered by foreign and home sympathisers with the Boers.]

- Edwards, O. M. Wales. (Story of the nations series.) Unwin. 5s.

- Fremantle, F. A. A doctor in khaki; impressions of war and of hospital work in South Africa. Illust. Murray. 10s. 6d. n.
- Grant, Captain M. Words by an eye-witness; the struggle in Natal. By "Linesman." Blackwood. 6s.  
 ["These papers, reprinted from 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and written hastily from the seat of war in the intervals of the events they describe, are not to be taken as aiming at anything more than they do—viz., to sketch occurrences as accurately as possible before time could wear away the impressions they left on a participant." The author of these impressionistic sketches, which form one of the most important contributions to the literature of the Boer war, is now assisting in the preparation of the official history of the struggle.]
- Green, J. R. Oxford studies. (Eversley series.) Macmillan. 5s.  
 ["The papers in this volume represent an idea which was constantly in Mr. Green's thoughts for many years—a History of Oxford."]
- Gregory, J. W. The foundation of British East Africa. Marshall 6s. n.  
 [The author is Professor of geology in the Melbourne University.]
- Haldane, Captain A. How we escaped from Pretoria. New ed. Blackwood. 5s.
- Harmer, E. G. The story of Burma. (Story of the empire series.) Horace Marshall. 1s. 6d.
- Hassall, A. The French people. (Great peoples series.) Heine-  
mann. 6s.
- Hodgson, F. C. The early history of Venice, from the foundation to the conquest of Constantinople, A.D. 1204. Allen. 7s. 6d. n.
- Jeans, T. T., *ed.* Naval brigades in the South African war, 1899-1900; written by officers attached to the various brigades. Illust. Low. 6s. n.
- Keane, A. H. The gold of Ophir; whence brought and by whom? Stanford. 5s. n.
- Laughton, J. K. Sea fights and adventures. (Young England library.) Illust. Allen. 6s.
- Lord, W. F. England and France in the Mediterranean, 1660-1830. Low. 8s. 6d. n.  
 [Contents: Gibraltar-Algiers. The struggle for Egypt. The struggle for Italy.]
- Pienaar, P. With Steyn and De Wet. Methuen. 3s. 6d.  
 [A narrative of the adventures of a Boer telegraphist during the war.]
- Smith, A. H. China in convulsion. Illust. 2 vols. Oliphant. 21s.  
 ["It is the design of the present work, while giving in considerable detail the events connected with the siege in Peking, to sketch the important outlines of the events to which that formed the climax." The author has been for 29 years a missionary of the American board in China, and is an authority on matters connected with China.]
- Thatcher, O. J., and Schwill, F. A general history of Europe, 350-1900; ed. by A. Hassall. Murray. 9s.
- Wallace, E. Unofficial despatches. Illust. Hutchinson. 3s. 6d.  
 [Boer war sketches.]

## LITERATURE.

- Andersen, H. Fairy tales; introd. by E. Clodd, and illustrations by Gordon Browne. Wells Gardner. 6s.
- Annunzio, G. d'. Gioconda, a play; tr. by Arthur Symons. Heine-  
mann. 3s. 6d.
- Bartlett, J. Familiar quotations. A collection of passages, phrases, and proverbs traced to their sources in ancient and modern literature. 9th ed. Macmillan. 6s. n.

Birrell, A. *Miscellanies*. Stock. 5s.

[*Contents*: John Wesley. What happened at the Reformation? Christian evidences. Ideal of a University. Walter Bagehot. J. A. Froude. Robert Browning. Is it possible to tell a good book from a bad one? The House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel.]

Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature*. New ed. by D. Patrick. A history, critical and biographical, of authors in the English tongue from the earliest times till the present day, with specimens of their writings, v. i. Chambers. 10s. 6d.

[This work, which is to be completed in 3 vols., is a standard one.]

Clear, Claudius (*pseud*). *Letters on life*. Hodder. 3s. 6d.

[The author is said to be Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll.]

Cook, T. A., *ed.* An anthology of humorous verse. Virtue. 2s. n.

Dinsmore, C. A. *The teachings of Dante*. Constable. 6s.

Duff, Sir M. G., *ed.* *The Victorian anthology*. Sonnenschein. 7s. 6d.

Engel, L. *A history of English literature from its beginning to Tennyson*. Tr. from the German. Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.

Fitzgerald, Edward. *More letters*; *ed.* by W. A. Wright. (Eversley ser.). Macmillan. 5s.

Henley, W. E. *Hawthorn and lavender, and other poems*. Nutt. 6s.

Holmes, F. *Walt Whitman*; an essay. With a selection from his writings. Lane. 3s. 6d. n.

Maeterlinck, M. *Sister Béatrice, and Ardiane and Barbe Bleue*; two plays. Tr. by B. Miall. Allen. 3s. 6d.

Maude, A. *Tolstoy, and his problems*; essays. Richards. 6s.

Meynell, Mrs. Alice. *Later poems*. Lane. 2s. 6d. n.

Miles, A. H., *ed.* *Successful recitations*. Bousfield. 3s. 6d.

Müller, Max. *Last essays*; 2nd series. *Essays on the science of religion*. Longmans. 5s.

Pearson's *New reciter and reader*; choice selections from the writings of Kipling, Tennyson, Browning, Gilbert, Mark Twain, Harte, Dickens, &c. Pearson. 3s. 6d.

Phillips, S. *Ulysses*; a drama. Lane. 4s. 6d. n.

Saintsbury, G. *The earlier Renaissance*. (Periods of European literature.) Blackwood. 5s. n.

[This book forms the 3rd volume of this series, which is to be completed in 12 vols., 7 of which have already appeared.]

Stanley, A., *ed.* *Patriotic song, a book of English verse*; being an anthology of the patriotic poetry of the British empire from the defeat of the Spanish armada till the death of Queen Victoria. Pearson. 5s.

Sydney *Bulletin*. *The Bulletin reciter*; a collection of verses for recitation, from "The Bulletin." [1880-1901.] Illust. Bulletin Newspaper Coy. 5s.

Symons, Arthur. *Poems*; collected ed. 2 v. Heinemann. 10s. n.

Wall, W. *What great men have said of great men*; a dictionary of quotations. Sonnenschein. 7s. 6d.

Whiting, Lilian. *The world beautiful in books*. Low. 5s. n.

Whyte, A. *Newman*; an appreciation in two lectures; with the choicest passages of his writings. Oliphant. 3s. 6d.

## PHILOSOPHY.

Black, Rev. H. Culture and restraint. Hodder. 6s.

[A study of the problem suggested by the opposing ideals of culture and self denial.]

Cumming, A. N. Public-house reform, an explanation; with an appendix. (Social science series.) Sonnenschein. 2s. 6d.

[An account of the Public-house trust movement for acquiring and working hotels on the lines of Earl Grey's scheme for the promotion of temperance by eliminating as far as possible the element of private profit from the retail sale of intoxicating liquors. All surplus profits are to be devoted to public uses in the locality from which they are earned.]

Hardy, Rev. E. J. Love, courtship, and marriage. Chatto. 3s. 6d.

Maulde la Clavière, R. de. The art of life; tr. by G. H. Ely. Sonnenschein. 6s.

Mercier, C. A. Psychology, normal and morbid. Sonnenschein. 12s. 6d.

Rowntree, J., and Sherwell, A. British Gothenburg experiments and public-house trusts. Hodder. 2s. 6d.

Sidgwick, A. The use of words in reasoning. Black. 9s.

## RELIGION.

Creighton, Bishop. The church and the nation; being charges and addresses. Longmans. 5s. n.

[“On the most important question affecting the Church of England.”]

Ellicott, C. J., bp. of Gloucester. Addresses on the revised version of Holy Scripture. S.P.C.K. 2s.

Fiske, John. Life everlasting. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.

[An evolutionary argument in favour of immortality.]

Gardner, P. A historic view of the New Testament. Jowett lectures for 1901. Black. 6s.

[An examination of early Christianity in the light of the scientific method applied to historic research, by the Professor of Classical Archaeology in the Oxford University.]

Graham, R. B. C. A vanished Arcadia; some account of the Jesuits in Paraguay, 1607-1767. Heinemann. 9s.

Great religions of the world. Harpers. 7s. 6d.

[Contents: Giles, H. A., Confucianism in the 19th century; Davids, T. W. R., Buddhism; Mann, O., Mohammedism in the 19th century; Lyall, Sir A. C., Brahminism; Menant, D., Zoroastrianism and the Parsis; Griffin, Sir L., Sikhism; Ross, E. D., Babism; Harrison, F., Positivism; Gaster, Rev. M., Jews and Judaism in the 19th century; Gladden, Rev. W., Outlook for Christianity; Gibbons, Cardinal, Catholic Christianity.]

Harnack, A. Monasticism, its ideals and history, and The confessions of St. Augustine; two lectures. Tr. by E. E. Kellett and F. H. Marseille. Williams. 4s.

Jastrow, M. The study of religion. (Contemporary science series.) Scott. 6s.

The life and work of the Redeemer. Illust. Cassell. 6s.

[Twelve studies by the Rev. H. D. M. Spence, the Primate of Ireland, Professor Dods, the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. L. Abbott, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. W. Lefroy, the Bishop of Albany, U.S.A., the Rev. J. Stalker, the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, and the Rev. A. McLaren.]

Macmillan, Rev. Hugh. The corn of heaven. Macmillan. 5s.

[A collection of addresses mainly for young people.]

Menzies, Rev. A. The earliest Gospel; a historical study of the Gospel to Mark, with a text and English version. Macmillan. 8s. 6d. n.

- Neatby, W. B. A history of the Plymouth brethren. Hodder. 6s.  
 Nicoll, Rev. W. R. The church's one foundation; Christ and recent criticism. Hodder. 3s. 6d.  
 Rainy, Dr. R. The ancient Catholic church from the accession of Trajan to the fourth general council [A.D. 98-451]. (International theological library.) Clark. 12s.  
 Robertson, Rev. A. Regnum Dei; eight lectures on the Kingdom of God in the history of Christian thought. (Brampton lectures, 1901.) Methuen.  
 Ross, Rev. C. S. The Scottish church in Victoria, 1851-1901. Illust. Melville and Mullen. 5s.  
     [A continuation of the author's "Colonisation and church work in Victoria."]  
 Russell, Sir E. An editor's sermons on days of the church year, and other subjects. Unwin. 6s.  
 Watson, Rev. J. (*Ian MacLaren*.) The life of the Master. With 16 illustrations in colour. 25s.  
 Wynne, Rev. G. R. The Church in Greater Britain; the Donnellan lectures delivered before the University of Dublin, 1900-1. Paul. 5s. n.  
     [The planting and growth of the Church of England in the colonies.]

## SCIENCE.

- Avebury, Baron, formerly Sir John Lubbock. The scenery of England, and the causes to which it is due. Macmillan. 15s. n.  
 Conn, H. W. Agricultural bacteriology; a study of the relation of bacteria to agriculture, with special reference to the bacteria in the soil, in water, in the dairy, in miscellaneous farm products, and in plants and domestic animals. Illust. Reberman. 10s. 6d.  
 Du Chaillu, P. The world of the great forest; how animals, birds, reptiles, insects talk, think, work, and live. Illust. Murray. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Fabre, J. H. Insect life; souvenirs of a naturalist. Tr. from the French. Illust. Macmillan. 6s.  
     [The author is the leading living French entomologist. "Fabre's great merit is his graphic portraiture of the living insect as it really is."]  
 Foster, Sir M. Lectures on the history of physiology during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Clay. 9s.  
 Hudson, W. H. Birds and man. Longmans. 6s. n.  
 Living animals of the world; a popular natural history. An interesting description of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, &c., with authentic anecdotes, v. 1, Mammals. Hutchinson. 10s. 6d. n.  
     [The contributors are C. J. Cornish, F. C. Selous, Sir H. Johnston, C. H. Lane, L. Wain, W. P. Pyecraft, H. A. Bryden, F. G. Afalo, and W. Saville-Kent. There are 567 illustrations (including 13 coloured plates) from photographs.]  
 Newcomb, S. The stars; a study of the universe. (Progressive science series.) Murray. 6s.  
 Oppenheimer, C. Ferments, and their actions; tr. from the German. Griffin. 7s. 6d.  
     [A text-book on the chemistry and physics of fermentative changes.]  
 Selous, E. Beautiful birds. Dent. 4s. 6d.  
 Thompson, E. S. Lives of the hunted. Illust. Nutt. 6s. n.

- Zittel, K. A. von. History of geology and palæontology to the end of the nineteenth century; tr. by M. M. O. Gordon. Illust. (Contemporary science series.) Scott, 6s.

[The author is one of the leading geologists.]

### SOCIOLOGY.

- Abbott, Rev. L. The rights of man; a study in twentieth century problems. Clarke. 6s.

[A course of 12 lectures, consisting of 6 lectures on fundamental principles of the rights of man in state, church, and society, and of 6 lectures on the application of these principles to American problems.]

- Bryce, James. Studies in history and jurisprudence. 2 v. Clarendon press. 25s.

[Contents: Roman empire and the British empire in India; Extension of Roman and English law throughout the world; Flexible and rigid constitutions; Action of centripetal and centrifugal forces on political constitutions; Primitive Iceland; Constitution of the United States as seen in the past; Two South African constitutions; Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia; Obedience; Nature of sovereignty; Law of nature; Methods of legal science; Relations of law and religion; Methods of law-making in Rome and in England; History of legal development at Rome and in England; Marriage and divorce in Roman and in English law.]

- Bucher, C. Industrial evolution; tr. from the 3rd German edition by F. M. Wickett. Bell. 12s. n.

[A work on general industrial development, by the Professor of Political economy in the university of Leipzig. This book has been translated into several European languages.]

- Byng, G. Protection; the views of a manufacturer. Eyre. 3s. 6d.

- Clark, J. B. The control of trusts; an argument in favour of curbing the power of monopoly by a natural method. Macmillan. 2s. 6d. n.

- Cornish, F. W. Chivalry. Illust. (Social England series.) Sonnenschein. 4s. 6d.

[A popular, but good, account of chivalry, by the Vice-Provost of Eton.]

- Daniel, Colonel W. H. The military forces of the crown; their organisation and equipment. Cassell. 5s.

- Fairlie, J. A. Municipal administration. New York. Macmillan. 12s. 6d. n.

[Contents: Municipal functions; Municipal activities; Municipal finances; Municipal organisation. A good book for those engaged or interested in municipal matters.]

- Giddings, F. H. Inductive sociology. Macmillan. 8s. 6d. n.

- Herbart, J. F. Letters and lectures on education; tr. from the German, and ed. by H. M. and E. Felkin. Sonnenschein. 4s. 6d.

- Hughes, R. E. Schools at home and abroad. Sonnenschein. 4s. 6d.

- Laurie, S. S. The training of teachers and methods of instruction. Camb. univ. press. 6s.

- Mark, T. H. Individuality, and the moral aim in American education. The Gilchrist report presented to the Victoria University, March, 1901. Longmans. 6s.

- Rowntree, R. S. Poverty; a study of town life. Macmillan. 10s. 6d. n.

[A detailed investigation into the social and economic conditions of the wage earning classes in the city of York, England.]

- Stephen, H. L., ed. State trials; political and social. 2nd ser. 2 v. Duckworth. 5s. n.



## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Bacon, L. Our houseboat on the Nile. Illust. Gay. 7s. 6d. n.  
[Account of a holiday spent on a houseboat during a voyage of several hundred miles up the river Nile.]
- Ball, E. A. R. Paris in its splendour. Illust. 2 v. Gay. 21s. n.
- Batchelor, Rev. John. The Ainu and their folk-lore. Illust. Religious tract society. 7s. 6d. n.  
[The author has been for 25 years a missionary to the Ainu—the aboriginal race of Japan.]
- Bradley, A. G. Highways and byways in the Lake district. Illust. Macmillan. 6s.  
[Northumberland and Westmoreland.]
- Creighton, Bishop. The story of some English shires. Religious tract society.  
[A reprint of the 4th illustrated edition, with an added chapter on Cambridgeshire.]
- De Windt, H. Finland as it is. Illust. Murray. 9s. n.
- Dwight, H. O. Constantinople and its problems, its peoples, customs, religions, and progress. Illust. Oliphant. 6s.
- Fountain, P. The great deserts and forests of North America. Longmans. 9s. 6d. n.  
[Impressions formed during a journey through the United States in the years 1873-5, with sympathetic, though somewhat unscientific, observations on natural history, the whole being written with a freshness and naïveté, which give the book a more than common interest.]
- Gray, J. A. At the court of the Amīr; a narrative. London.  
[The experiences of the author, who was surgeon to the Amīr of Afghanistan for about a year. The book was first published in 1895.]
- Haddon, A. C. Head-hunters, black, white, and brown. Illust. Methuen. 15s.  
[A narrative of adventure and exploration in northern Borneo.]
- Hough, P. M. Dutch life in town and country. Illust. Newnes. 3s. 6d.
- Johnson, C. The isle of the shamrock. Macmillan. 8s. 6d. n.
- Knight, E. F. With the royal tour; a narrative of the recent tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall through Greater Britain, including H.R.H.'s speech delivered at the Guildhall, 5th December, 1901. Longmans. 3s. 6d.  
[Mr. Knight was the special correspondent of the London Morning Post.]
- Little, Mrs. A. The land of the blue gown. Illust. Unwin. 18s.  
[Deals with the condition of things in China before the outbreak of the Boxer movement in 1900.]
- Loftie, Rev. W. J. London afternoons; chapters on the social life, architecture, and records of the great city and its neighbourhood. Cassell. 10s. 6d. n.
- Mackinder, H. J. Britain and the British seas. Illust. (Regions of the world series.) Heinemann. 7s. 6d.  
[V. 1 of a series of 12 v. descriptive of the great natural regions of the world, their marked physical features, and the lives of their peoples.]
- Martin, W. A. P. The lore of Cathay, or, The intellect of China. Oliphant. 10s. 6d.  
[Contents: China's contribution to arts and sciences; Chinese literature; Religion and philosophy of the Chinese; Education in China; Studies in Chinese history.]

Maxwell, W. With the "Ophir" round the empire; an account of the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1901. Illust. Cassell. 3s. 6d.

[The author was the special correspondent of the *London Standard*.]

Menpes, M. Japan; a record in colour. Transcribed by Dorothy Menpes. Black. 20s. n.

[The coloured illustrations are very fine.]

Münsterberg, H. American traits from the point of view of a German. Houghton. 7s. 3d. n.

Smith, F. B. The real Latin quarter. Illust. Funk. 6s.

[Paris.]

Spender, A. E. Two winters in Norway; being an account of two holidays spent on snow-shoes, and in sleigh-driving, and including an expedition to the Lapps. Illust. Longmans. 10s. 6d. n.

Tweedie, Mrs. A. Mexico as I saw it. Illust. Hurst. 21s. n.

Vizetelly, E. From Cyprus to Zanzibar by the Egyptian delta; adventures of a journalist in the isle of love, the home of miracles, and the land of cloves. Pearson. 15s.

Walker, H. de R. The West Indies and the empire. Unwin. 7s. 6d. n.

Wilson, D. M. Behind the scenes in the Transvaal. Cassell. 3s. 6d.

[The author was for many years a gold commissioner in the service of the Transvaal government, and relates his experiences.]

Windle, B. C. A. The Wessex of Thomas Hardy. Illust. Lane. 21s. n.

#### USEFUL ARTS.

Barton, F. T. The groom's guide; his duties and how to perform them. Everett. 2s. n.

Barton, F. T. How to choose a horse; or, selection before purchase. Everett. 2s. n.

Bidder, M. G., and Baddeley, F. Domestic economy in theory and practice; a text-book for teachers and students in training. Cambridge university press. 4s. 6d.

Cockerell, D. Bookbinding and the care of books; a text-book for bookbinders and librarians. With drawings by N. Rooke. Hogg. 5s. n.

Gilbey, Sir W. Horse-breeding in England and India and army horses abroad. Vinton. 2s. n.

Harcourt, L. F. V. Civil engineering as applied in construction. (Civil engineering series.) Longmans. 14s. n.

Hasluck, P. N. Dynamos and electric motors; how to make and run them. Illust. Cassell. 1s.

Hayes, M. H. Horses on board ship; a guide to their management. Illust. Hurst. 3s. 6d. n.

Hope, E. W., and Browne, E. A. A manual of school hygiene; written for the guidance of teachers in day-schools. Cambridge university press. 3s. 6d.

Isler, C. Well-boring for water, brine and oil; a manual of current practice. Illust. Spon. 10s.

James, A. Cyanide practice. Illust. Spon. 15s. n.

[The author was the special expert of the company which introduced this process of gold extraction.]

- Lupton, A. A practical treatise on mine surveying. Longmans. 12s. n.  
 Madden, Dr. F. C. The practical nursing of infants and children. Cassell. 3s. 6d.

[The author is a graduate of the Melbourne university, and was formerly Medical superintendent of the Hospital for sick children, Great Ormond-street, London.]

- Penn, W. A. Soverane herbe; a history of tobacco. Richards. 6s.  
 Popplewell, W. C. The prevention of smoke, combined with the economical combustion of coal. Illust. Scott. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Rankin, D. J. Prospecting for gold; a handbook of practical information and hints for prospectors, based on personal experience. Illust. Lockwood. 7s. 6d. n.

[In the form of a pocket-book.]

- Repplier, Agnes. The fireside sphinx; a book about cats. Gay. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Richards, H. W. Bricklaying and brick-cutting. Longmans. 5s. 3d.  
 Roofing, cornice, and skylight manual; practical articles on laying flat and standing seam roofing, cornice shop practice, and skylight construction. N.Y. Williams. 6s. 3d.  
 Stevenson, F. W. Modern appliances in gas manufacture. Illust. Fielden publishing coy. 6s.  
 Waugh, F. A. Fruit harvesting, storing, marketing; a practical guide to the picking, sorting, packing, storing, shipping, and marketing of fruit. Illust. New York. Judd. 4s. 2d.  
 Wood, F. W. Sanitary engineering; a practical manual of town drainage and sewage and refuse disposal. Illust. Griffin. 8s. 6d. n.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

- Fremantle, T. F. The book of the rifle. Illust. Longmans. 12s. 6d. n.  
 Richardson, E. C. Classification, theoretical and practical; with an appendix containing an essay towards a bibliographical history of systems of classification. Scribner. 5s.

[A series of lectures delivered at the New York state library school.]

- Roberts, J., and others. Modern billiards. Pearson. 6s.  
 Shand, A. I. Shooting. (Haddon hall library.) Dent. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Steinitz, W. A memorial to William Steinitz; containing a selection of his games chronologically arranged, with an analysis of play. Ed. by C. Devidé. Putnam's. 5s.

[Steinitz was a champion chess-player for many years.]

# The Library Record

## of Australasia.

*The Official Organ of the Library Association of Australasia.*

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Vol. II.

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### "The Library Record."

IN the initial number of the "Library Record," issued in April of last year, it was pointed out that its success would depend entirely on the support that it might receive from the libraries of Australasia. Not monetary aid only, but contributions in the shape of brief articles, reports, questions and answers were needed. The "Record" has now been published for a little more than a year, and it is somewhat disheartening to state that, outside of the State libraries, practically no support has been given to it. Possibly one library in ten has given a lukewarm support by joining the Library Association. With the exception of forwarding their yearly reports—and this only after considerable pressure—not one library in a hundred has given the "Record" any assistance whatsoever. The majority of the libraries have offered neither assistance nor resistance. For a little of the latter we should have been thankful. Anything in the shape of life would have been welcome, but tilting against sandbags is more futile, and probably less exhilarating than tilting against windmills. The "Library Record" was started with no Quixotic purpose. Its object was to interest and help as far as possible all the libraries in Australia. Its promoters asked for the free exchange of ideas for the better working of our libraries, and for the wider dissemination of all that is best and most educative in literature. The Library Association was pledged to no particular policy; it had no axe to grind, no needy friends to assist. Its sole object was to emulate the older associations in the United Kingdom and America, and to do what was in its power to forward the interests of all the libraries in Australia. To do this it was, of course, essential to secure the co-operation of the libraries themselves, and it was for this object that the "Record" was started. So far it has not achieved its object. A fair trial has led us to believe that the association is before its time. History, apparently, is repeating itself, and the Library Association of Australasia cannot yet do what it would. Like its prototype in America it must

wait in patience for a while, until the time is ripe for such a movement. But if it has sown some seed that may yet bring forth fruit it has not failed, and the waiting may not be long. The difficulties under which such an association labours in Australia have been pointed out before. The small size and comparative poverty of our country towns; the long and expensive journeys that are necessary to enable members to meet in conference; the strenuous life that is the lot of most of our people; the apathy of the librarians and of the few who are in a position to assist our libraries; these and other causes militate at present against a movement that is sure of success eventually.

In young countries such as ours there is no leisured class. A few persons indeed achieve wealth that they can neither use nor enjoy. But the *vis inertiae* of the older countries is lacking, and it is a force that could be well used in many ways, and perhaps in no way better than in helping our libraries. As collectors, as trustees, as lecturers, a few educated men of leisure could do much to assist these institutions. They would be able to guide the progress of local institutes, and they would, perhaps, insist on better men being placed in charge of country libraries. It is pitiful to see men who read and write with difficulty, and who cannot spell words of four and five letters, placed in charge of an institution that should be the intellectual centre of a district. It is pitiful, but, alas, it is not so very rare. And if this be possible in Australia, we are still in the dark ages, and can only wait and watch for better times.

The recent meeting of the association shows, however, that there is no need to despond. It was a small meeting—far too small, but the enthusiasm that was so evident at that meeting may yet be the little leaven that will eventually leaven the whole. There was a note of earnestness about those who attended the conference, a sense that they were conscious of the trust imposed in them and anxious to acquit themselves as worthy of that trust, that was in itself a most hopeful augury. Possibly the next meeting of the association will show that the importance of the library movement is being more fully recognised in Australia. The meeting should take place in the same year that will mark the jubilee of the foundation of the Public Library of Victoria, the first of the absolutely free libraries of Australia. It would be a source of gratification if that year could show an earnest and lasting movement to increase the usefulness, and raise the tone of those neglected institutes that should be the centres of intellectual progress, the real "Universities of the people." It may be that the "Library Record" will not appear again until after the next meeting of the association. If this be so, the break will be regrettable, but the time for its reappearance will surely come, and, when it does come, it will mean that those who control our Australian libraries have realised the fact that they have a great work to do, and that they mean to do it to the best of their power.

## Editorial.

THE LIBRARY RECORD *will be sent post free to every Member and Associate of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.*

COMMUNICATIONS *on any matters of library interest will be gladly received by the EDITOR at the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MELBOURNE.*

CORRESPONDENCE *intended for publication must be signed, or if a pseudonym be used the writer's proper name and address must be enclosed.*

The columns of the LIBRARY RECORD *will be open as far as possible to all bonâ fide contributors. Neither the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION nor the EDITOR can, therefore, be held to indorse the views that may be expressed in letters or special articles.*

**Publications Received.**—*Library Association Record*, Vol. IV., January—April, 1902; *Library Journal*, January, February, 1902; *Los Angeles Public Library Report*, 1900-01; *Manchester Public Free Libraries' Quarterly Record*, Vol. V., Nos. 3-4, 1901; *Public Libraries*, April, 1902; *South Australian Institutes' Journal*, Vol. II., No. 10, May, 1902.

## Library Association of Australasia.

THE third general meeting, or, if the initial conference held in Melbourne in 1896 be included, the fourth meeting of the association was held on Wednesday, the 2nd April, and the two following days. The opening meeting took place in the Public Lending Library. The Hon. Edward Langton, president of the association, was in the chair, and about forty delegates and members attended. Mr. Langton reviewed the history of the association since its foundation, and made some interesting comparisons with the older associations of the United Kingdom and America. He also gave an outline of the history of the Public Library of Victoria, and made special reference to the services rendered by the late Sir Redmond Barry. On the conclusion of the president's address the members of the association were shown over the different departments of the Public Library by the hon. secretary, and the methods in use in working the Library were explained. In the afternoon the delegates assembled at the Town Hall, where a room had been kindly placed at their disposal by the mayor. Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Public Librarian of New South Wales, gave an address on "Libraries and the Government Subsidy." He pointed out that in the past Victoria had given £95,000 for buildings and £210,000 in subsidies to country and suburban libraries, in addition to some £500,000 for the Public Library of Victoria. In New South Wales the Government had given in sixty years £200,000 to country libraries, as well as £76,000 for buildings. The Public Library of New South Wales had received £30,000 for building, £70,000 for books and binding, and a yearly vote for thirty-three years ranging from £3000 to £7000 for maintenance. South Australia had given, proportionately, even more than the other States. For buildings

£75,000 had been provided for country institutes, and £53,000 for the Public Library of South Australia; for books, furniture, &c., no less than £162,000 had been given to country libraries and £40,000 to the Public Library. So far as the Public Library of New South Wales was concerned, this money would appear to have been well spent, and the speaker was confident that, taken all in all, the books would fetch at auction to-morrow the whole amount expended on them, and the educational work that had been done was incalculable. Of the £600,000 spent on country institutes he could not speak so well. Many of the so-called schools of art spent much less than their respective amount of subsidy on books, and almost invariably the books were fiction, and often very poor fiction. There were, however, some excellent libraries in the larger towns. He thought that the Government subsidies should be used only for the purchase of genuine literature, in any department of human knowledge. He would suggest that the Government subsidies should be allotted, not on the basis of members' subscriptions, but on that of the educational work done. Some responsible body, such as the trustees of the Public Library of the State, should be entrusted with the distribution of the grant. An experienced man should be appointed as inspector of Libraries. The Government should have the right to nominate at least two representatives on the governing body of all subsidised institutions. In return for the assistance given by Government, each institution should be bound to provide a reading-room available for the general public, whether members or not, and should preserve local newspapers and other publications of value. He concluded with a reference to the munificent bequests of Andrew Carnegie and others, and he thought that, when the library spirit once got hold of the people of Australia, honour, instead of the indifference due to ignorance, would be the portion of David Scott Mitchell, the worthy pioneer in the field of Public Library endowment in Australia.

Mr. A. J. Taylor, of Hobart, read a paper "On the Management and Maintenance of Small Public Libraries." He illustrated his subject by photographs and references to the Public Library of Tasmania, which had been arranged on lines suggested by Mr. W. G. Gladstone in an article published in the "Nineteenth Century" some years ago. The arrangement in question provided for recesses, which were objectionable for more reasons than one, but were required on account of the limited space at command. A detailed account of the arrangement of the books, their classification, and cataloguing, was given. A notable feature was the use of what the speaker termed "wing cases" attached to the face end of each main case. In these were placed the most recent books added to the section of the library contained in any particular wall case.

Mr. Ifould read a thoughtful and instructive paper on "Library Classification." He traversed many of the statements made by Mr. Brazier in his paper on "The Principles and Practice of Library Classification" read at the Adelaide meeting in 1900. No proper idea of this paper can be given in the brief space at our disposal, but it will more than repay careful reading, and will, of course, be published *in extenso* in the "Proceedings."

"A Few Words on Binding" was the title of a bright and interesting address by the Rev. Dr. Bevan. The speaker was full of the en-

thusiasm that bespoke the love of his subject, and dealt very trenchantly with the crimes committed by many mechanical bookbinders who had no proper knowledge of their craft. He showed several examples of what could be done in the way of properly repairing old bindings and worn leaves.

In the evening the delegates attended a *conversazione* in the National Gallery, given by the trustees of the Public Library of Victoria in connection with the opening of the loan exhibition of rare and curious books, manuscripts, and objects of bibliographical and historical interest. These exhibitions have been one of the features of all meetings of the Library Association, and have been much appreciated by the book-loving members of the public, as well as by the delegates. In the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Governor-General, the opening ceremony was performed by the Countess of Hopetoun. Notwithstanding an unpropitious evening, there was an attendance of more than 600 guests. The three large picture galleries and the Natural History Museum were all brilliantly lighted for the occasion. The students of the University Conservatorium of Music gave an admirable concert in the Stawell Gallery, under the direction of Professor Peterson.

On Thursday morning the delegates again assembled at the Town Hall. Mr. J. L. Robertson opened the proceedings with some remarks on the municipalisation of libraries, and he was followed by Mr. W. L. Fairland, who read a paper on "The Educative Influence of Public Libraries." He thought that the Public Library was of equal value with the public school and the church, that these three formed a grand Trinity as a means of education. He advocated the formation of libraries of carefully-selected works in connection with all large public schools, as these libraries would form a good stepping-stone to the use of the Public Library in later years. Public Libraries become safety valves of modern civilisation—without them masses of people would be confined in windowless rooms with no outlook into the past and no hope vista of the future. Libraries stir up a spirit of brotherhood. Books are not dead, but living things—they link the past with the present and the future, making poor and rich see compensations in life more solacing and enduring than even material prosperity. Books imperceptibly create or modify our ethical standards; they become our models of life and conduct; they lay hold of our highest and most sacred sentiments, and colour our views of the life beyond. The library should also supply recreative reading. The novel opens the door to an ideal life, and one of the best functions of a library should be to raise this recreative reading to higher levels. As a true product of art in literature the novel seemed to him to be a great instrument of education, in the large sense of the word, especially for those whose lives are narrow and constrained. Do away with Public Libraries and the educative influence which springs from them, and you go back to the days of the French Revolution, where a few demagogues blindly controlled the masses and made possible acts and crimes of which free, educated, well-read men could never be guilty. Mr. Fairland concluded with a strong condemnation of the utter inadequacy of the present premises of the Public Library of New South Wales. He hoped that leading public men would no longer allow this disgrace to continue. If they did,



they would most undoubtedly continue to cripple and retard the biggest factor of social and commercial success—the educative influence of Public Libraries.

Miss Windeyer contributed a paper on "Library Bulletins." These were of many kinds, but she referred particularly to any lists of books posted in a library or circulated among readers. These made readers aware of a library's ownership of interesting books that had escaped their notice, and in country libraries they were especially useful. In making up a library bulletin there was opportunity for the exercise of ingenuity and skill, but any busy librarian wishing to serve the best interests of the supporters of a library, would act wisely in posting a clearly written list of new books, or of books on a popular subject, rather than no list at all. Local conditions would have weight in determining at what time bulletins should be made out and hung in the library, but all libraries should attempt to call the attention of readers to books and articles on subjects of public interest. Some American libraries on the first day of each month post a list of noted persons whose birthday anniversaries are near, accompanied by a list of their works and biographies which are in the library. On a list which announces that a library has acquired Rose's "Life of Napoleon" a portrait of Napoleon may be shown, and a list of books relating to his wars and to the Napoleonic code should be given. The paper was illustrated with examples of headings for special bulletins, and with sheets containing portraits and illustrations for calling attention to some special subjects. Picture bulletins were particularly useful for the guidance of children's reading.

"The Modern Librarian" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Talbot Smith, who described himself as a "member of the mere outside reading public." For a new country Australia may be fairly called a land of libraries. Their power for good is great, but whether it is exercised to the full is doubtful. An educated nation would be a wonderful thing. A half-educated one is quite possibly dangerous; at any rate, the only value to it of its knowledge is the latent power of rising to heights that are worth attaining. He extolled the American method of making the habitual *using* of a library common. "England and Australia make ready the feast; America does the same, but not content with that, goes out into the highways and hedges and constrains the guests to come in." The librarian of old was the pale, bowed, elderly student. No one else would have been competent to undertake the task, and pretty certainly no one else would have been willing. But a whole science of arrangement and of convenient reference facilities is growing up, and in view of this there seems to be some danger of going to the other extreme. He had known something of libraries which were conducted too much on the lines of a large business establishment: "*Biography*, fourth bay on the left; *Fiction*, in the end room; *Social observances*? Ah, well, yes! You will find a very complete catalogue on this side, and no doubt that will contain what you want." He did not want a librarian to be bound in parchment, covered with the dust of ages, and slightly damaged, but he would never be satisfied to find in him merely a self-registering, automatic, double-action, nickel-finished, mechanical appliance, no matter how expensive or highly polished. He wanted him to be a friend, of literary taste, yet of human sympathies, able to

supplement imperfect knowledge, not out of his own boundless wisdom, but by putting one in the best, the easiest, and speediest way of making use of the vast stores of learning that lie under his hand. Life was too short for the training of an ideal librarian, and his qualities might best be found in two or even more individuals, who should act together. He noticed with approval Mr. Macalister's immensely ingenious emendation of the saying: "The librarian who reads is lost." Hazlitt, handling a corrupt folio of Shakespeare, could never be more subtle. He drops one single letter: "The librarian who *read* is lost"; that is, the old school of scholar librarians is in these degenerate days extinct. The vicious little maxim has become a mere bald statement of fact; nay, more, instead of the custodian of books being warned to leave them unopened, he is by implication spurred on to the contrary course, that the glorious old days of the scholar librarian may come in again.

Mr. James Smith read an extremely interesting paper on "The Benedictine Library at Monte Cassino." He pointed out that Monte Cassino was, indeed, the fountain head of that great order which gave to the Church of Rome from the Council of Constance downwards, 24 popes, 200 cardinals, 1600 archbishops, 8000 bishops, and multitudes of the minor clergy. The library contains some 20,000 volumes, independently of the mass of documents in its archives. Amongst these he enumerated a very early MS. of Origen's "Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul," written not later than the first half of the sixth century; two chronicles of the ninth century; manuscripts of the seventh and eighth centuries; copies of St. Augustine's "Commentaries on the Psalms," and his "City of God." These show the antiquity of the practice of purloining books, for they contain some very strongly-worded maledictions against all such felonious conveyancers. For nearly 1400 years the Benedictine Library has been a great beacon light set upon a hill, and shining never so brilliantly as amidst the darkness of the "Middle Ages." "From the eighth century it has sheltered a succession of monks devoted to literature." Great potentates and famous warriors have devastated the monastery founded by St. Benedict, and their bones have long since mouldered into dust, but here are manuscripts of Virgil and Dante, transmitted to us from those distant centuries, untouched by "decay's effacing fingers," and the thoughts enshrined in the words inscribed upon them by these patient monks are endowed with a perpetual vitality, and have received the consecration and the glory of immortality.

"Literary Thieves and Robbers," by Mr. W. J. Sowden. The writer of this paper opens with a very feeling reference to his "first vandal," a wretched scoundrel, who, having been courteously supplied with an early and valuable file of a newspaper, took advantage of the temporary absence of the attendant to mutilate the volume by cutting out a paragraph that might easily have been copied in a quarter of an hour. He also referred to a thief of another calibre—a book-loving kleptomaniac. A University graduate, in all the ordinary transactions of life most exemplary, this man had a passion for stealing books. His crime was exposed, and the consequent disgrace broke his heart. He never meant to be a thief, nor ever realised that he was one. In the writer's opinion the theft of a book, crime though it is, is not so unpardonable as the deliberate mutilation of a volume.

A book-lover, even if he be a thief, will not intentionally injure any book, just as a good Mohammedan will never destroy a piece of paper, through fear that the name of Allah may be inscribed upon it. But the designing mutilator of a volume is a supremely and utterly selfish criminal. There were degrees in criminality, however, and Mr. Sowden gave several instances, showing that all book thieves were not equally blameable. He concluded with the suggestion that if the people who use Public Libraries were reminded that the books belong to them as members of a co-operative partnership, there would be less cause than there is to speak of "Literary thieves and robbers."

"Fiction in Local Libraries."—Mr. F. G. A. Barnard was of opinion that to make the general public curtail to any extent the amount of fiction read in favour of books supposed to be of a more useful character, was an impossibility; also, that those libraries which depend upon the public for the greater part of their support in the shape of annual subscriptions, must, in order to retain that support, keep their shelves supplied with as much of the latest fiction as their funds will allow. The result was that the shelves became crowded with books only wanted for a brief season, and these became so much lumber in the course of a few weeks. In the case of a so-called popular author, his works are often of very unequal merit, and while some were in great demand, others were so much dead stock. The same amount of entering in records and cataloguing was required for a useless book as for a good one. If an attempt were made to get rid of this dead stock numerous unsightly erasures had to be made, besides disarrangement of statistics. He suggested that all works of fiction might be placed for a year in a sort of probation case, so that at the end of the year it could be seen whether the book was sufficiently popular to warrant its being placed in the permanent collection.

"The Proposed Federal Library of the Commonwealth."—In dealing with this subject, Mr. E. L. Armstrong thought that we should endeavour to begin, not where other libraries had left off, for they too were moving rapidly, but as near as possible to the highest point that they had reached. In collecting of course this was impossible, but not so in organising. The necessity for the increase of libraries, and the equal necessity of trained men to manage them, were foreseen and acted upon both in America and in England in the year 1876. It should be possible for us in this new country, when dealing with the establishment of our Federal Library, to profit largely by the experience of the last five-and-twenty years. Moreover, by a happy chance, the great Library of Congress in America was in the throes of reorganisation and nationalisation. This library should serve as a model; a guide to be followed, not slavishly, but with discretion. The two great functions of a National Library, were, firstly, to collect as far as possible everything in the field of literature that was worth preserving; and, secondly, to make such collection as serviceable as possible to the whole community. In an Australian library a special effort should be made to obtain everything relating to the history of the country, or in any way connected with the country. Collections of local Parliamentary papers, law reports, proceedings of literary and scientific societies, and the leading newspapers, should all be made as complete as possible. The

old questions of absolute freedom of admittance, of free access to the shelves, and of helping those who cannot personally attend the library, were all beset with difficulty. Not one of our modern libraries had found a satisfactory solution to the first question. After considering some of these difficulties at length, Mr. Armstrong dealt with the amount of assistance that might be rendered by the National Library to other libraries. On the question of cataloguing he did not think the National Library could do the work for other libraries. Once we adopt a uniform system of classification and cataloguing an enormous saving will be effected in libraries. If the majority of libraries, for example, would adopt the Dewey Decimal System and come to a decision as to the merits of the Dictionary or the Classed Subject catalogue, it would pay the publishers to issue cataloguing cards for each book they publish, and it would pay libraries to purchase these cards. He did not think that this work could be done by the National Library. It would not be a very bold prophecy to make that within a few years, the majority of English and American libraries at least will have adopted some uniform system. Then, but not till then, may Jewett's dream of a cataloguing bureau become realised. He argued that no one but a trained librarian should be eligible for the position of head of the National Library. Every library in Australia is suffering, and will suffer, for years to come through the mistakes that have been made in appointing untrained librarians, however able. The mistake of all others to be avoided is the appointment of a librarian who has to learn his business at an incalculable expense to the country.

On Thursday evening the members of the association and their friends met in the Athenæum, when Mr. P. M'M. Glynn delivered a lecture on "The Disposition of Shakespeare as reflected from his Works." The lecture was a thoughtful, scholarly, and exceptionally interesting one. Mr. Glynn held his audience spellbound by his subtle analyses, and by his masterful grasp and exquisite appreciation of the great subject with which he dealt. The full text of the lecture will appear amongst the proceedings of the meeting.

On Friday morning Mr. G. Allen opened the proceedings with a paper on "The Club Side of Institutes." Whilst his subject could not be regarded as a purely library matter, he held that anything that tends to upbuild these institutes and expand their usefulness might fairly claim to be helping forward the library movement. No doubt many of the institutes subscribing to the association possessed libraries which were not large enough to be self-supporting, and their managing committees had to raise revenues in other ways. In the case of such an institute in New South Wales, the principal feature was not the library, but, generally, a large public hall let for revenue purposes. In a smaller room at the side or rear of this main hall was the library. The committee could not afford to pay a librarian, but would take honorary duty amongst themselves, or, perhaps, allow the caretaker of the hall to mind the library and issue books at certain hours. The result was that the library was deserted. If a forward movement was to be made, it was manifest that another branch of activity must be developed by the institute. He would suggest, in the first place, a club-room, the large hall if no other was available. Smoking should not be prohibited, and games such as chess, draughts, and cards

should be allowed. Literary, debating, scientific, and, perhaps, musical societies should be encouraged, the object being to get the men of the town into the habit of turning naturally to the school of arts for an evening's amusement, instead of avoiding it. He knew of one case where such a system had been tried. Visitors were brought into familiar contact with the book shelves, and by degrees many volumes, which for years had been neglected, were taken out and read. He found that the introduction of billiards led to an increased membership, varying from 10 per centum to 100 per centum, and the libraries benefited from the increased revenue.

"The Meaning of the Library Movement in Australia and its Importance to the Commonwealth."—Mr. A. W. Brazier drew a broad distinction between the political Commonwealth and the commonwealth of letters of books. The former makes laws, in the light of, and to the best of, its ability, for our material prosperity—for our protection and preservation; laws for the protection of our persons, our property, the land we live in; laws for our industrial and commercial preservation in the sharp competition of the markets of the world and amongst ourselves; it is collecting duties, taxes, imposts, &c.; and so on. But surely this is the very Materialism of Government. Is there no form of commonwealth that is *wealth because it is common*? Not only politics, but literature, science, art, and other matters were examined, and it was found that the canker of blind competition and gross shortsighted commercialism has eaten into the very vitals of our national life, and all this in the face of the fact that it is not greed, not the blind, narrow pursuit of endless processes of irresponsible analysis that are generically called "science," but are not knowledge, it is not these but reason that rules and orders the world for us. To unreason, everything, reason itself, is chaos; and where chaos rules there can be nothing but chaos. The meaning of it all is that the whole of our education—from the fountain-head at the University to the teaching of the children who come out of the gutter only to learn their A B C, 1 2 3 in the primary schools—has become superficial, and shallow at that. We must get back, and at once, to first principles. We forget the human relations of all education. We need to be humanised. We must go back to the foundation upon which all education rests: Philosophy, Logic, Psychology, Literature, History, Exact Science, and Fine Arts. These are, or should be, our *common wealth*. Where are our banks—our libraries, our galleries, our gardens, our architecture, our national theatres of the opera and the orchestra—full of such wealth? Pure literature is art—fine art; books have one great advantage over the other arts; books can be carried home, they are portable; not so the galleries, sculptures, orchestras. And as to the "foreign relations" of this new Commonwealth, if we want to make a conquest of other lands to bring home and study their literature and their art, we shall not have to go with sword and with rifle and large armies backed up by thundering navies. We shall be welcomed rather. The libraries must, for the mass of the people, take the place of Universities, which the easy access to good books in all classes of literature in these days of the printing press tends to replace to a large extent. We want, in any case, higher, or, rather, truer, education. But statesmen are wanted in this new Commonwealth. The work is thankless enough and full of obstacles. What

more does any statesman want who does not look for gratitude, nor expect to mount to glory in a motor-car? Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, wrote in his "Philobiblon" 500 years ago: "Boethius, indeed, beheld Philosophy bearing a sceptre in her right hand and books in her left, by which it is evidently shown to all men that no one can rightly rule a Commonwealth without books."

"How to Improve the Status of Country Libraries."—Mr. Meleng thought that the object in establishing a library, institute, or school of arts in a country town, was not to form a place of amusement, but a centre of education and recreation in the truest sense. This work, even if done by means of lectures and the formation of classes, required a library, if the result was to be thorough and of true benefit to the people. After referring to the difficulties under which country institutes labour, Mr. Meleng went on to suggest that steps should be taken to bring about an inter-state system of co-operation. He illustrated the value of co-operation by what had been done by the association of the South Australian libraries. It was found that the prices paid for magazines varied from 60 to 95 per cent., and the prices generally were high. The association contract price greatly reduced the cost. This was brought about without sweating the trade. The contractor dealt with one responsible body, instead of 100 different libraries, and was, therefore, in a position to make a substantial reduction. Would it not be well to consider the question of library co-operation in all the States, and make it in one sense a Federal concern? He advocated the appointment of a travelling librarian, whose duty would be to visit the libraries; to organise one system of management; to assist in classifying, cataloguing, and arranging the works on uniform lines; to interview the residents with the object of inducing them to become subscribers, and to arrange for collecting from larger libraries, magazines one month old, and forwarding them to the smaller libraries at half price. Other duties and possibilities resulting from the appointment of such an officer were mentioned, and on the question of cost Mr. Meleng reminded the association that in South Australia alone the Government has contributed £124,778 towards building institutes, and £191,000 in subsidies. It would pay the Government to spend another £200 or £300 annually in order to obtain the best results for its investment. He would suggest a board of management, consisting of the librarians of the five Public Libraries of Australia, with an equal number of librarians of the leading circulating libraries of the five States, and also a committee for each State.

"The Library of the Royal Society of Victoria" was the title of a paper by Mr. T. S. Hall, who described the collection of books and the methods of obtaining them. The library contained about 6000 volumes, of which all but 500 were scientific periodicals. These were obtained by the custom of exchanging publications, and the list of reciprocating societies numbered over 250. The question that naturally arose was, What was the use of keeping all these volumes? What particular interest could one take in Swedish publications, or those from Japan, Chili, Mexico, Russia, or Roumania? The answer was that science is one, whether treated by the Finn, the Jap, or the Englishman. When an investigator was working at a particular branch of knowledge, access must be made possible for him to the

writings of any man who has treated of it. Owing to want of funds for binding, unbound volumes were wrapped in strong brown paper and laid flat on the shelves. This plan involved a little trouble on the part of a reader, but it preserved the books from dust and injury.

"A Plea for a National Museum," by Mr. A. T. Woodward. The fact of the States having museums of their own would act as a retarding influence on the establishment of a National Australian Museum, and the task of getting the trustees of the different State museums, the different Legislatures, and the people into a frame of mind that shall make the denuding, to an extent, of their respective institutions an act of eager patriotism, will be fraught with considerable difficulty and delay. So soon as the federal capital site is determined, so soon must a complete scheme for a National Museum be taken in hand with all seriousness and full deliberation. Included in such a museum must be departments of Archæology, Paintings, Prints and Drawings, and a Library; also an Australian and Natural History department, to which there should be added objects collected with a view to illustrate the history, theory, and practical application of decorative art and the sciences to industries. It would seem as though a congress of the trustees in charge of the existing museums would be the most desirable first step to take towards the attainment of such a museum. The urgency of the proposal was great for many reasons. The nation had pronounced by the adoption of a protective policy that we must look to our industries, as well as to our—he feared greatly over-estimated—natural resources, for the future prosperity of the people, and our manufacturers can never prosper unless those engaged in them can have a chance of viewing the achievements of modern and world-historic industrial enterprise. Another reason was that the difficulty of collecting records and objects of early Australian interest was becoming daily more difficult. The various departments of our State museums are neglected owing to want of sympathy on the part of their curators and lack of Government appreciation.

On Friday afternoon the members of the association visited the Parliament Library, and were shown over the library and the building by Mr. Wadsworth, the Parliamentary Librarian. From Parliament House the members proceeded to visit the University and Trinity College. Mr. Bromby showed some of the treasures of the University Library, and Dr. Leeper pointed out what was worthy of note in the library of Trinity College, where he and Mrs. Leeper afterwards entertained the delegates at afternoon tea. A pleasant afternoon was brought to a close by a visit to the Wilson Hall at the University.

Friday evening was devoted to the general business meeting of the association. The honorary secretary made a brief report on the work done by the association, and the consideration of its future gave rise to much discussion. It was resolved that the next meeting should be held in 1904, and a committee was appointed to decide upon the place of meeting and other details.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The following is a brief résumé of the sixty-ninth annual report to 31st December, 1901:—The membership had increased by 58, making a total of 2343 on 31st December, 1901. The revenue for the year amounted to £3852 os. 11d., being £110 13s. 2d. more than for the previous year. The expenditure was £3814 1s. 6d., against £3700 10s. 8d. for 1900, showing an increase of £59 10s. 10d., but this included £54 spent for special renovations. The net result of the year's transactions was a surplus of £37 19s. 5d., which compares favourably with the large annual deficiencies which ruled some six years ago. The accounts have shown small surpluses for each of the last four years. The revenue in rentals from the three shops on Pitt-street front, also from hall and rooms, was in excess of the previous year. During the year a new catalogue of the 50,000 works possessed by the institution was issued, and supplied a pressing want felt by members and others. Many flattering opinions have been received respecting the arrangement and completeness of the catalogue. The cost of production will be spread over a number of years, and will eventually be all wiped off by the sale of copies. The whole of the premises were thoroughly renovated during the year, and the cost will be spread over three years. The renovations have increased the attractiveness of the premises, and also added to the comfort of the members. The circulation for 1901 was:—

Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	120,537
Other sections—history, biography, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	10,264
Magazines	...	...	...	...	...	32,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	162,801

being 9845 in excess of that for 1900. The binding department handled 11,400 works. Having such a department on the premises is found to be a great advantage in the saving of time in return of the books; also the work is far superior to that done by contract. The evening classes for both sexes open to non-members are doing a good work, being found especially valuable to persons engaged in work or business during the day. Altogether, this institution, which has now existed for over sixty-nine years, is more than holding its own.

## NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The management is vested in the mayor and councillors of the city of Auckland, assisted by a board of advice of nine members. The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1843, and lasted until 1880, when the library of the institute and that of the provincial Government of Auckland were merged into the



then created Public Library. The library is maintained by a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate, supplemented by an annual income of £650 from the bequest of the late Edward Costley, of Auckland, and the subscriptions to the circulating library. The reference library contains 30,000 books and pamphlets, of which Sir George Grey presented 14,600 as well as 700 manuscripts, 4000 autograph letters, and a number of maps and charts. The lending branch contains about 10,000 volumes, and has a roll of 700 subscribers.

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CANTERBURY COLLEGE, CHRISTCHURCH.—The tender of Mr. Andrew Swanston for the erection of a public reading-room and other additions to the Public Library at a total cost of £4307, was accepted in May last. The building will be a handsome addition to the public buildings of Christchurch, and is now rapidly approaching completion. Two men were sentenced last year for damaging books in the reference department. The average number of subscribers to the circulating department for the year was 1894. This department now contains 20,026 volumes, and the new catalogue will soon be ready for the printer.

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THE DUNEDIN ATHENÆUM AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, which is supported entirely by private subscription, has a membership of about 1000. Members are charged one guinea per annum, or proportional sums for shorter periods. The institution consists of a lending library, reading-rooms (to which visitors to the city are admitted free of charge for a limited time), and a reference library. There are over 20,000 volumes in the library, and additions are made at the rate of between 900 and 1000 volumes per annum. The lending library is a fairly good one, although some departments of literature, notably Science, Philosophy, and Fine Arts, are not so well represented as might be desired. The reading-rooms compare very favourably with those of other libraries in the chief centres of the colony, so far as the supply of magazines and newspapers is concerned, but the reference library is of a very insignificant character. During the past year somewhat extensive alterations were made to the buildings, mainly with the object of giving increased accommodation for books. The library, however, is still found to be too small for the requirements of the institution, and the committee have asked the subscribers to give them power to borrow a sum of £3000 in order to enable them to enlarge and improve the building, and also to purchase new books, so as to make those departments of literature which are not adequately represented more up to date. In addition to enlarging the present reading-rooms, circulating library, and reference library, it is proposed to add a reading and chess room for smokers, as well as a chess and draughts room for non-smokers; and if the alterations are carried out, as in all probability they will be, they should greatly enhance the popularity of the institution.

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THE SOUTH WELLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY was opened on the 7th of May with 1700 volumes on its shelves. It is expected that this library will do much to lessen the strain on the central library, which at the present time is said to be overtaxed in every respect.

THE INVERCARGILL ATHENÆUM contains about 8000 volumes. It is a subscription library, but visitors are admitted without charge on introduction. The revenue for the year 1901 amounted to £1269 7s. 11d., and the year ended with a credit balance of £167 9s. 8d. The additions for the year included 280 new books, and 160 worn-out volumes were replaced. The report shows a roll of 606 members, to whom 27,611 books and periodicals were issued last year.

THE WANGANUI PUBLIC LIBRARY contained at the end of last year 6758 volumes, and the issues amounted to more than 20,000. On a single subscription one reader took out 279 works, of which 186 were novels. On a double subscription 457 works were issued, of which 385 were novels. The report for 1901, issued in January last, states that "the yearly supply (of books) for 1902 has been already ordered."

## QUEENSLAND.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF QUEENSLAND.—The year 1895 marks the commencement of the movement which has resulted in the establishment of the Public Library of Queensland. More than thirty years previously Sir Charles Lilley (then Mr. Lilley) had offered, with the sanction of Sir Robert Herbert (then Mr. Herbert), to take over the School of Arts and form a Public Library, but the matter was allowed to drop without decisive action. For years successive Governments had had under consideration the question of the establishment of a library, and on the 1895 estimates a sum of £40,000 had been voted to provide for a building and books. The Government, however, evinced no disposition to proceed in the matter. But on the death of Mr. Justice Harding it occurred to Mr. J. L. Woolcock, Mr. S. W. Brooks, and a few other book-lovers, that an exceptional opportunity had presented itself for obtaining a nucleus for a Public Library.

On 2nd October, 1895, the mayor convened a meeting in the Brisbane Town Hall to discuss the matter, and speeches were delivered by the late Sir Charles Lilley, the Hon. A. Rutledge (the present Attorney-General), Mr. E. M. Lilley, Mr. Woolnough, M.A., Mr. J. J. Kingsbury, M.A., Mr. Littleton Groom, Alderman T. E. White, Mr. Wallace Nelson, and Mr. E. J. Sydes. At this meeting Mr. J. L. Woolcock, whose services in connection with the establishment of the library have been conspicuous throughout, read a report prepared by himself and Mr. S. W. Brooks, recommending the purchase of the late Mr. Justice Harding's collection. They made the very modest estimate that a grant of £500 would suffice to commence operations, the amount to be expended as follows:—£150 per annum to librarian, £50 for incidentals, and £300 for "general purposes." It was estimated that this grant, "carefully expended, would provide for a minimum of 1000 volumes per annum." The following gentlemen were resolved into a committee to consider the matter and report the result of their deliberations to a public meeting:—The mayor of Brisbane, the mayor of South Brisbane, Sir S. W. Griffith, Sir Charles Lilley, Messrs. J. A. Clark, J. Hayes, R. H. Roe, R. Gailey, G. Agnew,

J. J. Kingsbury, A. Rutledge, P. Macpherson, L. E. Groom, E. M. Lilley, E. J. Sydes, P. W. Crowe, T. E. White, C. M'Lay, A. W. Chambers, A. C. Grant, S. W. Brooks, and J. L. Woolcock; Mr. Fenner, secretary. As a result, Mr. Justice Harper's library was purchased, and a board of trustees was appointed.

The first board meeting was held at the Brisbane Treasury Buildings on the 23rd April, 1896, those present being Sir S. W. Griffith (Chief Justice), Sir Hugh Nelson, the late the Hon. T. J. Byrnes (then Attorney-General), and Messrs. C. M'Lay and J. L. Woolcock. Sir S. W. Griffith was elected chairman, and Mr. Woolcock honorary secretary. The honorary secretary was instructed to make application for the old Real Property Office as a library building, with the suggestion that it could also be used for the National Art Gallery, which was then, as now, located in the town hall.

At the second meeting, on 28th May, 1897, additional trustees were present:—Hon. A. C. Gregory, C.M.G., Hon. A. Norton, M.L.C., Dr. John Thomson, and Mr. A. W. Chambers. Mr. M'Lay was elected treasurer, and a selection committee formed to consider offers of books.

The next meeting was held on 17th August, 1897, when two additional trustees were present—Hon. P. Macpherson and Mr. A. C. Grant. The application for the old Real Property Office had been refused by the Government, and an offer made of premises in Telegraph-lane, at the time occupied by the Government Printer. On 26th idem the trustees formed a deputation to Sir Horace Tozer, the Home Secretary, with reference to these premises, the Hon. B. D. Morehead being present as trustee of the National Gallery. This resulted in temporary accommodation being provided in George-street, and promise was made that the museum would be placed at the disposal of the trustees of the Public Library and the Art Gallery.

On 24th December, 1897, a further meeting was held, at which Mr. Justice Real was present. It was reported by the secretary that £750 had been received, representing the Government grant for a year and a-half. Purchase of books to the amount of £488 was authorised, and it was resolved that application should be invited for a librarian at the salary of £150. So far no librarian has been permanently appointed, but Mr. E. Jones has been acting in that capacity.

At a meeting held on 7th February, 1898, the honorary secretary reported that he had consulted Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, Principal Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales, who had made the following suggestions:—(1) that the name of the library should be changed from "The Brisbane Public Library" to "The Public Library of Queensland;" (2) that the Copyright Act should be amended to provide for the library receiving all books, newspapers, &c., published within the colony; (3) that the Dewey or Relative Decimal System of Classification should be adopted.

The next meeting was held on 7th July, 1898, and the secretary then reported that the work of cataloguing was being continued, and that 1306 volumes had been added, at a cost of £245. The name of the institution was changed to "The Public Library of Queensland," in accordance with Mr. Anderson's suggestion. During this month the Government endowment was increased to £1000 a year.

Owing to the death of the Hon. T. J. Byrnes, the late Sir J. R. Dickson was appointed as trustee, and he in turn was succeeded by the Hon. A. Rutledge, K.C.

The trustees received intimation on 4th May, 1899, that the building then occupied by the library would be required for a Works Department, and some difficulty was experienced in finding new accommodation. Finally, part of the collection was stored in the Queen's Warehouse, and the remainder taken to rooms rented in the Imperial Chambers, George-street.

On 4th October, 1899, the sketch plans for converting the museum into a Public Library were completed, and the committee, assisted by Mr. M'Lay, made suggestions as to internal arrangements. Plans were obtained from the Works Department for alternative schemes—(a) the conversion of the whole building into a Public Library, capable of accommodating 100,000 volumes, at an estimated cost of £9000; (b) the conversion of the basement and ground floor to accommodate 30,000 volumes in the necessary reading-room, offices, and caretaker's quarters, at an estimated cost of £2300. The latter scheme was approved by the Government, and a contract was let in September, 1900, for £1900, exclusive of the patent steel book-cases, which it was determined to order from England. The books were removed to the first floor of the museum in February, 1901. The committee had in the meantime purchased 7328 volumes, at a cost of £2109, and the library contained 19,000 volumes.

A report was now presented, estimating the annual expenditure as follows:—Books and magazines, £1000; binding, £250; principal librarian, £300; principal assistant, £175; four assistants, one at £100 and three at £80—£340; messenger, £40; caretaker, £120; cleansing, lighting, postage, insurance, &c., £275; total, £2500. On 13th August, however, a reply was received that the Government grant of £1000 a year could not be increased. In view of this the executive committee prepared a report recommending (1) that, to save expenditure in salaries, the library should be kept open in the daytime only, thus doing away with the necessity for the night staff, the hours of opening to be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. March to September, and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. September to March, the staff to commence duty at 9 a.m.; (2) that no permanent appointment of librarian should be made at present, but that Mr. Jones be appointed acting-librarian at a salary of £175; (3) that the scheme of expenditure should be:—Acting-Librarian, £175; two assistants, £160; message boy, £26; magazines, newspapers, &c., £150; books, £300; binding, £100; insurance, stationery, and gas, £40; subscriptions to learned societies issuing publications, £15; charing, £16; stamps, £8; total, £1000. This scheme was approved.

On the 29th April last the library was formally opened in the old museum building by His Excellency the Governor of Queensland, Sir Herbert Chermiside.

On entering the building there is a roomy vestibule; on the right of the ground floor is a division for newspapers; on the left are books. The classification of the library is set out on a large pillar, and each fresh branch of a section is indicated on the shelves in plain white letters. On the basement floor there are cataloguing and type-writing-rooms, receiving-room, bookbinding-room, board-room, and

library, which now totals 2310. Included in this collection are 100 volumes presented to the institute in 1858 by Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Mill.

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**HAMLEY BRIDGE INSTITUTE.**—This institute was established in 1880 by Messrs. Joseph Bell, Joseph Black, F. W. Grossett, and John Condon. A small room at the rear of the National Bank was occupied as a reading-room and library for some considerable time, and it was not until the year 1884 that a building was erected, at a cost of £450, on a piece of land presented by the South Australian Company. For a while great interest was taken in its welfare, but through several years of apathy it barely managed to survive. The credit for its renewal of energy belongs to Mr. F. W. Grossett, who acted as hon. secretary and librarian; in fact, he really fathered the institute in its adversity. As the town grew and other residents evinced an interest in the movement, a substantial revival was experienced, and a steady progress has been manifest, forty-four members being now on the roll. The library, owing to limited space, can only be maintained at 800 volumes, but these are particularly well chosen and suitable. Recently a fine semi-grand piano, and a proscenium valued at £30, have been purchased, whilst a scheme is on foot to enable the committee to make important additions to the building. The president for 1902 is Mr. John T. Quinn; vice-president, Dr. Dawkins; hon. secretary, Mr. A. P. Buckerfield; and hon. librarians, Messrs. A. A. Jefferies and A. Brock. Messrs. Buckerfield and Jefferies have filled their respective positions for the past twelve years.

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**THE KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD INSTITUTE** has 383 members (including six life members). Considering the population of the municipality (12,568) the members' roll should be much larger, but the institute is handicapped by its proximity to the city, from which many of the residents obtain their literature. The subscription is small, being only 10s. per annum, for which members are entitled to take out two books and a periodical at a time. The library contains 7000 volumes, and over fifty different periodicals are taken, as many as eighteen copies of the more popular being provided. As is the case in most subscription libraries, fiction preponderates, but other classes are well represented. The books are arranged upon the shelves in classes, within which the order is numerical, excepting class "fiction," in which the works of each author are grouped, the authors being arranged alphabetically. The institute is open daily, and the reading-room is available to the public as well as to members, but the latter only are allowed to borrow books and periodicals for home reading. The library and reading-room measures 62 ft. by 32 ft., and is rendered bright and attractive by a loan collection of good pictures. Visitors are allowed access to the shelves. These are not more than 6 ft. in height, and the books are, therefore, within easy reach. The institute contains fourteen rooms, and was erected at a cost (including land, furniture, and fittings) of £5600, which was raised by public subscriptions subsidised by the Government. Friendly societies, &c., hold their meetings in some of the rooms, and an art school, which has

been established under the auspices of the committee, is making fair progress, and is a valuable adjunct to the institute. The building is clear of debt.

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**MT. GAMBIER INSTITUTE.**—This institute has been in existence since 1863. At that time subscribers were few and subscriptions high. No reading-room was provided. This state of affairs did not continue long, as in January, 1864, there were 420 volumes in the library, and these were chiefly of the useful type, and *not* principally fiction. There were seventy subscribers on the roll, and the subscription was £1 1s. per annum. In 1865 a reading-room was provided, but the average attendance was small. As this popular town grew, the institute necessarily grew, and the residents now boast one of the finest institutes in the State. It is a handsome two-story building, constructed of red and white dolomite limestone. It contains a picture gallery 35 ft. by 22 ft. 9 in., a museum 35 ft. by 17 ft. 9 in., and a committee room 20 ft. by 16 ft. 4 in., besides the library and reading-room for members, public reading-rooms, chess-room, &c. There are now 5000 volumes in the library, and the number of subscribers has risen to 300. The subscription has been reduced from £1 1s. to 10s. per annum, and the public reading-room has an average of 250 readers daily. Mr. R. Pickering, the librarian, has been in office for nearly a quarter of a century, and is naturally very proud of his charge.

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**PARKSIDE AND EASTWOOD INSTITUTE.**—The membership of this institute is steadily increasing, and the room in the local State school, wherein the library is temporarily located, is now totally inadequate. It is gratifying to note the number of lads who regularly visit the reading-room, and seem to appreciate the books and games provided for their instruction and amusement. Work in connection with the erection of the institute building has not yet been started, but the committee hope to proceed in this direction at an early date.

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**THE PORT ADELAIDE INSTITUTE** will this year celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. To signalise the event the librarian (Mr. F. E. Meleng) has collected some valuable information relating to the early days of the institute, which is to be published with a supplementary catalogue under the title of "Fifty Years of the Port Adelaide Institute." The work will contain nearly 200 portraits and views incidental to the history of the institute.

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**PORT PIRIE INSTITUTE.**—Port Pirie Institute dates its inception from the end of 1875. The present building was commenced in 1884 by erecting a portion, at a cost of £3075, and two years later £2360 was expended on a two-story front. In 1899 renovations, decorations, and gallery cost £370, and the committee are now calling for tenders for additional rooms, which will probably cost £500. When completed the whole will be a handsome up-to-date structure. The library contains 5500 volumes and about sixty magazines and newspapers. The issues for the year were 19,200 volumes, circulated amongst 375 subscribers, and its income, including Government grant, amounted to £303. The average daily attendance in the reading-rooms is 130.

**THE SEMAPHORE INSTITUTE.**—This building was completed early in 1885 at a cost, inclusive of furniture and stage fittings, of £6000, and was afterwards sold to the corporation for the sum of £1000, to be used as a town hall, the corporation guaranteeing that sufficient accommodation should be reserved for the purposes of an institute. The building has a fine stage, hall, waiting-rooms, council chamber, &c. The library commenced with 501 volumes (principally gifts), and now totals 2710. The income for 1901, inclusive of the Government subsidy, was £108 8s. 4d. and the expenditure £106 2s. 9d. At a special meeting of the subscribers held last year it was decided to amalgamate with the Port Adelaide Institute, but owing to the want of necessary legislation, this has not yet been completed. The institute is managed by a committee of seven, who are elected annually; three are appointed by the corporation and four by subscribers.

**WARNERTOWN INSTITUTE.**—Our last issue reported the opening of an institute at Warnertown. The energetic committee and hon. officers have now completed the furnishing of the building, including a piano. Seating accommodation has been provided for over 200 persons. The total amount expended on the building to date is £400, but, although only opened on 18th February, 1902, the debt has been reduced to £150. The committee propose fencing the block of land and planting trees at an early date, and additions to the building, in the shape of dressing-rooms, &c., are to be pushed on as early as possible.

## TASMANIA.

**THE LAUNCESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE** was established in 1842, when the whole population of the town did not exceed 6000. The statement in the "Launceston Examiner" of the 12th March, 1842, that "it was thought that a dollar per quarter would be sufficient" for members to pay, recalls the fact that the dollar was the ordinary currency in Tasmania at the time. Its nominal value was 4s. 4d., and when small coins became scarce, a disc, equal to one-fourth of the dollar, was struck out of the centre, and was known as a "dump," the remainder of the original coin being called a "holy dollar." The library now contains 23,292 volumes, and has a roll of 454 subscribing members and twelve life members. Last year 25,826 volumes and 6498 periodicals were circulated. The year closed with a credit balance of over £100.

## VICTORIA.

**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA** contained at the end of last year 188,814 volumes in all branches. It is estimated that the number of visits to the reference library, the lending library, and the newspaper room exceeded half a million. The actual additions to the shelves of the reference library during 1901 were 5987 volumes, in addition to pamphlets, maps, and newspapers. Amongst these additions were a beautiful edition of the works of Chaucer, issued from the famous Kelmscott Press, and bound by Zaehnsdorf; Sowerby's

Thesaurus Conchyliorum; the Works of Burne-Jones, ninety-one photogravures; Codices Graeci et Latini, published by Sijthoff; the National Gallery, London, 107 photogravures; and Migeon's *L'Exposition rétrospective de l'art décoratif français*. The lending library is steadily increasing in popularity, and the open access system as regards this particular library may be considered as a complete success. The issues for the year amounted to 158,000, and at the annual stock-taking only seven volumes, of trifling value, were missing. The new catalogue of the lending library has been found a useful guide, not only to borrowers from the library, but to outside readers. It is a remarkable fact, however, that although books are issued from the library absolutely free of charge, the number of borrowers who purchase the catalogue is very small. The recent additions to the travelling libraries have made this department more popular with the country libraries. During last year 4193 volumes were lent to Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries. These books are supplied in cases that are specially made to answer as book-shelves in a library, so that the borrowing library does not require to provide shelf room for the books borrowed. The special cases prepared for mining, industrial, and agricultural centres have added considerably to the usefulness of this branch of the institution.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE COOLGARDIE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE was founded in 1896, a grant of £1000 having been obtained from the Government for the purpose. The report for the year ending August, 1901, shows that there were 2766 books in the library, but the number of subscribers was only ninety. This number, however, small as it is, shows a large increase as compared with the previous year.

## Correspondence.

### *The Editor "Library Record."*

SIR,—Permit me to call the attention of your readers to an article by Mr. Frank E. Chennell in "The Library World" for March, on lady assistants in Public Libraries. This question must occupy attention in Australia by reason of the introduction of lady assistants into the Public Library of New South Wales, and the remarks thereupon which fell from Mr. Anderson, the chief of that library, in his address before the Library Association in April. Mr. Anderson's challenge to "back" his three lady cataloguers against any six men in the Commonwealth can only be considered admirable for its gallantry. Yet the fact that ladies *have* been introduced into library work in this country requires serious consideration. Mr. Chennell points out that although ladies do not succeed to the chief control of large Public Libraries, they occupy intermediate



positions which should be filled by assistants who can only by successive stages climb the ladder of their profession to the topmost rung. But if ladies are to occupy the intermediate steps, how can we hope to procure properly trained officers in the higher positions that can only be filled by males? The danger in this direction is great in Australia, where it is difficult even now to keep well educated and well trained men in the profession. A man to attain to a good position in any of the libraries of Australia must spend many years of his life in special study, and, even with the hope of the chief librarianship of one of the four large public libraries, has little to expect for his labour. It must not be overlooked, also, that after a lady is specially trained she is more likely to resign than the male assistant. She may have grown tired of the work; or she may desire to marry. It is easily proved in America and England that the ladies do not continue long at library work.

Will not the status of the librarian also suffer from this incursion of women? At one time any learned "old woman" who was a hopeless failure in any other profession, was suitable for librarianship, but "the old order changeth, yielding place to new."—I am, &c.,

W. H. IFOULD.

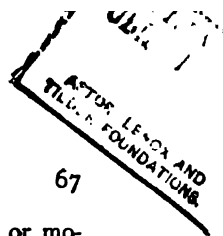
Public Library of South Australia.

## Auguste de Thou.

By JAMES SMITH.

VISITORS to the sculpture galleries of the Louvre may or may not have noticed in the Salle d'Anguier, which is on the ground floor, and is the innermost of the rooms containing the beautiful collections which illustrate the plastic art of the Renaissance, a kneeling statue, which originally formed part of a monument in a chapel of St. André-des-Arts in Paris. It is from the chisel of François Anguier, a famous French artist of the seventeenth century, and represents Jacques-Auguste de Thou, a man who both wrote and helped to make history, for besides writing the memoirs of his own times, did he not negotiate the treaties of Sainte Menehould and of Loudun? And was he not largely instrumental in promoting the edicts of St. Germain and of Nantes, which conceded such a large measure of religious freedom to French Protestants, and probably caused him to be condemned a few years later as a heretic by the College of Cardinals? That censure, of itself, would prove that he was a man in advance of his time, and his head and face denote him to have been gifted with great intelligence and considerable force of character. And it is a pathetic countenance; as that of one who had seen France distracted by civil wars and dishonoured by the infamous massacre of Bartholomew.

But it is not of De Thou the statesman, the counsellor of Henry the Fourth, the skilful diplomatist and sagacious controller of the national finances; nor of De Thou, whose five folio volumes containing the history of his own times, written in Latin, I am utterly unacquainted with, that I wish to speak; but of De Thou, the lover of books and the founder of a magnificent library containing between 32,000 and



33,000 volumes, all of them handsomely bound in calf, vellum, or morocco. In a catalogue of it, published in 1679, there is an engraving which shows how this noble collection was lodged. "It occupied," we are told, "a long gallery pierced by six windows, three on each side, and the intervening spaces were filled with bookcases, eight in number, each 5 ft. high and 4 ft. wide. Above were hung 130 portraits of various great men, serving as ornaments to the tablets"; while the library was further ornamented with other pictures, maps, globes, astrolabes, thermometers, and burning mirrors. But it is difficult to reconcile the magnitude of his collection with the very restricted shelf accommodation provided for it, and as there can be no doubt about the first, we can only assume there must have been some mistake about the second. But the books were elegantly housed; and can you mention any other objects which are better deserving of it? For if, when we possess the means, we provide such luxurious dwelling-places for our perishable bodies, how much worthier of being suitably lodged are books, the best of which being a portion of the soul of those who wrote them, participate in their immortality, and should be treated with reverent affection, nobly apparelled and sheltered in a little palace of their own. It was thus Auguste De Thou regarded and provided for them, and it is pleasant to remember that his affection for them was probably kindled into a flame by a spark from the ardent fire of Jean Grolier's mind; for when the future Minister of Henry the Fourth, and of Marie de Medicis, was about nine years old, the famous collector, of whom I have recently spoken in these pages, presented his father with four of the choicest books from the Grolier library, sumptuously bound in morocco and covered with those rich arabesques which were designed for him by Geoffrey Tory, who must not be dismissed, however, with the mere mention of his name, inasmuch as he was a splendid illustration of the way in which art dignified and ennobled craftsmanship in his days. He was the son of very poor parents at Bourges, and contrived by some means to obtain a classical education in Paris, from whence he was sent to the College of Sapienza in Rome; and there he found time to study the arts of design, as well as to become an erudite Greek and Latin scholar. On his return to France he filled the chairs of literature and philosophy in various colleges, and filled up his leisure hours as a proof-reader in the great printing office of Henri Estienne. Revisiting Italy, he perfected himself not only as a painter but as an engraver, and when he went back to Paris he endeavoured to reform both the typographic art and the French language, executed an immense number of engravings, devised many beautiful novelties in the way of type, which were eagerly taken advantage of by printers like Simon de Colines and Robert Estienne, published several editions of classic authors, besides translating some of them into French, devised various antique characters for Grolier, and bound several of his most superbly clothed volumes. And seeing these, I am well inclined to believe, day after day in the cabinet of his father, young De Thou first felt within him the stirrings of a desire to become the possessor of such treasures, a desire which would be strengthened eleven years later when he visited Italy and began to haunt the book shops of Venice in search of choice editions of the best authors. Such shops were numerous at that time; but when I was there last there were only two—Ongania's establish-

ment in one corner of the Piazza, and a secondhand shop in a narrow alley, somewhere near the post-office. Subsequently De Thou repaired to Antwerp, where he found sixteen presses at work in that wonderful printing office of Christopher Plantin's, which is to-day one of the most interesting sights in the city of Rubens; and there he picked up many additions to his library.

Being a younger son, De Thou had been trained and educated for an ecclesiastical career, and on the promotion of his uncle Nicholas to be Bishop of Chartres, he succeeded to his vacant canonry in the cathedral of Nôtre Dame; but his two brothers dying, he became the head of his family, was dispensed from the vows he had taken, married Marie de Barbaçon, belonging to one of the noblest families in France; and, enjoying a large fortune, he was enabled to gratify his tastes as a collector to the fullest extent. Not only so, but he engaged in authorship, and wrote and published a poem on Falconry, and a translation of the Book of Job. In 1594 we find him appointed to the guardianship of the Royal Library, in succession to Jacques Amyot, the first translator of Plutarch into French; and he reclaimed from the executors of Catherine de Medicis, as the property of the State, the 770 MSS. from her library, which they were about to dispose of. Some of them were of great antiquity, and they now form part of the Bibliothèque Nationale. De Thou's private correspondence shows him to have been an indefatigable collector, and his affection for his library is attested by the interdict upon its division, sale, and dispersion in his last will and testament. These are his own words:—"Bibliothecam meam XL. amplius annorum spatio magna diligentia ac sumptu congestam dividi, vendi ac dissipari veto." As a man of letters he had come to look upon his favourite books, after an intimacy of forty years, as personal friends; and he felt that it would be a cruel thing to part such good company. They had stood side by side upon his shelves, in close and loving consociation, and it was impossible for him to contemplate with equanimity the arrival of a time when they would be scattered far and wide; when they might fall into the hands of unworthy and unsympathetic people, capable of maltreating and even of destroying them. If, as an American preacher has said, "Books are the windows through which the soul looks out," how sensitive to the presence of these spiritual essences must a mind like De Thou's have been, and how greatly averse to the prospect of seeing them ever dislodged from their quiet sanctuary in that long gallery of his!

When he passed away, in 1617, his library remained intact for sixty years, and then his grandson, who was an abbé, commissioned Joseph Quesnel to prepare a catalogue of it, with a view to its sale. It filled two volumes, aggregating upwards of 900 pages, besides an appendix of 100 pages descriptive of the MSS. The books alone, as has been already mentioned, numbered between 32,000 and 33,000 volumes. Colbert bought the manuscripts, which eventually found their way into the Royal Library. The books were bought *in globo* by M. Charron de Ménars, President of the Parliament of Paris, and by him resold to the Cardinal de Rohan-Soubise, at whose death, in 1787, the library had been augmented to a total of 50,000 volumes. His heirs offered to part with them for £12,000; but no one came forward, and they were put up by public auction. The sale commenced only a

few months before the outbreak of the great Revolution, and the result was disastrous; the gross proceeds only amounting to £10,400, or little more than 5 francs per volume; one-fourth of the entire collection being handsomely bound in full morocco, and the rest in vellum or in calf. In fact, Brunet, in his "Manuel," states that volumes which would now readily fetch from £30 to £40 each, were knocked down for 2 or 3 francs, and that 300 choice volumes from this collection would produce as much when he wrote that book (in 1810) as the whole 50,000 did in the year 1789.

What a book might be written on the vicissitudes of libraries! Hamlet traces the noble dust of Alexander till he finds it stopping a bung hole, and in early life I have seen many a once dainty little volume with the royal arms of France upon its tarnished cover buried amongst a number of more plebeian companions in misfortune in the 1-franc box of a *marchand de livres d'occasion* on the quays of the Seine, in Paris, or in the *Marché de la Madeleine*, in Brussels. It may have lain in the soft white palms of Diana de Poitiers; it may have beguiled the leisure moments of Louise de la Vallière, or it may have been a favourite with Marie Antoinette before the Revolution had begun to cast its ominous shadows across her path; then it was flung out of the windows of a palace by a drunken ruffian with a greasy cap of liberty crowning his ugly face; picked up or caught by a more sober "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" in the excited crowd; carried with other booty to the Mont de Piété a few weeks afterwards, and eventually sold, among a quantity of unredeemed pledges, to the *marchand* aforesaid, in whose dusty box it was liable to be fingered by any poor student from the Quartier Latin, or less reputable passer-by. And if, as one is inclined to do, you imagine such a book to be imbued with a portion of the sentiency, as well as of the spirit of the being who wrote it, you cannot help picturing to yourself the pain, the astonishment, the indignation, and resentment which it has been compelled to suffer, and the humiliations it has been called upon to endure by contact with the ignoble fingers which have handled it. To have lain upon a table of ebony, delicately inlaid with silver arabesques by Boulle, and then to sink into the ignominious depths of the *boite à deux sous* of a shabby bouquiniste on the Quai Voltaire is surely a degradation only to be paralleled by that of blind Belisarius begging for an alms in the streets of Constantinople.

## Some Books that should be in every General Library Collection.

### IV.

"It would be hard to conceive, indeed, a personality whose component parts are at once so many and so various, and yet wrought together into so subtly harmonious a whole. Mr. — has probably the most perfectly-balanced mind of any great modern, at once so capable of high enthusiasm and so rich in common-sense. He is another example of the sanity of the poet. He has an unexampled gift of logic, and nothing gives him greater amusement than the spectacle of illogicality in any form. He simply cannot understand the denial of fact for any purpose whatsoever, and the habitual abnegation of it for spiritual purposes is a strange puzzle to him. For he himself is able still to remain a transcendentalist, while welcoming all, and materialism but inspires him with a 'sensual faith in the upper glories.'" Again: "It is the great organic sincerity in his work that makes it so important and compels us to take it so seriously. One feels that it has not been manufactured, but has grown. It has nothing in common with those clever 'sets' on our shelves, which might just as easily have been in thirty as in twenty volumes, had the novelist possessed more horsepower. The organic feeling animates every line, each word seems to have fallen inevitably as and where it is, which, after all, is but to say that we are dealing with literature. Once again we see sincerity at the root of style, and the last word, as the first, for Mr. — is his style." One wonders how many people per cent. reading this could identify the author spoken of. Here are attributes that attach to all great literature: "Harmonious whole," "mind perfectly balanced" between "enthusiasm" and "common-sense," "sanity of the poet," "great organic sincerity," "not manufactured, but has grown," "each word fallen inevitably as and where it is," "sincerity at the root of style," and so forth; these things are attributes and essentials of all great literature. Who is it then? None other than George Meredith, poet and novelist, "Some characteristics by Richard Le Gallienne, London, 1900." But the best thing to do is to get the book and study George Meredith from it directly; the time will be well spent. There is another book of criticism on Meredith by Hannah Lynch. Let no one who hopes for heaven read that; burn it, rather; a log fire is better for these purposes than a coal grate; the blaze is more brilliant. Le Gallienne's book appeared in the list of "Criticism in the Record," v. i., page 57.

Then read *The Egoist* whether you are too tired or not. If your mind be "distracted," which, being literally interpreted, means *drawn apart*, by the wild horses of "business," let it be *drawn together* again into a calm serenity of the "singer of sweet Colonus," who "saw life steadily and saw it whole." Have you no desire to ascend to the mountain-top with the Greek dramatist and the English poet-novelist, and from thence to look down for one sublime moment upon the contentions, the strifes, the wars of the little men of the valleys and the plains below? How foolish it must all look in the eyes of those ascended fathers—all those "clambering limbs and little hearts that err" below; how full of amused interest those fathers must

be with the pigmies ; how good-natured their pity must be who see the whole comic panorama seriously ; how sweetly human their enlightened sympathies. It is no wonder that the gods of the classical dispensation took up their abode on the top of a mountain—Olympus, to wit. How silly mortals must have seemed to them—all that row “on the ringing plains of windy Troy” over a chit of a girl ; how full of irony it all appeared as the fair-haired Greek beauty, Helen (who had, in plain English, eloped with Alexander—gone to Paris, in fact), looked from her large dreamy eyes and pointed out with her “lily arm,” her rosy finger-tip, the chiefs, the “bulwarks of the Achaians”, to her new father-in-law, that fine old king, Priam. How the gods must have laughed at that new complication in the Greek camp between Agamemnon and Achilles, in which little bright-eyed Briseis was concerned ; and so—ha-ha ! ho-ho !—the god-like Achilles sulks in his tent. How even “All-Father Zeus” himself must have laughed his divine contempt as the puny Ajax defied the lightning—his lightnings, forsooth, hurled from his own red right hand ; how his laughter must have roared above the thunder as his stately queen, Hera, with lids down-cast, looked straight down her elegant Greek nose. Was this loud god her lord and master ? The fact is, Zeus (Jove to his familiars) was very fond of the drama ; he preferred a little music with it—just enough for *opera bouffe*. How the illustrious cloud-compeller, having lunched divinely on ambrosia and nectar, would give the signal to raise the curtain, and the cloud-cumulus upon the mystic brow of old Olympus would melt mysteriously into thin air ; how, from the royal box and secure from vulgar gaze, he would revel in the mortal comedy on the green earth all the azure afternoon ; how his lungs would “crow—ha-ha ! ho-ho !—like chanticleer,” and Briareus with his hundred palms clap hands, as the hours flew from the bright dial of the sinking sun ; until the western gates, thrown wide to receive the god Apollo, revealed his golden chariot and the “wild team,”—darkness already on their manes ; for the day was done, and so was the play ; the curtain of night had fallen.

It is from such an altitude and in such a serene air that all great writers write ; looking down, they “see life steadily and see it whole.” (Read also Meredith’s “Essay on Comedy” ; see “Record,” v. i., p. 147 ; it helps one to understand Meredith better.) In dealing with your subject, it appears, “if you laugh all round him, tumble him, roll about him, deal him a smack, and drop a tear on him, own his own likeness to you, and yours to your neighbour, spare him as little as you shun him, pity him as much as you expose, it is a spirit of humour that is moving you.” There is less of the “kindliness that is chilled by satire,” and of “the sting under a semi-caress” ; he is moved by a sort of Rabelaisian Pantagruelism, but without any of the cynicism of it, for he holds that “cynicism is intellectual dandyism without the coxcomb’s feathers, and it seems to me that cynics are only happy in making the world as barren to others as they have made it for themselves.” And, again, “Who is the coward among us ? He who sneers at the failings of humanity”—this Sir Austin wrote in his gilt-edged note-book.

Meredith is essentially fresh, free, breezy, bright, sunshiny, sparkling with wit and melting with humour, as when, in the clear light of a sharp bracing morning in May, the tiny-pointed sunbeams shatter themselves in vain upon the earth-refreshing dew gathered in big pure

drops on the grass and the leaves and the flowers. And his women, too; what creatures they are—creations, rather. Mr. Le Gallienne says that if one were “asked what is the quality that especially distinguishes Mr. Meredith’s woman, it would be no bad answer to say that they eat well and are not ashamed.” “No writer with whom I am acquainted,” says Mr. Le Gallienne, “has made us so realise ‘the value and significance of flesh, and spirit as the flower of it.’ In his women we seem to see the transmutation in process.” Meredith candidly admits the physiological basis; but that is not all, by any means; he is not Swinburne.

Look at Diana, Sandra Belloni, Clara Middleton, Rhoda Fleming, Cecilia Halkett, and the rest; that sweet womanly woman, Clara Middleton, that “dainty rogue in porcelain”; if you do not know why she is a “rogue,” “porcelain explains it,” as Mrs. Mountstuart Jenkinson assures Sir Willoughby. That is a “divine comedy” in which “The Egoist” (Sir Willoughby Patterne), Clara Middleton, Laetitia Dale, “portionless and a poetess” (“here she comes with a romantic tale on her eyelashes”), and Vernon Whitford, “Phœbus Apollo turned fasting-friar,” take part, with a few others; Dr. Middleton, that fine old classic, who speaks by “quantity” rather than by accent, and who so fondly loves “an aged and great wine.” “An old wine, my friend, denies us the full bottle” (a mere fact, by the way). Sir Willoughby suggests “another —.” “No.” (It is ordered.) “I protest.” (It is uncorked.) “I entreat.” (It is decanted.) “I submit. But mark, it must be an honest partnership. You are my worthy host, Sir, on that stipulation. Note the superiority of wine over Venus!—I may say the magnanimity of wine: our jealousy turns on him that will not share. But the corks, Willoughby. The corks excite my amazement.” (It is “a wine aged ninety.”) The doctor is convinced that the periodical examination of the corking “must be perilous as an operation for tracheotomy”; think of “the imminent gasp of the patient.” . . . “A fresh decanter was placed before the doctor. He said, ‘I have but a girl to give!’ He was melted.” So did this great wine “promise to sustain the starry roof of night and greet the dawn.”

How naturally the organic whole grows out of the egoism of “the Egoist,” who is always “angling for the first person in the second.” There is something very British in this egoist type, this reserved, self-centred man, “too proud” to be “ambitious”; he admits the soft impeachment at the hands of Laetitia, and concludes therefore that she knows him better than Clara does. He is “a young country squire of handsome presence, of manners and culture”; not an egoist cloven-footed and Caliban-backed; and “you see he has a leg,” a very eloquent leg it is, too.

Clara ultimately revolts against the cool, calculating condescension of a man who regards himself as the pivot round which his universe turns, within which she is to take up the place allotted to her for his own greater glory. And, in the end, to see Sir Willoughby on his knees to “Laetitia, who has all through served but as an ‘old-lace’ foil for Clara”—Laetitia, “no longer the worshipful Juggernaut Laetitia of old, but Laetitia enlightened and unloving; all this is comic, of course.” “The egoist’s silly airs of omnipotence, his dull-eyed, numb conceit, his ridiculous solemnities, his boorish exclusiveness, his spurious niceties and sham moralities, his utter fundamental

earthiness and vulgarity, and all the various too-well-known characteristics that rear an ass's head upon the paws and haunches of the national lion"; these are Mr. Le Gallienne's words describing the character Mr. Meredith has so wonderfully portrayed. But "the novelist watches and records; he never interferes. It is, of course, the difference between men and women and 'wooden puppetry'; the plot of *The Egoist* grows as the outcome of character, instead of being manipulated according to the will and pleasure of the novelist."

Then there is *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, who had been brought up under a "system" by his father, Sir Austin. How many children have to pay for the "systems" of their parents! But here is a beautiful idyll of the first love of Richard and Lucy, "beside whom the lovers of Verona are mature." Romeo had loved his Rosalind, and Juliet, for her age, was no chicken. Sir Austin's "system" permitted him to dogmatise: "They (women) are our ordeal," said Sir Austin; "there are women in the world, my son." And so Richard found. Here, however, are a new "Ferdinand and Miranda"; here "love is handled with a subtlety and a poetry such as it is no exaggeration to say is new to fiction"; here is "a diversion played on a penny whistle": "Pipe no more, Love, for a time! Pipe as you will, you cannot express their first kiss; nothing of its sweetness, and of the sacredness of it nothing. St. Cæcilia up aloft, before the organ-pipes of Paradise, pressing fingers upon all the notes of which Love is but one; from her you may hear it." And so it goes on; but Sir Austin's "system" tells in the end. And don't forget Mrs. Berry. The end is tragical enough.

Then there are *Diana*, *Sandra Belloni*—that chapter of the meeting with Wilfred Pole at Wilming Weir in the moonlight; *Vittoria*, the Austro-Italian struggle—that "night at La Scala", the "duel in the Stelvio Pass"; *Harry Richmond*, *Evan Harrington*, *Rhoda Fleming*, *Beauchamp's Career*, and the rest; get them all, not forgetting that glorious extravaganza of fancy, *The Shaving of Shagpat*: how "it was ordained that Shibli Bagarag, nephew to the renowned Baba Mustapha, chief barber to the Court of Persia, should shave Shagpat, the son of Shimpoor, the son of Shoolpi, the son of Shullum."

Mr. Meredith has no sympathy for fools who "run jabbering of the irony of fate to escape the annoyance of tracing the causes"; he has no sympathy with "all those forms of tradesmanlike seriousness with regard to life as opposed to the great seriousness"; he has no sympathy for "Algernon Blancove, an example of the not uncommon weak-minded young fool, who used to buy cigars 'to save himself from excesses in charity,' yet was not without the alternatives of his vacillating temperament, for 'he'd aim at a cock-sparrow, and be glad if he missed'"; nor for ladies "relapsed upon religion and little dogs"; nor for "those miserable males who sniff at vice, and, daring not to snap, do therefore hope for Heaven." But his boys are delightful; and "Adrian Harley" is "the most delightful of all cynics," who, one evening, procured for Richard and Ripton an extra bottle of wine because "he liked studying intoxicated urchins." And the boy Crossjoy, too.

But above all, don't let stupid persons read Meredith; that will never do. His method is that of Shakespeare and Browning; "nothing is valuable to him except in its relation to the history of a soul,



the one thing worth studying." Meredith is "enamoured of reality, and refuses absolutely to be sentimental. 'Sacred Reality' he names it in one of his poems—real beauty, real greatness, real religion."

Instead of a list of Fiction, I have, so far, produced only one author. It is better so; one must start somewhere and at some time; I start to-day here in Australia. Read George Meredith and proclaim another Cromwell for five years, and things will soon right themselves. We must get rid of "the tradesmanlike seriousness with regard to life as opposed to the great seriousness." Meredith is fresh, wholesome, strong, sane, full of "robust hopefulness; "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world," as Browning says. Meredith is a great master of his art; his characters are clear types, normal, healthy, human. At no point does one feel—here he got the "printer's devil" to telephone to the factory to send along a murder by express messenger—here a suicide of an inconvenient person—here a sudden death of a rich uncle—here lightning and tempest—here plague, pestilence, and famine. One does not feel, in reading Meredith, that it was quite superfluous for Moses to go up a second time into the mountain for new tables of the law, the broken ones being quite good enough for us. Not for him is the scathing scorn of Tennyson sixty years after "Locksley Hall."

"Authors—atheist, essayist, novelist, realist, rhymester, play your part,  
Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of Art.

"Rip your brother's vices open, strip your own foul passions bare;  
Down with Reticence, down with Reverence—forward—naked—let  
them stare.

"Feed the budding rose of boyhood with the drainage of the sewer;  
Send the drain into the fountain, lest the stream should issue pure.

"Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism,—  
Forward, forward, aye and backward, downward too into the abysm."

How that poor word "realism" does suffer; such a useful word, too, properly used; and a clean word. Meredith does not see in a seller of air-balloons something "distinctly suggestive of the phosphorescent putrescence radiating from a decaying corpse." (See *The Athenæum*, 26th April, 1902, p. 526). The worst of it is that this offensive "realism" comes mostly from women in these days. Pah! Let us get out into the fresh air awhile; let us have one breath of Eden again. Oh! sweet "Ferdinand and Miranda," shall Love pipe no more for you awhile because of that "first kiss"? Nay, there is "St. Cæcilia up aloft, before the organ-pipes of Paradise, pressing fingers upon all the notes of which Love is but one; from her we may hear it."

Coleridge was right when he said that the opposition is not between poetry and prose, but between poetry and science; that is, art and science.

George Meredith's novels are *Richard Feverel*, *Evan Harrington*, *Sandra Belloni*, *Vittoria*, *Rhoda Fleming*, *Harry Richmond*, *Beauchamp's Career*, *The Egoist*, *Diana of the Crossways*, *One of our Conquerors*, *Lord Ormont and his Aminta*, *The Amazing Marriage*, *The Tragic Comedians*, and that fantasy *The Shaving of Shagpat*, and a few short stories.

For want of space the full list of Fiction must stand over until next time,  
A.W.B.

## The Value of Newspapers.—Naming of Lake Eyre.

SOMEBODY high in the Australian scientific world asked the other day, "Who named Lake Eyre"?—a simple question, to which the answer seemed easy; but, as often happens, the simpler the question the greater the difficulty experienced in finding an answer. The search for the answer in this instance revealed the necessity of public libraries possessing files of newspapers, and the facts arranged below will show the connection between the two headlines of this article. More than that, I hope this will be to library juniors an object-lesson showing how a search for information should be conducted in a systematic manner, so that every book consulted may be opened with a valid reason, and that futile searching by taking "pot-shots" may be avoided.

The right of naming anything belongs to the discoverer, and as the question suggests exploration, Favenc's "History of Australian Exploration" was first opened. This estimable work, unfortunately, lacks an index; so, unfolding its map, on which are marked the tracks of the various explorers, it was evident that Eyre, Babbage, Warburton, and Stuart had visited the lake. Turning to the accounts of their labours, as narrated by Favenc, on pp. 192-3, it is stated that Babbage, in 1858, traced Chambers' Creek "to a large salt lake, which he christened Lake Gregory, now known as Lake Eyre," and that Warburton "had got north-west of where Babbage was, and, in fact, afterwards disputed that explorer's claim to the discovery of Lake Eyre," but nothing is said about adopting the name of Eyre. Anyhow, here was a date to work from. Reference was next made to "The Journals of John M'Douall Stuart during the years 1858-62," and on page 90 is an entry "6th Nov. (1859) Lake Eyre," but this book was not published before 1864, and the name may have been inserted by the editor, or even by the author himself in revising his manuscript any time before publication. This places the naming within a period of half-a-dozen years. How could the cordon be tightened? It would be a waste of time looking at the "Picturesque Atlas," Wallace's "Australasia," and such books, that treat of the colonies in a very general manner. Only a few pages could be spared in them for the whole subject of exploration, so that space for special discussion of Lake Eyre could not be reasonably expected. Probably the official survey reports and plans would put one on the scent, and—let the juniors remember this—if a hint be found that shows the quarry near at hand, always search the newspapers of the periods for fuller information. Then to the Votes and Proceedings of South Australia, 1858-60, and the Adelaide newspapers concurrent, from which much information was gathered, sifted, and arranged chronologically as follows:—

1858.—Named Lake Gregory by Babbage.

1858.—Called a Large Lake by Warburton. (See Reports and Maps in S.A.—V. and P., 1858, vol. 2.)

1858.—22nd December. Before Select Committee on Petition of Babbage, p. 23 . . . Mr. Strangways to Mr. B.: "You are now giving new names to the lakes, that which you call Lake

Gregory was always supposed to be Lake Torrens, and, of course, the northern shores of Lake Torrens would include the new-named lake."

S.A.—V. and P., 1859, No. 21.

- 1859.—4th January. South Australian Government recognised Warburton as the discoverer "of a practicable route from the northern runs into the new country, over what was hitherto considered to be the bed of Lake Torrens."

S.A.—V. and P., 1859, No. 37.

- 1859.—26th July. "South Australian Register" published an account of E. Giles' northern explorations, May-July, 1859, in which Mt. Nor'-west, Hermit Hill, Lake Torrens, &c., are mentioned, but not Lake Eyre.

- 1859.—10th October. Instructions to Goyder for his northern exploration . . . "to continue the triangulation of the north into the country discovered by Messrs. Stuart and Warburton." [Still no mention of Lake Eyre.]

S.A.—V. and P., 1860, No. 41.

- 1859.—8th December. "South Australian Register" reprinted a paragraph from the "Bendigo Advertiser" on Parry's Exploration, in which Lakes Torrens and Gregory are mentioned. [Name Eyre not yet used.]

- 1859.—30th December. "South Australian Register" printed an account of the exploratory trip of His Excellency Sir R. G. Macdonnell, in which Lake Eyre is called Lake Torrens. "His Excellency, next morning, 14th November, ascended to the trig. built by Major Warburton on the highest hill, and had a distinct view of Lake Torrens to the north and north-east, so that it is difficult to imagine, if Mr. Babbage stood on the same spot, how he could have failed to see it."

- 1860.—25th January. "South Australian Register" reported the Governor, Sir R. G. Macdonnell, as having doubted Babbage's discovery, "and in consequence the Executive had issued orders that the country described as Lake Torrens in the old plans should be adhered to, and that Lake Gregory, as laid down by Mr. Babbage, should not be recognised in the Government plans."

- 1860.—26th January. "South Australian Register" published an excellent leader on Lake Torrens. After referring to Babbage giving a name to the northern lake, it continues . . . "It is of little consequence what name the Surveyor-General is instructed to affix to the new lake laid down by Mr. Babbage," &c. [The quarry is in sight.]

- 1860.—27th January. "South Australian Register," in an article headed "Lake Eyre," said: "Both lakes had been discovered by Eyre, and had he not supposed them to be the same he would certainly have anticipated Mr. Babbage in giving a name to the northern one. He did virtually give it a name—that of Lake Torrens—and now that the progress of discovery has shown that in so doing he called two lakes by the same name, there is justice in His Excellency's suggestion that he should be permitted to decide to which of the lakes the original name should pertain. We think, also, that it would be a graceful and well-merited compliment to affix to the prin-

cial lake of the chain discovered by Eyre the name of the discoverer. Let it be ascertained by actual survey which body of water merits that designation, and then let it be officially determined to do honour to a man whose name is honourably associated with that of South Australia by calling that water Lake Eyre." [To this paper belongs the credit of first publicly suggesting the name.]

1860.—7th March. "South Australian Register" . . . "north east of the water which we may now venture to call Lake Eyre." [Note that the name has not yet been definitely adopted.]

1860.—4th April. Both the Adelaide papers published Goyder's Report, dated 16th March, 1860, on his work in the region of Lake Torrens, in which he never alludes to the lake as Lake Eyre, but refers to Eyre's visit to the region, and asks to be furnished with a copy of Eyre's book-plan and a copy of that portion of his narrative referring to Mount Nor-west. [The cordon is tightening.]

1860.—17th September. In his report of this date, Mr. Goyder for the first time in the official publications of the South Australian Government uses the name Lake Eyre.

See S.A.—V. and P., 1860, vol. 3, No. 177.

So the name was adopted by the South Australian Government some time between April and September, 1860, was first officially used by Goyder, and was suggested by the "South Australian Register."

HUGH WRIGHT.

## Quarterly List of New Books.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Bayliss, Sir W. Five great painters of the Victorian era: Leighton, Millais, Burne-Jones, Watts, Holman Hunt. Illus. Low. 8s. 6d. n.

Beaumont, Sir B. Reminiscences, now, by permission of his great-grandson, published for the first time. Richards. 6s.

[The name is assumed, but the "Reminiscences," which deal largely with Marie Antoinette and Count Fersen, are said to be genuine.]

Besant, Sir W. Biography. Hutchinson. 16s. n.

Birrell, A. Hazlitt. (English men of letters series.) Macmillan. 2s. n.

Clodd, Edward. Thomas Henry Huxley. (Modern English writers' series.) Blackwood. 2s. 6d.

Edwards, H. S. Sir William White, for six years ambassador at Constantinople; his life and correspondence. Murray. 12s. n.

F., A. M. Tales of my father. Longmans. 6s.

[The authoress recounts some interesting recollections and stories told to her by her father, who was for a number of years closely connected with the English court and with the kingdom of Hanover.]

Fairweather, W. Origin, and Greek patristic theology. (World's epoch-makers series.) Clark. 3s.

Gower, Lord R. S. Sir David Wilkie. Illus. (Great masters in painting and sculpture series.) G. Bell. 5s. n.

- Greenwood, T. Edward Edwards. Scott, Greenwood. 2s. 6d. n.  
[The story of the life and work of the chief pioneer of the public library movement.]
- Guiraud, J. Saint Dominic; tr. (Saints series.) Duckworth. 3s.
- Henderson, W. L. Richard Wagner. Putnam. 6s. n.
- Hutchinson, Rev. H. N. The living rulers of mankind, v. 1. With 245 illus., and 3 coloured pictures. Allen. 7s. 6d. n.
- Kerr, John. Memories, grave and gay; forty years of school inspection. Blackwood. 6s.  
[The personal experiences and opinions on educational matters of a Government inspector of schools in Scotland. Many interesting and amusing anecdotes are scattered throughout the volume.]
- Lennox, Cuthbert. James Chalmers, of New Guinea, missionary, pioneer, martyr. Illus. Melrose. 2s. 6d. n.
- Lepitre, Abbé. Saint Anthony of Padua. (Saints series.) Duckworth. 3s.
- Lovett, R. James Chalmers; his autobiography and letters. Illus. Religious Tract Society. 7s. 6d. n.  
[The authorised biography of the late New Guinea missionary.]
- Marston, E. Sketches of some booksellers of the time of Dr. Johnson. Low. 5s.
- Martin, W. Gerard Dou; tr. from the Dutch. Illus. Bell. 5s. n.
- Merriman, R. I. Life and letters of Thomas Cromwell. 2 v. Oxford univ. press. 18s. n.
- Morris, Clara. Life on the stage. Isbister. 6s.
- Paston, G. Little memoirs of the nineteenth century. Illus. Richards. 10s. 6d.  
[B. R. Haydon, Lady Morgan, N. P. Willis, Lady Hester Stanhope, Prince Puckler-Muskau, and the Howitts.]
- Paul, H. Matthew Arnold. (English men of letters series.) Macmillan. 2s. n.
- Paulsen, F. Immanuel Kant; his life and doctrine. Tr. Nimmo. 10s. 6d. n.  
[The author is professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin.]
- Pemberton, T. E. Ellen Terry and her sisters. Pearson. 16s.
- Perkins, F. M. Giotto. Illus. (Great masters in painting and sculpture series.) G. Bell. 5s. n.
- Puech, A. Saint John Chrysostom. Tr. (Saints series.) Duckworth. 3s.
- Rait, R. S., ed. Five Stuart princesses: Margaret of Scotland, Elizabeth of Bohemia, Mary of Orange, Henrietta of Orleans, Sophia of Hanover. Constable. 12s. 6d.
- Reid, Sir W. William Black, novelist. Cassell. 6s.
- Ritchie, D. G. Plato. (World's epoch-makers series.) Clark. 3s.
- Sichel, W. Bolingbroke and his times; the sequel. Nisbet. 12s. 6d. n.  
[Critical analysis of Bolingbroke's career from 1715 to 1751, in continuation of the author's earlier volume which was published last year.]
- Stephen, L. George Eliot. (English men of letters series.) 2s. n.
- Tarver, J. C. Tiberius, the tyrant. Constable. 15s. n.
- Tooley, Sarah A. The life of Queen Alexandra. Illus. Hodder. 6s. n.
- Watson, R. W. S. Maximilian I., Holy Roman emperor. Constable. 5s. n.
- Watson, T. E. Napoleon; a sketch of his life, character, struggles, and achievements. Macmillan. 10s. n.

## FICTION.

- Atherton, Mrs. G. The conqueror. 6s.  
 Barr, R. The victors. 3s. 6d.  
 Barr, W. Shacklett; a story of American politics. 3s. 6d.  
 Bennett, A. The grand Babylon hotel. 6s.  
 Benson, E. F. Scarlet and hyssop. 3s. 6d.  
 Carey, W. Monsieur Martin; a romance of the great Swedish war. 3s. 6d.  
 Couch, A. T. Q. The Westcotes. 3s. 6d.  
 Crockett, S. R. The dark o' the moon. 3s. 6d.  
 Davis, R. H. In the fog. 2s. 6d.  
 Duncan, Sara. Those delightful Americans. 3s. 6d.  
 Glasgow, Ellen. The battle ground. 3s. 6d.  
 Greene, Sara. Flood-tide. 6s.  
 Harland, H. The lady paramount. 3s. 6d.  
 Howells, W. D. The Kentons. 6s.  
 Jacobs, W. W. At Sunwich port. 3s. 6d.  
 Johnston, Mary. Audrey. 3s. 6d.  
 Lawson, H. Joe Wilson and his mates. 3s. 6d.  
 Moore, F. F. A damsel or two. 6s.  
 Pain, B. The one before. 3s. 6d.  
 Post, M. D. Dwellers in the hills. 3s. 6d.  
 Raine, Allen. A Welsh witch. 3s. 6d.  
 Stockton, F. R. Kate Bonnet. 3s. 6d.  
 Van Dyke, H. The ruling passion. 6s.  
 Wharton, Edith. The valley of decision. 3s. 6d.

## FINE ARTS.

- Avebury, Lord. A short history of coins and currency. Murray. 2s.  
 Boise, O. B. Music and its masters. Lippincott. 7s. 6d.  
 Brownell, W. C. French art; classic and contemporary painting and sculpture. Illus. Constable. 21s. n.  
 Crowest, F. J. The story of music. Illus. (Library of useful stories series.) Newnes. 1s.  
 Cummings, W. H. God save the King; the origin and history of the music and words of the national anthem. Novello. 3s. 6d.  
 Henley, W. E. Views and reviews; essays in appreciation, art. Nutt, 5s. n.  
 Maitland, J. A. F. English music in the nineteenth century. Richards. 5s. n.  
 Maryson, W. H. Violin making. Strad. 5s.  
 Suffling, E. R. A treatise on the art of glass painting. Scott, Greenwood. 7s. 6d. n.  
 Waterhouse, P. L. The story of architecture. Illus. (Library of useful stories series.) Newnes. 1s.  
 Young, F. Mastersingers; appreciations of music and musicians, with an essay on Hector Berlioz. Reeves. 5s.

## HISTORY.

- Abbott, J. H. M. Tommy Cornstalk; being some account of the less notable features of the South African war from the point of view of the Australian ranks. Longmans. 5s. n.

[The author, who is a son of the late Sir Joseph Abbott, was a member of the First Australian Horse.]

- Barnes, A. A. S. On active service with the Chinese regiment; a record of the first Chinese regiment in North China, from March to October, 1900. Illus. Richards. 5s.
- Boulger, D. C. The history of Belgium, pt. I., Cæsar to Waterloo. Sonnenschein. 18s.
- Burden of proof; some aspects of Sir Redvers Buller's work during his recent campaign in South Africa, considered from an ordinary commonsense standpoint. By an average observer. Richards. 3s. 6d. n.  
[A comparison of the achievements during the Boer war of Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller, to the advantage of the latter.]
- Dicey, Edward. The story of the Khedivate. Rivingtons. 16s.  
[History of modern Egypt.]
- Fischer, T. A. The Scots in Germany; a historical account of the relations between Scotland and Germany from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century, forming a continuation of Burton's "Scot abroad." Edinburgh, Schulze. 12s. 6d.
- Harmer, E. G. The story of Burma. (Story of the empire series.) Marshall and Son. 1s. 6d.
- Headlam, C. The story of Chartres. Illus. (Mediæval towns series.) Dent. 4s. 6d. n.
- Henderson, E. F. A short history of Germany. 2 v. Macmillan. 17s. 6d. n.
- Hunt, V. B. The story of Westminster Abbey. Nisbet. 6s.
- Innes, A. D. Short history of the British in India. Methuen. 7s. 6d.
- Lilly, W. S. India and its problems. Sands. 7s. 6d.
- M'Carthy, Michael. Five years in Ireland, 1895-1900. 7th ed. Simpkin. 6s.
- Morfill, W. R. History of Russia, from the birth of Peter the Great to the death of Alexander II. (1672-1881). Methuen. 7s. 6d.
- O'Brien, R. B. A hundred years of Irish history. Isbister. 2s. 6d. n.
- Oman, C. W. C. A history of the Peninsular war, v. 1. Oxford univ. press. 16s. n.
- Paton, L. B. The early history of Syria and Palestine. (Semitic series.) Nimmo. 5s. n.
- Poole, S. L. The story of Cairo. (Mediæval towns series.) Dent. 4s. 6d. n.
- Theal, G. M. The beginning of South African history. Illus. Unwin. 16s.  
[From the earliest times to the first Dutch settlement in 1652.]
- Theal, G. M. Progress of South Africa in the century. (Nineteenth century series.) Chambers. 5s. n.
- Thomson, H. C. China and the powers; a narrative of the outbreak of 1900. Illus. Longmans. 10s. 6d.
- Villari, P. The barbarian invasion of Italy; tr. 2 v. Unwin. 32s.
- Watson, T. E. The story of France to the consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. 2 v. Macmillan. 21s.

## LITERATURE.

- Austin, Alfred. A tale of true love, and other poems. Macmillan. 5s.
- Beers, H. A. A history of English romanticism in the nineteenth century. Paul. 9s. n.
- Brownell, W. C. Victorian prose masters. Nutt. 6s. n.

- Carpenter, E., ed. *Ioläus; an anthology of friendship.* Sonnenschein. 5s. n.
- Carpenter, J. E., ed. *The popular elocutionist and reciter.* Warne. 3s. 6d.
- Cuchulain of Muirthemne. *Traditional Irish stories of the champions of the red branch.* Arranged and put into English by Lady Gregory; with an introduction by W. B. Yeats. Murray. 6s. n.
- Douglas, Sir G. *Diversions of a country gentleman.* Hodder. 6s. n.
- Ellacombe, Canon. *In my vicarage garden, and elsewhere.* Lane. 5s. n.
- Engel, E. *A history of English literature (600-1900); tr. from the German.* Methuen. 7s. 6d.
- Fairless, Michael. *The road-mender.* Duckworth. 2s. 6d. n.  
[Series of sketches originally published in the *Pilot*.]
- Headlam, C. *Friends that fail not; light essays concerning books.* Hurst. 3s. 6d.  
[Reprinted from *Literature*.]
- Lewis, Caroline. *Clara in blunderland.* Heinemann. 2s. 6d.  
[Satire on contemporary English political life.]
- Maeterlinck, M. *The buried temple; five essays.* Tr. Allen. 5s. n.
- O'Rell, Max, *pseud.* *Between ourselves; some of the little problems of life.* Chatto. 3s. 6d.
- Ranske, J. B. *Health, speech, and song; a practical guide to voice production.* Sonnenschein. 4s. 6d. n.
- Recreations and reflections; being middles from the "Saturday Review."* Dent. 5s. n.  
[Essays by well-known writers.]
- Reynolds, C. *The banquet book; with a classified collection of quotations designed for general reference, and also as an aid in the preparation of the toast list, the after-dinner speech, &c.* Putnam. 6s. n.
- Roosevelt, Theodore, President of the U.S. *The strenuous life; essays and addresses.* Richards. 6s.  
[“Mainly on the character of politicians and the ethics of political life.”]
- Russell, G. W. E. *An onlooker's note-book; by the author of "Collections and recollections."* Smith. 7s. 6d. n.
- Spencer, Herbert. *Facts and comments.* Williams and Norgate. 6s.  
[The author says that this volume, which consists of a series of articles on life and art, will be his last work.]
- Stephens, Brunton. *Poetical works.* Angus and Robertson. 5s.
- Wells, H. G. *Certain personal matters; a collection of material, mainly autobiographical.* Unwin. 2s.

## PHILOSOPHY.

- Laurie, Henry. *Scottish philosophy in its national development.* Glasgow, Maclehose. 6s. n.  
[The author is professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Melbourne.]
- Merrington, E. N. *The possibility of a science of casuistry.* Angus and Robertson. 2s. 6d.  
[An essay which was awarded a gold medal at the University of Sydney.]
- Walker, J. *The commonwealth as publican; an examination of the Gothenburg system.* Constable. 2s. 6d. n.



## RELIGION.

- Beeching, Rev. H. C. *Religio laici*; a series of studies addressed to laymen. Smith. 6s.
- Bruce, Rev. W. S. *Formation of Christian character*. Clarke. 5s.
- Contentio veritatis*; essays in constructive theology, by six Oxford tutors. Murray. 12s. n.,
- [*Contents*: Raahdall, Rev. H., *Ultimate basis of theism*; Inge, Rev. W. R., *Person of Christ*; Wild, Rev. H. L., *Teaching of Christ*; Burney, Rev. C. F., *Permanent religious value of the Old Testament*; Allen, Rev. W. C., *Modern criticism and the New Testament*; Carlyle, Rev. A. J., *The church*; Inge, Rev. W. R., *Sacraments*.]
- Duff, A. *The theology and ethics of the Hebrews*. (Semitic series.) Nimmo. 5s. n.
- Kenyon, F. G. *Handbook to the textual criticism of the New Testament*. Macmillan. 10s. n.
- Maclaren, Dr. A. *After the resurrection*. Hodder. 5s.
- [Sermons.]
- Montgomery, Bishop. *Foreign missions*. Longmans. 2s. 6d.
- Spence, Dean. *Early Christianity and paganism, A.D. 64 to the peace of the Church in the fourth century*. Illus. Cassell. 18s. n.
- Swete, H. B. *Patristic study*. (Handbooks for the clergy.) Longmans. 2s. 6d. n.
- [An introduction to the study of the Fathers of the church, by the Regius professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge.]
- Wendt, H. H. *The gospel according to St. John; an inquiry into its genesis and historical value*. Tr. Clark. 7s. 6d.
- [The author is professor of theology in the University of Jena.]
- Withrow, Rev. W. H. *Religious progress in the century*. (Nineteenth century series.) Chambers. 5s. n.
- Worledge, Canon. *Prayer*. (Oxford library of practical theology.) Longmans. 5s.

## SCIENCE.

- Browne, A. J. J. *The student's handbook of stratigraphical geology*. Stanford. 12s. n.
- Dixon, C. *Birds' nests; a popular introduction to the science of caliology*. Illus. Richards. 6s. n.
- Fowler, W. W. *More tales of the birds*. Illus. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.
- Frankland, W. B. *The story of Euclid*. Illus. (Library of useful stories series.) Newnes. 1s.
- Geikie, Sir Archibald. *Class-book of geology*. 4th ed. Macmillan. 5s.
- Herrick, F. H. *The home life of the wild birds; a new method of bird study and photography*. Illus. Putnam. 10s. 6d. n.
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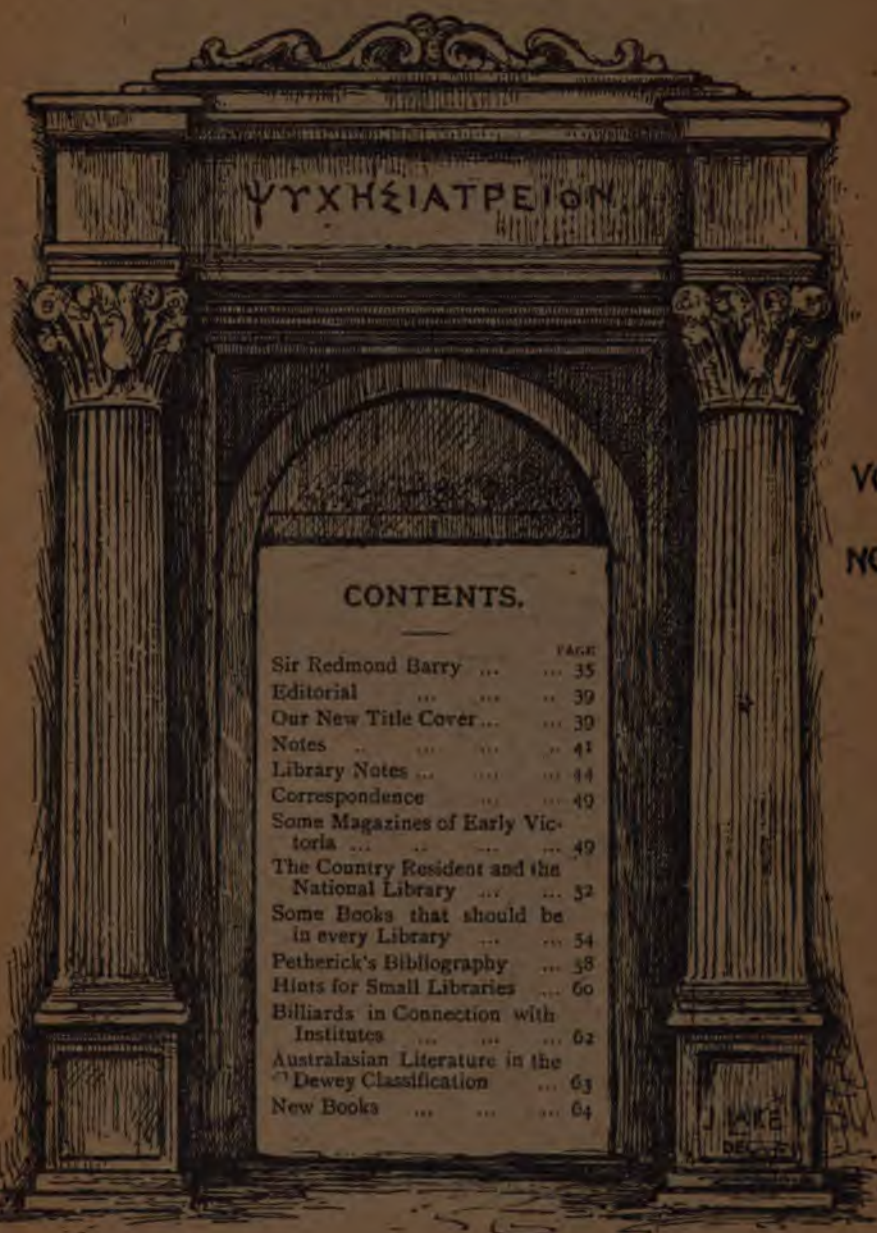
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